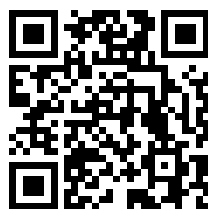

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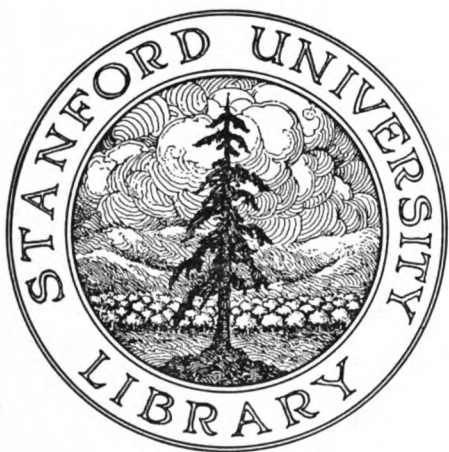
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JAPAN SOCIETY

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October 1920, Bulletin

As for the charge that Japanese men of business are sharp and untrustworthy, "forget it!" It is not so. The Japanese business men are not as frank as we are. They want to be, but don't know how. For generations they have been taught reserve. It is bred in the bone and in the flesh. But I want no honest person to deal with than the Japanese business man.—Thomas W. Lamont.

Japan's Problem

The fundamental Japanese problem, out of which all other Japanese problems in which other nations are interested grow, is the immediate one of the food supply of a rapidly increasing population. The Japanese nation is confined to a comparatively small group of islands, mountainous in character, with not over ten or twelve per cent of the area capable of agricultural development. Fifty years ago the population of Japan was less than 33,000,000. To-day it is more than 57,000,000. There has been an increase in these five decades of more than seventy-five per cent; but there has been no increase in the arable land of the country. Agriculture is carried on with an astounding intensity. Mountain foothills are terraced to their summit. Irrigating waters have been led, at an enormous expenditure of labor and with great ingenuity, over steep hillsides. Almost everything is done by hand labor and with what we would regard as crude appliances. Where we sow fields of wheat broadcast and harvest with self-binders, the Japanese on infinitesimal plots prepare the ground with infinite labor, plant the wheat in neat rows, remove every weed by hand, harvest with a sickle, and thresh out the grain as they did a thousand years ago. This is not because their agricultural methods are backward, but because in these tiny fields, if the utmost possible results are to be secured, each field must be cultivated as we cultivate benches in a greenhouse. When all that is done, the nation is still short of food, and there are 600,000 additional mouths to feed each year. It is these 600,000 additional mouths; it is 57,000,000 insistent stomachs, that make up the true Japanese problem.

—Frank A. Vanderlip in the *Outlook*.

The Influence of the Military

An American's View

Japan to-day is commercially under a handicap which I should hardly attempt to analyze if it had not been done for me by the Japanese themselves. This handicap is the policy of the so-called Military Party which, of recent years, has been so strong as almost to constitute an actual super-government. There are two schools of thought in Japan and the cleavage is a deep one. In general the men of affairs—manufacturers, great merchants and bankers—are liberal in their ideas. They believe, as we do here in America, that a nation's development, to be sound and sure, must be along lines of peaceful trade and the cultivation of good will.

The other party in Japan, the Militarists, have a different philosophy. They might not admit it, but if you study their actions you will realize that they still think the world is ruled by force rather than by ideas. They believe in a mighty army and navy. They are sincerely convinced that Japan's safety and future lie in having a dominating influence on the Continent of Asia.

—Remarks of Thomas W. Lamont before American Manufacturers' Export Association

A Japanese View

On the face of things there undoubtedly have been certain developments which might lead to a belief in the power of Japan's military men. It is true that Japanese military and naval men have taken decisive and policy-making action abroad, but this has not been due to the influence of the military leaders in politics in Tokyo. This has been due to the fact that no Japanese Cabinet of recent times has had a comprehensive and clearly defined foreign policy. In the absence of such a policy, military commanders on the scene of action have had to act simply in accordance with the orders of their immediate superior officers, who, in turn, lacking definite instructions from the Government, have had to make such decisions as would take care of day-to-day developments. The men on the ground, often puzzled as to the wishes of the Cabinet, have had to act on their own decisions and their own responsibility.

In the absence of a general foreign policy for the Cabinet, the Army, the Navy and the Foreign Office each has had its own policy, and the Army and Navy, on the scene of action, have often acted contrary to the wishes of the Foreign Office. Such incidents lead to the conclusion that Japan is ruled by militarists, but he who judges from such evidence reaches a mistaken judgment. To reveal the defects of the Japanese Government in this manner is not pleasant, but in order to prevent misconceptions of Japanese policy by foreigners it is necessary that the real situation shall be known. Knowing all the facts, the impartial judge must realize that Japan is not a militaristic nation.

—I. Inukai, leader of the Kokuminto, one of Japan's political parties.

The Theatre of Japan

What is more interesting in the theatrical world to-day than the art of the Japanese actor and his love for the uncommon! He has a style of self-expression not to be seen in Western countries, his singularity of movement being an astonishment to all Western amusement seekers. He appears stilted and unnatural, like a creature on wires. This may be explained by the fact that the first Japanese actors simply tried to imitate the amusing antics of the puppets of the old Osaka stage who moved mechanically and acted their parts to the accompaniment of what was called music, together with a song, which explained the meaning of the action and expressed the mind of the participants. That sort of thing was supposedly more amusing to the audience than natural action, because it betrayed a love for the artificial and the grotesque that is very remarkable in a people like the Japanese, who are nature lovers and reveal this spirit in all their highest art.

On the Japanese stage the actors are of the people before whom they act and they represent the mind of the audience. They freely move about among the onlookers and make no effort to appear other than as they are. The scene is among and of the people who have come to listen and see, and is part of human life as they know it.

The scenic accessories of the Japanese stage are of the simplest sort, being mostly of painted cardboard, and the beginning of a play or a change of scene is announced by clapping together two pieces of wood, which are further used to accompany exciting moments in the play. Foreigners as a rule do not care for this noisy accompaniment, but surely it is no worse than the bones, cymbals and drums of a Western orchestra.

Japanese drama still clings to the past and tends to concentrate the mind of the nation on its ancestors. Drama which looks toward the future and fills the mind with prophecy is not to be found to a great extent, though some writers of a radical turn are appearing. Translations of Western plays, too, are influencing the native stage, and the interest of foreigners is increasing, which may tend to bring the East and West into a closer mental relationship.

Note to Members

Some 600 individuals, or about 50% of the membership of the Japan Society, paid their annual dues within one month after the time the bills were sent out. When it is considered that the membership includes people living all over the United States and even in foreign countries it would appear that the activities of the Society are a source of keen interest to its members.

Do It Now!

If you are contemplating going to the Orient, visit the Japan Society and secure any or all of the following booklets which have recently been received from the Japan Tourist Bureau: Japan, Chosen, Hotels in Japan, Keijo, Fusan.

Japan's "Diplomacy of Necessity"

Japan's "Diplomacy of Necessity" is reflected in the views, parts of which follow, of two keen observers of the Orient. The first view is found in an editorial that appears in the *Japan Advertiser*, an American-owned paper published in Tokio; the other comes from an article in the *London Times*.

Japan's Diplomacy of Necessity

Japan's "diplomacy of necessity" is the fundamental fact of all her policies. Mr. Vanderlip and Mr. Bland are agreed on that. They emphasize her need for expansion. Her people are increasing in numbers more rapidly than any other people in the world. (Some of the Balkan states formerly equalled Japan in fertility but war has rudely arrested the process.) Her soil, intensively cultivated to a high pitch, cannot much longer support them. They are debarred from emigrating where they might thrive and permitted to emigrate where they cannot thrive. The empty or half-empty temperate new countries which the white man has pre-empted as homes for his civilization are locked and bolted against Asian emigrants. There is no hope that the bars will be let down within any future that we can reasonably anticipate. Japan herself perceives and acknowledges the hard logic of facts and disclaims any intention of thrusting her emigrants on lands where it is only too clear they will not be allowed to settle, as things are in the world at present. This situation is in part the creation of the white man's necessities, and Japan therefore has a moral claim that he shall not interfere with her expansion into regions where it does not conflict with his own vital interests.

But Japan cannot emigrate to Asia where the doors are open. She is met there with prohibitions no less strong than those which debar her from California and Australia. In whatever part of the Asiatic mainland she goes she finds the Chinese emigrant competing with hers and beating them exactly as her emigrants compete with and beat the white man in California. The only solution therefore seems to be that Japan should become the workshop of Asia just as Britain, a century ago in somewhat similar conditions, became the workshop of the world. But England was rich in many respects in which Japan is poor. She had priceless deposits of coal and iron. She was a generation ahead of the rest of the world in steam and machinery. Her population had the qualities that enabled them rapidly to acquire industrial efficiency, and her bankers and merchants were unsurpassed. Japan is not in anything like so favorable a position. She lacks raw material; she has not yet trained her population to more than moderate skill in industry; she is not leading the world in new inventions, and she does not stand almost alone in respect of competition. The inference which we are expected to draw from these facts is that the rest of the world should stand aside, so far at least as China is concerned, and should recognize in Japan's necessity her prior claim to utilize the raw materials and supply the markets of that country.

—*Japan Advertiser*, July 22, 1920.

Fundamental Needs and Purposes of Japan

Beyond all question, the salvation of China and the peace of the Orient depend to a very great extent upon a clearer appreciation of the fundamental needs and purposes of Japanese policy and of the economic pressure behind it. If the steadily growing force of Liberalism in Japan were encouraged and strengthened the power of the military party at Tokio would be undermined and a solution found for all outstanding questions even for the problem for the "open door."

No charge has been more frequently made against Japan in recent years than that of being irretrievably addicted to militarism; yet any one who knows anything of the Japanese people and its history knows that the charge is unfounded, and that Japan is no more likely to go to war for war's sake than is England or France.

The conception of Japan as an aggressive militarist nation owes much of its origin, no doubt, to the Government's policy toward China. If those who criticize that policy would differentiate between it and the country's imperative economic necessities, they would be compelled to make more allowance than they usually do for the absence of altruism and lofty idealism in Oriental statecraft. For a nation to claim the right to expansion in a spirit of wanton aggression is one thing; to do so under the compulsion of a fierce struggle for bare existence, for food and elbow-room, is merely to obey the first law of nature, as every active self-helping race has obeyed it since the beginning of time.

The problem which Japan faces is merely a question of providing food for a population which already exceeds the limit which the country's soil can support, and which is debarred by our exclusion acts from seeking relief in the least populated regions of the American and Australian continents.

The elemental facts of the Japanese situation are (1) that, with a birth-rate of 32 per thousand, the population increases every year by about 750,000; (2) that in the last ten years the inhabitants of Japan proper (excluding Korea and Formosa) have increased from 50 to 57 millions, which gives an average of 380 persons to the square mile; (3) that during this period the area of land under cultivation has been increased by 5 per cent, and the rice production by 4 per cent, as against an increase of 12 per cent in the number of mouths to feed.

There are three solutions: (1) A reduction of the birth-rate; (2) increase of food supplies to be obtained by means of industrial expansion, and (3) territorial expansion into the less populated regions of the Asiatic continent.

Here you have in a nutshell the explanation of all Japan's diplomatic and aggressive activities in the Far East; of her feverish eagerness to secure permanent sources of supply of raw materials on which her industries depend; of her claims to "special interests" in the undeveloped regions of Manchuria, Mongolia and Eastern Siberia. In a word, Japan is overcrowded and must overflow just as Great Britain and other congested countries have overflowed.

Experience in Korea and Manchuria has led the Japanese to perception of the fact that they are not a colonizing race in the sense that

the Anglo-Saxons are; secondly, the rapid growth of unmistakable hostility to Japan in China, threatening Japanese commerce at its most vital point, gives pause to a policy of aggression. For these and other reasons the Government's original idea of Eastern Asia as a wide field for Japanese emigration has come to be replaced by a policy of commercial and industrial expansion which shall feed Japan's home industries, much as India feeds those of Great Britain.

—A writer in the *London Times*.

Democracy vs. Bureaucracy

The view that Japan is engaged in a struggle between an inherited and entrenched militarism and a rising democracy is now fashionable. Many Japanese believe in it; it is a natural first impression of foreigners who see a loud agitation for universal suffrage and read newspaper criticisms of bureaucracy and militarism.

The difference between the liberals of Japan—the Kanekos and Shibusawas—and the democrats of Western countries is that the former cherish a personal belief in and liking for the liberal, the peaceful, and humane way in politics, but except for the exercise of their personal influence in a private way their democratic creed remains a pious aspiration. Japanese liberals, with few exceptions, are not in politics. Baron Shibusawa is not even a member of the House of Peers. No question is ever taken to the country as Gladstone, for example, time after time took moral questions of foreign policy. The unanswered question of Japanese politics is how this liberal sentiment which exists proposes to influence the conduct of government.

What Western nations need to understand about Japan is that she is not a country which has performed the impossible feat of assimilating foreign political forms but an Oriental country which has preserved her old national forms of government while freely adapting the industrial methods of Western civilization. The weakness of Japan's present system is the preponderant strength of the military party, but that is an inherited matter and rapid and radical changes cannot be expected. The best way to influence Japan toward a liberal policy is for foreign countries themselves to follow policies of peace which will show to all of the Japanese people that representative government can in fact do as much for a country and more than government by soldiers and bureaucrats.

—From the *Japan Advertiser*.

Comfort for Travellers

Good news! Thirty-seven new passenger coaches are now under construction for use on the express trains between Tokio and Shimonoseki. These cars represent one of the first steps taken by the Railway Department toward promoting the comfort and convenience of the passengers.

It has been whispered that the new cars will be larger and have less noise and vibration than the old ones.

The Eastern Question

There is no excuse for founding an opinion about the Eastern question upon petty testimony, or indeed upon any testimony; it ought to be an opinion founded upon fundamental facts. It is absurd to listen to bickerings when the map and knowledge of economic laws are available.

One of these facts, never quoted, available to every one, seen and weighed by almost nobody, can be found by contemplating any good map. It is this—from the Pacific Coast to far west of the extremities of China the wandering finger can find but one self-governing people. There are territories and races held together from anarchy by Occidental guidance—India, the Philippines, and on, and on. There are territories in a wallow of civil strife, disorder, revolution, chaos, and utter misery of millions—China, Russia, and on, and on. But in all this space, comprising more than half the population and territory of the globe, there is not a single self-governing constructive civilization but one, and that one is Japan.

—Richard Washburn Child in *The World's Work*.

That Immigration Question

The Japanese have a sincere and intense desire for the abiding friendship of our country, and no American can be long in Japan without warmly reciprocating that desire. There is every reason why the two nations should be on the closest and friendliest footing. Even the perplexing immigration question is susceptible of amicable settlement if only we Americans show a little tact and a respect for Japanese susceptibilities. The Japanese are one of the most ancient and proudest people on the earth. Their manners to foreign visitors are a revelation of grace and courtesy. They expect in return a little of that same deportment. It isn't so much what we do on the immigration question, as the way we do it. Certainly to one who has gained an intimate glimpse of the Japanese, it would seem certain that, with any ingenuity at all, we ought to be able to devise a formula that would meet the views of California and at the same time measurably satisfy the Japanese.

—Remarks of Thomas W. Lamont before American Manufacturers' Export Association.

Will the Next Step be Suffrage?

Japan is not yet wide-awake, for her women are still denied political rights and freedom. Such a state of affairs is quite anachronistic in this stage of the world's development and should be immediately rectified, said the leader of a group of women which recently sat in the visitors' gallery of the Diet. The first step toward this equalization was then made in their presence through the introduction of a bill to annul an article of the police peace regulations which prohibits women from attending political meetings.

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November 1920, Bulletin

"Japan is a small country while America is large; Japan an old country, America new; Japan a monarchy, America a democracy; but in the past we have been good friends. Why should we now, all of a sudden, become unfriendly? From the viewpoint of trade relations alone, is it not plain that the two countries must maintain amicable relations?"
—Baron Shibusawa, from a statement in the "Yomiuri."

Higher Patriotism

No country can have too much loyalty and patriotism of the pure and disinterested type. It is necessary for the safety and progress of a nation that such sentiment should be kept alive and vigorous.

The average Japanese loves Japan with more than common devotion; its beauty and uniqueness fill his heart from youth to old age. But higher patriotism is more than admiration for the physical beauty of Japan, and appreciation of the comforts afforded by its progress in civilization and industry; it implies that every loyal and patriotic citizen shall be ready at all times to sacrifice himself for the good of his country and that he shall be always faithful to the principles on which the foundations of the Empire are laid. In politics and class, patriots must be united in serving the nation as a whole.

A grave defect found in any country is the irrational notion that the whole success of business and the State depends on the cabinet in office. We have got to get out of this paternalism. The success and prosperity of a nation depend on the good will and efficiency of its citizens living in loyal and patriotic devotion to their country. The Government will not improve until the people improve, and the emphasis here must be laid on education and responsibilities of citizenship.

A true patriot does not desire to see his country rule the world; he desires to see something more worthy, namely, to see his country become worthy of being a brother among the nations, and not only able but willing to help others.—From an editorial in the "Herald of Asia."

Mountains in Japan

Mountains are the great sepulchres of the Japanese. Remnants and reminiscences of all that is grand, noble, and eminent are found thereon. They are the Mecca, not only of those in quest of beautiful views, pleasure and health, but of pilgrims to worship and honor the great souls of the past and to repent of their sins or amend their wrongs.

Thus it is that every mountain in Japan has its guardian god; and each lake or stream is dedicated to some sylvan deity which speaks to man in various tones. He shows his wrath by the roaring tempest that bursts forth; his love by the soothing music of the gentle brooks that perpetually wash the mountain side.

The mountain gods thus enshrined and honored by incessant pilgrimage to the present day are usually the deified spirits of some great and benevolent personages of antiquity, whose memory and deeds are cherished by the whole race. They are the ancestors of the Japanese. Disembodied, yet these mighty souls still stay, zealously watching and guarding the land which their sons have inherited.

Japan to Have a New Park

During the Spring and Autumn when all sorts of beautiful flowers bedeck the Island Empire, Japan appears like a group of small parks. The natives are not satisfied, however, with the admiration of tourists and are planning to build a great national park embracing the most beautiful regions of Hakone, overlooking the Pacific, with the sacred Fujiyama at its center.

This colossal undertaking will require a vast amount of money and expert skill. A special law concerning parks has been drafted by the Home Office, with the assistance of Professor Tamura, in anticipation of the project. Should it be realized, it will add much to the pleasure of foreign tourists.

Tide of Travel is Toward Far East

According to a newspaper report, the tide of travel has again turned toward the Far East and the demand for passage is even greater than during the big rush of last year. Steamers from San Francisco are already booked as far ahead as a year from now and it is said that no accommodations can be secured, except by chance, before early Spring. Though the Fall tourist season accounts for a part of the rush, many of the passengers are representatives of business firms which have become interested in the Far East.

See notice of Annual Dinner on page 5.

Marriage

In Japan marriage is as inevitable in the course of a woman's life as is death, though a comparison of the two may not be exactly appropriate. The ceremony is vastly different from that experienced by an American girl, who has the right to either choose a life-partner or remain single. But the alternative of perpetual spinsterhood is unthought of in the Orient and when a young man finds himself ready to join with the ranks of the majority, he confides this thought to some married friend, who immediately begins a canvass of all the young maidens of his acquaintance and from them decides the best match for his friend. Upon the approval of an appropriate suitor, a party is arranged—either in a tea house or a theatre—whereby the young couple may have a chance to meet and exchange salutations.

If the meeting is satisfactory to all parties, and the parents find no family skeletons of which to be ashamed, a formal betrothal is entered into by the exchange of costly presents, and arrangements for the marriage are then made by the "go-between."

The ceremony itself is a simple affair and takes place at the home of the groom, where the bride is escorted by her "go-between" and her relatives. Her trousseau and household goods play an important part in the ceremony and are borne to the bride's new home by men who follow the carriage of the bride in procession-like form. The ceremony consists merely in the formal drinking of the native wine (sake) from a cup which is placed alternately to the lips of the bride and groom in orthodox fashion. This drinking from the same goblet is a symbol of the equal sharing of the joys and sorrows of married life. No one is present at this proceeding but the bride and groom, their "go-between" and a young girl, whose duty it is to fill the goblet with sake. When this is over the guests, who have been assembled without, join the wedding party and an elaborate feast is spread.

On the third day after the marriage, the couple visit the family of the bride, taking with them costly presents from the groom's family, which is the occasion for another great feast. All of this makes the Japanese wedding an extremely expensive affair, thousands of yen sometimes being spent among the well-to-do.

Within the past few years, however, the marriage customs have been changed considerably and Japanese women are beginning to see an advantage in the American way of free courtship.

To Our Members:

See notice of Japan Society's Annual Dinner on page 5.

Seventy Women Enroll at Private University

Co-education is fast becoming popular in Japan for, following the news of admission of women to the Imperial University course of literature, comes the news that seventy women have been enrolled in the Nihon Daigaku, a private university.

Moving Pictures in Japan

Who would imagine that there are 750 moving-picture theatres in the small islands of Japan!

For three hundred years the most effective check to the development of the Japanese stage has been the rigid police restrictions and so the film has a natural enemy in the police censor, whose judgments and excisions are tragic or amusing according to the point of view.

Upon the importation of a film, a book translating the story is printed and distributed to the censors who then view the picture and set about casting out of the story anything immoral and objectionable. All situations where the woman asserts herself, as against the villain for example, are skilfully changed so that the natural superiority of man shall not suffer any slight. Whole sections and parts of a film may often be deleted, so that the Japanese are sometimes at a loss to depict foreign customs as they appear in reality.

Chinese Flock to Railway Zone

The benefit accruing to the Chinese from Japan's administration of the South Manchuria Railway, China, can perhaps be indicated in no better way than by showing how the Chinese are flocking to the railway zone. Far from driving the Chinese out of Manchuria, Japan's economic penetration there has benefited both Japanese and Chinese.

POPULATION WITHIN THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE

| | Japanese | Chinese |
|------------------------------|----------|---------|
| 1908 (the end of March)..... | 17,142 | 12,375 |
| 1909 " | 21,345 | 16,392 |
| 1910 " | 22,310 | 20,469 |
| 1911 " | 32,494 | 26,854 |
| 1912 " | 30,426 | 33,435 |
| 1913 " | 32,976 | 42,732 |
| 1914 " | 35,633 | 49,016 |
| 1915 " | 38,155 | 51,803 |
| 1916 " | 40,158 | 59,985 |
| 1917 " | 43,841 | 65,978 |
| 1918 " | 49,346 | 79,618 |
| 1919 " | 59,148 | 92,382 |

California May Raise Japanese Fish

If the plans of the California Fish and Game Commission are successful, the ayu, a Japanese fish, will soon inhabit the coastal streams of California, states the *Journal of Commerce*. A shipment of ayu eggs will shortly arrive from Japan and these will be planted in nearby coastal streams for experimentation.

The fish grows to about a foot in length and is extremely delectable. If the experiment proves a success many of the California coast streams will be stocked.

But, what will the Californians say if these Japanese fish drive the native fish from their watery homes!

Japan May Donate Rice to Chinese

As a token of friendship for China, Japan is planning to send 400,000 koku of rice (2,000,000 bushels) to starving Chinese. This gift was suggested by Viscount Shibusawa and has received the approval of the Government authorities.

The rice is immediately available, as it is intended to use the 400,000 koku, stored in godowns, belonging to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which was imported by the Government some time ago in order to regulate the price in the Empire.

Motor Cars Adopted by Imperial Family

In order to simplify the Imperial procession, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will abandon the use of coaches in favor of automobiles. For this purpose two motor cars, the finest ever made in Japan and costing \$25,000 each, are now being manufactured.

Women as Detectives

Japan has awakened to the fact that women can be useful in various lines of business and industry and so has decided to enlist them in the detective service. A trial was made with them in this capacity some time ago and the scheme proved successful. However, a chief of police has been quoted as saying that too good-looking women are not desired—here's a chance for our less fortunate sisters who feel that nature has dealt unkindly with them!

Insects Hold Up Train

A freight train near one of the suburb stations of Osaka was delayed for some time by millions of small white insects called shike mushi. They covered the track in such numbers that when crushed by the wheels of the engine made the rails so slippery that it was impossible to get traction.

People living near there said that once in every thirty years millions of the shike mushi visit that vicinity.

Annual Dinner

The attention of our members is called to the fact that the Annual Dinner of the Japan Society will be held on Wednesday evening, December 15, at the Hotel Astor, in honor of H. E., The Imperial Japanese Ambassador, Baron K. Shidehara, and the American Ambassador to Japan, Honorable Roland S. Morris.

Ernest Fenellosa Rendered a Tribute

Japan formally honored the memory of Ernest Fenellosa, her American patron of Japanese art, on September 21, by elaborately unveiling a monument to him in observance of his death twelve years ago. The monument—12 feet high and of native stone—stands in Uyeno Park, outside the Tokio Art Academy, of which he was a founder.

In some of the speeches there was a current of regard for the tie of art which has made friendships between countries that are oftentimes the most enduring international bonds. Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, who introduced Mr. Fenellosa to Japan's art treasures, mentioned this in his speech, when he said, "The monument to Fenellosa, which we have just unveiled, stands as a monument to an art lover who appreciated, and worked to have more appreciated, the art of Japan. But back of that monument today stand millions of Americans who, if they understand, will have the same regard for Japanese art, and will in the end be the same friends of this nation as Fenellosa was."

The history of Fenellosa's life is an interesting one. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and had what may be called a dual personality, ascribable in large measure to his mixed Latin and Anglo-Saxon ancestry—his father having been a Spanish musician, and his mother, the daughter of a Salem family. He had a practical and logical side derived from his mother and an artistic side inherited from his father, which apparently was only fully awakened after he had visited Japan. This Latin personality made him receptive to the inspiration of Japanese art; his Anglo-Saxon personality helped him to interpret it to the American people.

In 1878, as Professor of Philosophy, Fenellosa taught for a time at the Imperial University in Tokio and became so intensely interested in the art of Japan that he was not content with one visit but returned in 1896 and again in 1901. He became well known to many prominent Japanese, among them being Mr. Hayashi, who followed his work with the greatest interest and sympathy, and Viscount Kaneko, whom he had previously met at Harvard University.

Fenellosa's interest in Japan led him to study the Buddhist religion and after some time he became a convert to that form of worship. He was the first to make the Japanese Government recognize the necessity for taking care of its national art treasures. Many of them were scattered when he went to the Orient and the idea of caring for them and arranging for places where they would be handed down from generation to generation had evidently not been sufficiently impressed upon the country until Fenellosa persuaded the Japanese Government to establish a school of art.

In 1908, while in London, Fenellosa died and some years later Mr. Hayashi, who was traveling in Europe, arranged to have the former art critic's ashes taken to Japan, where they were placed on the shores of Lake Biwa, near Kyoto, where he had studied the Buddhist religion.

Mrs. Fenellosa recently sent her husband's collection of paintings from America to be exhibited in Japan. His chief work is "Epochs of Chinese and Japanese Art," which was recently translated into Japanese by Dr. Ariga.

A "Lost" Village Found

Already the nation-wide census of Japan is uncovering things unknown to the Japanese themselves. According to a report from one of the Japanese newspapers, a village with a population of 340, which has never been listed in any Government record, has been found in Gumma Prefecture by preliminary census investigators.

This village is situated on the upper Arakawa, at the foot of the Mikuni Pass, about two miles from Kanai. Although there are thirty-nine houses in the village, it has not even a name. The inhabitants live on fruits and the flesh of birds and game, and exchange goods by barter.

Japan's Duty to China

In these days it is impossible for a country to subsist without having anything to do with other nations, and the famine in the five provinces of China is by no means unrelated to us, reports the Japan Advertiser of October 29. Japan regards herself as leader of the Oriental countries, and as such she is bound to protect other countries not only politically but in every other respect. The European countries are too much occupied with the task of rehabilitating themselves to give attention to the famine in China, and next to China herself the greatest responsibility for relieving the sufferers rests with Japan.

Owing to the financial reaction, many companies in Japan have gone bankrupt and many persons have been thrown out of work, but this will not prevent the Japanese from assisting the Chinese.

There are many questions pending between Japan and China. Apart from the Shantung question, the Japanese are thoroughly displeased with anti-Japanism, but these are political questions which should be settled in their own way. It is impossible for the Japanese to ignore the fate of the Chinese sufferers.

Japan Society Lecture

On Saturday, December 4, at 3 o'clock in the Auditorium, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th St., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eichheim of Boston, will present before the Japan Society "Impressions of the Music of Japan and China." Mr. and Mrs. Eichheim are both trained musicians and have for years been students of the music of the Far East. They have just returned from a year spent in Japan and China and the Society is to have the benefit of their study and impressions.

Mrs. Eichheim will play piano compositions by Mr. Eichheim inspired by native music as heard in temples, in the theatres, the playing of itinerant musicians, the great bells, etc.

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B



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25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

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Assistant to President

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Treasurer

December, 1920, News Bulletin

Interesting Facts About the Japanese Birth and Death

An average of 1,750,000 souls were born annually in Japan proper during the past decade, which means 33.0 for every 1,000 population. The rate is much lower among Western nations—for instance, states the "East and West News," in Germany it was 29.5; in France 19.5; in England 24.9, and in America 21.0 during five pre-war years. The death rate is also higher in Japan than in most of the Occidental countries. During a similar period the average number of deaths annually in Japan reached a million, which is 20.6 per 1,000 population, while in Germany the rate was 16.5; France 18.6; England 14.9, and America 14.1 during the years 1910-15. The Japanese census authorities computed that in the Orient three souls are born and two die every second; 10% of the total deaths being due to tuberculosis; 11% to intestinal diseases and 8.5% to pneumonia. Japan is a great country for suicide, 12,000, or 1.2%, of the total deaths being due to this cause. In America 10.3% of the total deaths occur from tuberculosis; 10.5% from pneumonia, 10.8% from heart disease and 0.9% from suicide.

Marriage and Divorce

In 1916 the marriage rate per 10,000 population in Japan was 81.4, while in America it was 105; in England 76; Germany 78 and France 77. But what about divorce? During the transitional period between 1880 and 1900 there was one divorce for every three marriages in Japan. Since the civil law has been revised the average number has diminished to 135.0 per 1,000 marriages. The United States alone approaches Japan with 107 divorces per 1,000 marriages. Roughly, there is one divorce for every seven marriages in Japan, one for every ten in the United States, and one for every 10,000 in England. The divorces granted to Nippon husbands are eight times as many as those granted to wives, but in America the divorces granted to wives are double those granted to husbands. Desertion, cruelty and unfaithfulness are the greatest causes of divorce in America while in Japan they are domestic complications, cruelty and lack of harmony in interests.

Street Peddlers of Japan

So numerous and varied are the street peddlers and street hawkers of Tokyo that the busy Japanese housewife need not go beyond her doorstep to find food, clothing, comforts and amusements for her family. She need do no more cooking than the preparation of the daily rice and yet have a varied and nutritious menu placed upon the family table three times a day.

A Frequent Peddler

Probably first among the daily sellers of food used by every household in Japan, says the Japan Advertiser, is the tofu man, who makes his regular rounds three times a day. He carries his wares in a flat wooden tub swung from either end of a carrying-pole, balanced on his shoulder, and loudly attracts the attention of his customers by a call characteristic of what he has to sell. Tofu is bean curd and when once prepared will keep but 24 hours. Since it is eaten at breakfast, as well as at the other two meals, it follows that the tofu manufacturer's day begins about 2 o'clock in the morning. He carries two kinds of curds, *kinu-koshi*, which is strained through silk and is soft and tender; and *momen*, which is strained through cotton cloth and is more coarse and tough. The raw curd is used in soup and various other dishes. Prepared in other ways, it forms a dish by itself; it may be fried in oil or mixed with vegetables and fried in a flat round cake. The price for this commodity is uniform throughout the town, any change being reported to the police authorities.

Fifty Kinds of Preserves

Two other very interesting vendors are the *nimame-ya* and the *konbu* man. The former pulls a little cart fitted with a number of tiny drawers containing from 40 to 50 different kinds of preserves and pickles which are ready to be put upon the table. But the article which gives the name to this vendor is a variety of freshly cooked beans or peas, which are also ready to be eaten and sell for 10 sen (5 cents) a handful. This peddler, however, does not operate on his own capital, as does the *tofu* man, but is employed by a pickle shop.

On the other hand, the *konbu* man carries all his stock in trade with him and walks the streets all day, from one end of town to the other. His wares are packed in wooden boxes, piled one on top of the other and swung from the ends of a shoulder pole. *Konbu* is the name of a food that is made from seaweed and is used more as a seasoning than as a dish by itself.

A Sign of Early Morning

Natto, another bean product, is used in the morning *miso* soup by that part of the nation which is north of Tokyo. It is sold usually by poor women who make a few sen during the early morning hours before

the real work of the day begins. The musical cry of the vendors of this food is one of the first indications in a Japanese town that another day has dawned. It is carried in a small bundle in the hand of the seller.

From early morning until night many other peddlers traverse the streets of Tokyo, each in a unique way trying to persuade the housewife to buy of his wares. There is no doubt that the fish sold are strictly fresh, for the vendor of this food carries a tub filled with water and sells his goods alive.

A Popular Vendor

As in America and other countries, street hawkers go from door to door soliciting their services in the various useful trades. But the street peddler that appeals to the grown ups as well as to children is the ice-cream man. Carts with an array of glass cups, spoons and a brass freezer are met from one end of town to the other during the summer. A "dish" of ice-cream from one of these carts costs five sen, (2½c).

A popular summer drink is *amazake*, or sweet sake. It is carried about the streets on the end of a *tenbin-bo* or pole in a red box. A drink of this costs only two sen—and a dash of ginger is added for nothing.

And so we have numerous other interesting peddlers who walk the streets of Tokyo at various intervals during the day, each one calling out his wares in a noisy fashion and all adding to the clamor of a busy town.

Japan to Have a Tax on Enjoyment

Cheer up! We are not the only people who have taxes levied upon our various kinds of amusements for, according to the *Chugai*, a Japanese vernacular paper, a *yukyu-zei* or enjoyment tax will be raised by the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Tokyo to the extent of yen 1,700,000 in the fiscal year beginning October 1 next. The city council has already agreed upon the enforcement of the new tax and is bringing the measure before the Government through the prefectural authorities.

The duty is to be levied upon any expenditures exceeding three yen (\$1.50) for any kind of amusement. The rate is to be 10% and is to be paid by the proprietor. But, no doubt, the general public will know the incidence of the tax!

Not a Telephone Nickel

"Do not use new five sen nickel" is the notice posted at each public telephone booth throughout Japan. The new coin recently issued by the Government is lighter than the old nickel, and though it will go into the slot it will not give a connection with central; so the telephone bureau has given the public warning not to waste its money.

The bureau is also investigating, with the view of adopting, a better method for payment at public telephone booths, for with the present system every time the Government is inclined to change the size of the five sen piece the telephones have to be reconstructed.

Japan Has World's First Woman Consul

Joint honor is shared by Japan and Armenia, for Mrs. Diana Agapeg Apcar has been appointed Honorary Consul for Armenia at Yokohama and will represent the new Republic of the Near East in the Empire of Japan, says the *Japan Advertiser*.

Mrs. Apcar, who is a widow and past middle age, has always been a tireless worker in behalf of the interests of her fellow countrymen. She conducts a general merchandise business in the city in which she is now residing as Consul.

Peace Society Formed

Representatives of all the political parties in Japan have formed an international peace association with the hope of arriving at a better understanding with the United States, comes a report from Tokyo to the *Journal of Commerce*.

The enlistment is sought of religious and cultural leaders who will visit the United States. It is also planned to issue publications tending toward a betterment of conditions between the two countries.

Japan to Aid Chinese Students

The Japanese Government has decided that in the future it will pay the expenses of Chinese students who are pursuing their courses in the various high and technical schools of Japan, states the "*Far Eastern Review*". Hitherto it has been the policy of the Chinese government to defray the expenses from the state treasury, but recently the Japanese officials refused to accept any money for the education of the young Chinese. At the last session of the Diet it was decided to set aside a special fund to be devoted to this purpose and a claim for yen 73,483 (\$36,746.50) has already been allowed. There are now about 400 Chinese students matriculating at the high and polytechnic schools in Japan.

Kobe to Have a New Library

A new library building, which Kobe has felt the need of for some time, has been assured through the contributions of yen 200,000 (\$100,000) by a number of leading citizens and will be erected in Okurayama Park, states the *Japan Advertiser*. It will be a two-story building of reinforced concrete, the upper floor of which will be used for reading rooms and the ground floor for offices.

A storehouse of concrete five stories high will be constructed near the new building to contain the book stacks of the institution. The library will probably be ready for use by next September.

Japanese Gardens

Perhaps the most prominent characteristic of the Japanese people is their love and appreciation of the beauties of nature. It is this understanding of nature in all its moods that has raised the craft of landscape gardening to an art in Japan.

The original rules and regulations for reproducing in miniature some well-loved or famous scene, says the *Japan Advertiser*, was introduced into Japan by Chinese priests as early as the eighth century. It was first fostered and elaborated by Buddhist priests and monks and later by famous masters of the celebrated tea-ceremony. Great lords and renowned warriors spent vast sums in creating gardens where each stone and tree was selected with infinite care. So universal was the appeal of the garden that even the humblest dwelling reserved a small plot wherein was suggested a bit of mountain or sea coast.

Not Like Occidental Gardens

The Japanese do not strive for a profusion of flowers nor orderly borders. Their first idea in laying out a garden is to make it characteristic of the owner, so that the busy man in his leisure hours shall find there peace and rest from the hustling world without; and the priest and old age, a quiet retreat wherein are represented scenes of cheerful contentment.

More extensive gardens frequently depict scenes from different parts of the country, but no matter how many elements enter in, the arrangement of artificial hills, trees, ponds, shrubs and winding pathways is such that to one strolling in the garden, one scene, mood or idea is presented at a time.

Most gardens of any size have one or more rustic pavilions, so placed as to command a favorite view, such as a moon-rise over a hill or between trees. A pond, large or small, real or artificial, is an almost indispensable part of a garden and is so placed to fit into the picture that it always appears to be larger than it is. Carp, gold-fish and turtles are the necessary inhabitants of the pond and feeding the fish is one of the pleasures accorded the visitor.

A Bridge is Essential

No pond is quite complete without some sort of a bridge stretched across a part of it. These may be arching structures of carefully selected masonry, or of a less pretentious character. But in either case, much care and thought is given to the selection of material and design. Bridges are thrown over miniature streams as well as ponds and each bridge in a garden has its own name.

There are bridges, however, that are not built over a pond or stream, for there is a certain kind of garden which is called "kare sensui", or dried-up scenery. Here sand and gravel is used instead of water and the effect is curiously beautiful. A well-kept stream of selected pebbles and rounded stones winds its way between verdant

banks, is crossed by quaint bridges, forded on stepping stones, and empties itself into a dry lake of the same kind of pebbles.

When gardens consist chiefly of rocks, great skill must be shown in the resetting and selection of these jewels of nature—color, shape, size and kind entering into the choice of these rocks “which have been formed by the fingers of time.”

Stone Lantern a Garden's Pride

If one object can be said to have most care and thought put into its preparation, it is the stone lantern. Perhaps this is because it is more durable than the rest of the garden, or perhaps it is because originally the lanterns were intended for offering light to various deities. They have been an adjunct of a Japanese garden from the time of the middle ages.

Stone well curbs are also frequently introduced into gardens for purely scenic reasons. Moss and lichen adhering to the stone work, whether on bridge, lantern or basin, is not only a mark of beauty but conveys solidity, permanence and antiquity.

Shrubbery Requires Constant Care

Another artificial feature of a good garden which requires much thought and attention is the fence, hedge or rustic screen. The outside wall or fence that encloses the garden proper is seldom seen from the garden itself, being hidden by trees and shrubs. Whether visible or not, the outside wall is usually a solid affair about eight feet high, made of masonry, plaster, or stout bamboo.

Inside the garden there are innumerable places where a high or low hedge is required, where a tiny wicket gate is placed across the pathway, or where a screen of carefully plaited bamboo or reeds adds the final touch to the effect striven for by the landscape gardener. A great amount of ingenuity is brought into play in the use of the humble materials that go into the manufacture of these devices.

Except in the cases of trees that have attained a perfection of fantastic shape through years of patient training, the living plants of a garden are not as important in the original plan as the lifeless objects, for the plants, and even trees, can usually be replaced in a short time.

Kyoto is the best place to see the real Japanese gardens as they were in the days of daimyo and samurai. Though many of the gardens have been allowed to fall into disrepair, others have been kept as the artist planned them.

Japan to Abolish its Opium Monopoly

The International Anti-Opium Association at Peking, China, has received word that the Japanese Government has definitely decided to abolish entirely the opium monopoly system at Tsingtau and in the Kwangtung leased territory in the course of this year, states the *Japan Advertiser*.

A Fish Story

Fishermen near the mouth of the *Tone-gawa*, one of Japan's largest rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean, are said to have made a catch of 54 whales measuring from 20 to 14 feet in length. These immense inhabitants of the sea were swept out of their path and strayed into the river. Hundreds of boats were used by the fishermen in what is one of the most surprising events that has ever happened in their neighborhood.

Though this is a fish story, nevertheless it is true, states the *Japan Advertiser* of recent date.

Japan Society a Recipient

Through the courtesy of Mr. D. J. R. Ushikubo, of Yamanaka & Company, the Japan Society has been presented with the actual stone rubbing of the monument erected in memory of the late Professor Ernest Fenellosa. This memorial, of the natural stone of the country, stands in Uyeno Park, on the grounds of the Tokyo Art School, of which he was founder. On the face of the monument is a bust portrait of the Professor surmounting a large tablet of biographical inscription which sets forth his work in acquainting the world with the artistic development of Japan.

Urged to Display the Rising Sun

According to a report in the *Japan Advertiser*, the Japanese national flag was first used internationally at the time Commodore Perry made his second entrance to Yedo Bay. This emblem of the rising sun dates back as far as the eighth century and Japanese newspapers are now carrying on a campaign urging the people of the Empire to exhibit the flag on all proper occasions.

Kobe to Have a New Hospital

The erection of a 500-bed hospital in Kobe, Japan, has been made possible through a generous contribution of \$2,250,000 by the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company to that city. This project is of particular interest since it is the first time in the history of the relations between Japan and America that architects from the two countries have co-operated in the designing of a hospital in Japan. Mr. I. Tsuma-Numa and Mr. John A. Thompson, both members of the Japan Society in New York, and Dr. Y. Kataoka, of Osaka, Japan, are the architects who will design this building, which will include the improvements of the most modern hospital in America and Europe.

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January, 1921, News Bulletin

Those who cannot feel the littleness of great things in themselves are apt to overlook the greatness of small things in others.

—From "The Book of Tea" by Okura.

New Year in the Orient

Perhaps no other country makes quite as much of the New Year as does Japan; there business stands at a halt many days while the entire country celebrates.

For generations it has been the custom to usher in the first day of the New Year with prayers at temples and shrines. Alone in an austere hut especially erected for this occasion in the palace grounds, the Emperor offers prayers at sunrise for the welfare of the nation. This example is followed by the people of all classes, who make pilgrimages to their favorite place of worship to do homage to the coming of the Lord of Dawn and ask the blessing of the gods for the coming year.

During the first days of the New Year, the street singers play an important part in the holiday celebration. In pairs and small groups they parade the streets throughout the day and far into the night, twanging their *samisens* and singing their plaintive melodies. Many of them recite the tales of heroic deeds done by the samurai, while others have more modern themes.

A Custom of Old

Another tradition which is still rigidly observed in the chief cities is celebrated on the second day by merchants, who join in a great parade in which their finest wares are drawn through the streets in gaily decorated wagons. The horses and attendants in holiday regalia take this opportunity of displaying the crest or trademark of the business house they represent, which is indeed a most unique way of advertising.

Forms of Amusements

Street minstrels, dancers and acrobats make their appearance on the third day of the New Year, invading both the business and residential sections. Dressed in gay colors in the styles prescribed by ancient custom, the *manzai*, or minstrels, sing and dance to the delight of both old and young. Even the monkeys, who furnish a lively part of the entertainment, are dressed with due regard to the fashions of the day and season.

Japan's Turkey

One of the principal articles of Japanese diet is fish, so it is but natural that the fish dealers should have a special day set apart for them, which is the fourth day of the New Year. Certain varieties of sea food are held in the same delectable esteem in Japan as the turkey is in America and are served on all festive and holiday occasions.

Firemen's Field Day

In the days of the Tokugawa regime, Tokyo had a fire-fighting organization which celebrated the sixth day of the New Year with an exhibition of its skill. While the fire department of today is modern in equipment and organization, it still makes this day its special holiday, presenting a unique performance of acrobatic "stunts" in connection with the regulation fire drills held in Hibiya Park.

New Year Calls

The exchange of calls and compliments has at New Year's time become a universal custom, and in Japan it is not confined to the first day, but extends over nearly two weeks. The eighth day, however, is sometimes made a special occasion for the observance of this pleasing convention, at which time as many personal visits as possible are made, in addition to scores of visiting cards being sent out. A fashionable call in Nippon is a matter of much more formality than elsewhere, says the magazine *Japan*.

An Art Requiring Much Skill

While kite-flying is considered a child's pastime among Western nations, grown men do not hesitate to participate in it in Japan and China, particularly on the ninth day of the New Year. The kites themselves are gorgeous affairs, of every size, shape and character, and the proper handling of them is considered quite an art. On this day of the holiday season, every point of vantage is crowded with enthusiastic and ambitious pilots.

A Final New Year Event

Capping the climax of the New Year's festivities come the great wrestling matches, which are held in Tokyo on the tenth day. These events continue for nearly a week, during which time the excitement is intense. Wrestling has long been considered the national sport of Japan, and the exponents of it are lavished with attention and remuneration.

Popular Superstitions in Japan

Many popular, other than religious, superstitions prevail among the people of the rural and mountain districts of Japan. They originally sprang from moral precepts and are quite harmless, but often very useful in controlling the behavior of children and the uneducated, says the *East and West News*, which gives the following as some of the more widely prevalent superstitions:

At a marriage ceremony a dress of purple color is tabooed, lest the mutual love of the bride and groom be soon lost, as purple is a color which is most liable to fade.

If a cup of medicine is upset by accident while a person is very ill, it is a sure sign of recovery; he needs medicine no longer.

Fire is the spirit of the god, *Kojin*. It is supposed to have a purifying effect and must be respected. To step on fire, to throw refuse in it or to burn nails in it will arouse the wrath of the god and hence a calamity will occur.

The bore is not unknown in Japan, for the Japanese are often pestered with visitors who sit their welcome out and drive their hosts into a frenzy of eagerness to be rid of them. The recipe for this is go to the kitchen, turn the broom upside down, put a towel over it and fan it lustily. The tedious visitor will then soon depart.

Japanese babies and children are not allowed to look in mirrors, for if they do, when they grow up and marry, they will have twins.

When measles, chickenpox or whooping cough prevails in a neighborhood and parents do not wish to have their children become infected, they put a notice on the front of their houses stating that their children are absent.

Uniform System of Weights and Measures Planned

There is nothing more complicated in the daily life of the people of Japan than the methods used in weighing and measuring things, says the *Yomiuri*, a Japanese newspaper. For instance, as units of distance measurement there are ri, cho, ken, shaku, etc., while mile and nautical mile are also employed. Of the shaku there are two kinds, and in units of weight the gram, kin, momme and pound are used.

Because of this complicated state of affairs, the Bureau of Testing Weights and Measures of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been trying to bring about some uniformity. The metric system has been introduced within the jurisdiction of the department, but complete unification has not as yet been accomplished owing to the long standing of the old methods. This state of affairs is regarded as a source of great losses, from the point of view of household economy and of trade, both domestic and foreign, as customers are often cheated by not getting full measure.

The advocates of unification intend to start a campaign of education by means of lectures and moving pictures, and it is hoped that this unification will be a preliminary to the improvement of living conditions of the people.

A Lord of Long Ago

Like most of the European countries, Japan of old had many feudal lords who lived in luxury as the result of another's labor. Perhaps one of the most interesting of these old-time Japanese personages was the Tokugawa *daimio*, or *samurai*, whose chief occupation in life seemed to be the seeking of amusements.

Besides his fencing-bouts and jiu-jitsu matches, his falconry and games of archery, he had his no-dances, his tea-ceremonies, and those interminable banquets at which he would recount the exploits of his ancestors, says Mr. Okakura in his book "The Awakening of Japan." Moreover, much of his time might be consumed in the composition of bad Chinese poems beneath the cherry-trees. He was often wealthy and always extravagant, for his contempt for gold was ingrained. He would squander a fortune for a rare *Sung* vase or a *Masamune* blade. But the marvelous workmanship of the Gotos in metal, and of the Komos in gold lacquer was the result of his patronage, and it is to the disappearance of the *daimio* and the *samurai* that Japan owes her sudden fall of standard in artistic taste.

Japan Holds a Record

No country has been able to vie with Japan in the number of earthquakes felt in a year. Official records show that in recent times an average of one thousand earthquakes annually, almost three a day, have been felt in the Empire. The national architecture, in fact, has been largely molded by the consideration that one's house may be shaken down at any time! The most destructive earthquake recorded occurred in 1894, when one hundred thousand lives were lost.

Increase in Population 14.7%

According to a recent census, Japan ranks ninth among the nations of the world in her rate of increase in population, which is given as 14.7%. New Zealand leads, with an increase of 26.5%, while Argentina comes second, with 22%. France, showing an increase of but 1.8%, is at the bottom of the 26 nations the number of whose inhabitants is accurately known. From a report in the *Japan Advertiser*, the density of population in the Japanese Empire is given as 2,134 persons to the square mile.

Better Locomotives to be Used in Japan

According to a report in the *Japan Advertiser*, the compressed air-type of locomotive is to replace that of the vacuum-brake type in Japan. This new type will be tried out on the Tokaido line the first of the year and, if the test proves satisfactory, will be introduced into the freight service on the other lines within the next six years.

Increased speed, greater safety and growing traffic are the reasons given by the railway officials for the replacement of the old by the new.

Tokio to Have Wider Streets and Bridges

Forty-nine streets within the city limits and thirty-seven stretching out into the suburbs are marked for improvement by the City Planning Committee of Tokio. According to the plans as published in the Japanese newspapers, the cost of remodelling Greater Tokio City will be yen 137,000,000 (\$68,500,000). The streets to be improved total 73,000 ken—about 438,000 feet—in length.

This is the second gigantic plan for the improvement of streets in Tokio, the first one having been made in 1890, when 127 streets were repaired.

The widest street proposed will be about 163 feet in width—that is the street from the proposed eastern outlet of Tokio station through the Kamimaki-cho, Nihombashi, to the heart of the city in a straight line. The narrowest will be about 36 feet in width, the classification of the improvements being influenced by the requirements of the localities.

Bridges will be built of steel, stone, steel frame and concrete or other materials of a durable character.

No street car line will be built in a street of less than 12 ken—72 feet—in width.

The draft also fixes the width and depth of rivers and canals passing through the city, and the height of bridges over them. It likewise provides for the dredging of canals, repairing of brooks, moats and canals and proposes to reclaim certain parts of moats for street improvement purposes, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

Unique Salesmen

In the early days of Spring each year the houses of Japanese are visited by druggists from Toyama, who leave a red or yellow paper bag containing medicines, whether the family wishes it or not and without receiving any money for it. They come again later in the year and, if they find any medicines have been used, request payment and leave an extra supply where it is needed.

The town of Toyama has been a famous place for the manufacture of drugs and medicines since the feudal days of Japan, being so well known that a legend tells of a certain panacea made in Toyama that has the magic power to call back ghosts of the dead from their infernal abode. Hence the name *Hongonko* (soul-reviving incense) became the general appellation of the medicines and herbs exported from Toyama, says the *Japan Advertiser*.

To Our Members

The Japan Society wishes to extend to its members a most cordial New Year's greeting and expresses a hope that the termination of the year may find an increase in its membership and a broader realization of the advantages in Japanese-American co-operation.

Foreigners Living in Japan

According to the *East and West News*, the census taken of foreigners living in the 47 prefectures of Japan proper in October, 1920, has shown that the total number is 22,104, which, if we add the transients, numbering 3,579, will total 25,683. The specification of their nationality follows:

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|-----|
| Chinese | 13,811 | Danes | 102 |
| Britons | 2,447 | Italians | 91 |
| Americans | 2,039 | Spaniards | 69 |
| Russians | 1,206 | Swedes | 68 |
| Germans | 605 | Norwegians | 40 |
| French | 464 | Belgians | 36 |
| East Indians..... | 362 | Austrians | 30 |
| Portuguese | 224 | Turks | 10 |
| Swiss | 133 | Roumanians | 7 |
| Hollanders | 120 | Others | 240 |

Physical Characteristics of Japan

The following extracts from "Japan—The Rise of a Modern Power," by R. P. Porter, may be of particular interest to many who have not visited the Island Empire and are therefore not well acquainted with the many interesting physical conditions which exist there:

Japan consists geographically of a long chain of islands, with six large and innumerable smaller units, lying in the Pacific Ocean.

The total area of the Empire, excluding the recently annexed Korea (Chosen) and disregarding islands with a coast-line of less than one ri (about 2½ miles), is 174,690 square miles, while that of Chosen alone is 84,102 square miles.

Mountain and valley together constitute about seven-eighths of the area of Japan, though there are some broad plains in Hokkaido, Honshiu and Kinushiu. Hardly any of the mountains of Japan proper reach the perpetual-snow line.

To compensate Japan for the peril which attends their restless presence, volcanoes have bequeathed to the Empire a priceless legacy in the form of her numberless hot springs. Of these there are more than a hundred known and reputed for their medicinal value—acid, sulphurous, chalybeate, or carbonic, as the case may be.

A Silk Industrial Exhibition to be Held in America

The "Three Fairest Flowers" of the Japanese silk factories, who have been chosen to represent the womanhood of Japan at the Silk Industrial Exhibition, are now in New York, states the *Japan Advertiser*.

Every girl employed in a silk factory was invited to enter the contest before the selection was made. The choice was not based solely on beauty. Health, a stature of more than five feet, and intelligence and skill in displaying all kinds of silk goods were also determining characteristics.

Why Not?

In the course of natural events Tokyo may become a pioneer in police activities, for it is reported in the *Japan Advertiser* that the Tokyo Police Aviation Section will soon be established with the purpose of restricting those desiring to fly heavenward. Altitude limits and districts where flights may be made will be supervised by the police, and all aeroplane owners will be required to register their machines with the authorities as well as to state when they expect to make their flights.

The Aviation Section will begin its work with one police sergeant in charge and a number of policemen working with him.

Conservatory Built to Benefit Seamen

Japan is the fifth nation in the world to establish a marine observatory, the other countries which have such an institution being England, America, Germany and France. The new Imperial Marine Observatory is in Kobe.

Realizing the great needs of such an institute a number of leading shipping men in Kobe started efforts about two years ago to raise the necessary funds, and approximately \$115,000 was subsequently subscribed among them. The construction of the observatory was started in April, 1919, and was finished a few months ago.

Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariners' compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports bulletins and other scientific memoirs are now being published.

Yap Island in Ruins

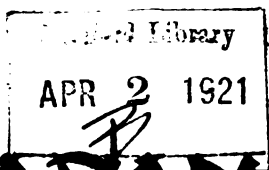
Yap Island is practically a desert waste today as the result of a severe earthquake and wind storm following it, according to an official wireless report from the naval station there received at the Yokosuka Naval Station. The earthquakes and storm are said to have created almost indescribable conditions, and though no lives have been reported as being lost the damage is said to be the worst ever inflicted on a Pacific island. So violent were the oscillations that the delicate seismographs at the Osaka and Tokyo Imperial University were badly affected and will need repairing.

Yap Island, which has the center of the stage in the dispute now pending between the United States and Japan in connection with the disposition of four former German cables, is a communication center of the Southern Pacific.

Sixty-one earthquake shocks were felt in Japan last year, of which twenty-eight were fairly heavy. This is considerably below the average yearly number, says the *Japan Advertiser*.

Japan Tourist Bureau

A visit of several months in Japan would not suffice to become fully acquainted with that country—its people, its customs, its historic spots and scenic beauties. But for tourists who have only limited time at their disposal, the Japan Tourist Bureau, with its Head Office in Tokyo and branches throughout the Empire, has outlined four specimen tours ranging in duration from two to six weeks. The particulars about these plans of travel in Japan may be obtained in booklet form from the Japan Society, 25 West 43d Street, the New York office of the Japan Tourist Bureau.



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February and March, 1921, News Bulletin

“Tori no Toshi”

The Year of the Cock, according to the Japanese Calendar, has arrived and roosters will figure largely in all the decorations this year. Dating from a way back, the artists of Japan have always regarded Chanticleer with great favor.

Unjust Criticism!

In an article which appeared in the magazine *America-Japan*, Mr. B. Calvert Haws, who recently returned from a visit to the Orient, writes that for thirty days he traveled in the company of, at times, from fifty to one hundred Americans, and listened to the impressions of Japan which they had formed. In most cases he found that criticism directed against the Japanese and their policies was based on something they had heard. It was practically impossible on questioning them to pin them down and get a concrete case which they themselves had personally seen that would warrant their holding the opinions they expressed. In many instances Mr. Haws personally saw evidence which contradicted the statements of his fellow Americans.

It is through the acceptance of “evidence” of this kind that such stories arise and circulate as “the Japanese are so dishonest that they find it necessary to employ Chinese tellers in their banks,” and “the Japanese as a race are untrustworthy in business.” It was on just such “evidence” that reputable New York weekly magazines published pictures of 1919 Japanese atrocities in Korea which actually took place in the Russo-Japanese war in connection with the punishment of spies.

Let us pass judgment on the Japanese only by the same standard as we would have them judge us.

Tokyo Municipal Budget

The coming session of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly will be an uncommonly lively affair, predicts the *Japan Advertiser*.

An old custom obliged the Municipal Government to adopt its budget after it had been amended by the Municipal Council (taking all of the amendments into consideration so that the Council might pass the budget in the original form). According to the new procedure, however, one budget will be introduced in the Municipal Assembly together with the budget as amended by the Council so that the Assembly may hear both sides of the arguments.

According to the budget now in the hands of the Deputy Mayors, no appropriation is made for any new enterprise. The policy followed in compiling the budget was that of curtailing as much as possible the expense of each of the bureaus. It is hoped to limit the year's appropriations to yen 100,000,000 (\$50,000,000).

The Same the World Over!

Evidently the cry of "more houses" in this country has been loud enough to reach another section of the globe, for Japan has had difficulty in solving this problem. Tokyo, however, is making rapid progress in bringing about relief and the construction of houses planned by that municipality will be finished shortly. The scheme covers the construction of 63 houses in Sasatsuka, 22 in Yodobashi, 22 in Shimo-Ochiai, 15 in Hiroo, and 140 in Setagawa (suburbs of Tokyo).

No More Sake Cups as Gifts

The custom of awarding gold, silver or wooden sake cups by the Government of Japan for some meritorious act has been abandoned because it tends to place official approval on intemperance, notes the *Miyako*, a Japanese vernacular paper. Hereafter, Government gifts will consist of kimono material, silver basins, vases or some such articles.

A Bed of Phosphorus Discovered

A fisherman who was wrecked off the coast of the Island of Kiushiu during one of his daily toils saved himself by landing on an uninhabited island on the Loochoo Archipelago, says the *Japanese-American Commercial Weekly*. The island proved to be not only his life-saver, but landed him a bigger fish than he had ever hoped to catch! He discovered a bed of phosphorus!

The island was named Taisho-to, and the fisherman immediately applied to the Fukuoka Prefectural Government for permission to work on the deposit, which was later found to contain a large quantity of excellent phosphorus and was purchased by Mitsui & Company.

By this accidental event, the shortage of the phosphorus supply for the use of iron foundries in Japan will be remedied to a certain extent.

Carrots and Mankind

The story of the good missionary who preached long and earnestly to a Japanese audience about the dignity of human life is always in point. But as he unfortunately said *ninjin* (carrots) instead of *ningen* (mankind) his polite audience misunderstood him altogether. He was talking of one thing and they were thinking of something very different. If an American speaks of Japanese Militarism and his hearer is thinking of American Militarism, effective discussion is impossible.—

From the Magazine *American-Japan*.

Want Referendum Law

A petition for the establishment of a national referendum law in Japan is to be introduced into the present session of the Imperial Diet by members of the *Gyogikai*, an association of salaried men in Western Japan, according to the *Nichi Nichi*, a Japanese vernacular paper. The bill would authorize the Government, the Diet or the people (through the initiative), to submit questions to the people for a vote. The suffrage would be enlarged to include, for such a referendum, all Japanese subjects of legal age, except women. Another provision is that any issue which would cause the dissolution of the Diet shall be submitted to a vote of the people.

Celebrations to Take Place

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the Osaka Mint, the largest and oldest in the Empire, will be held at the Osaka City Hall early in April, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. The principal function of this celebration will be the presentation of prizes to over 190 employees who have served the mint for a period of more than ten years.

In commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the introduction of railways into Japan, the railway authorities are also planning a celebration for next Fall. Those who have lost their lives in the railway service will then be honored and about 100 officers and men of the lines will be given recognition for long and meritorious service.

An Amusement Place for Tokyo

In addition to the numerous amusement places in Asakusa (the Coney Island of Tokyo) it is proposed to build a huge entertainment palace. A company with a capital of yen 3,000,000 (\$1,500,000), is being organized for this purpose. The plans call for a four story, steel structure, the main floor of which will be given over to general stalls and refreshment booths, the second floor to dining rooms, the third to theatrical purposes and the top floor to a roof garden. The City of Tokyo is also planning other new recreation centers in Shiba, Uyenno and Ryogoku, reports the *East and West News*.

Finds Kerosene in Fish Oil

A new source of kerosene is reported by the *Chugai* to have been discovered by Professor Kyuhei Kobayashi of Waseda University. He is said to have discovered how to get kerosene from fish oil and to be making further investigations along the same line now for the Takarada Oil Company.

Of Particular Interest to Prospective Travellers

Express charges from the railway stations in Tokyo are doubled, in accordance with the new regulations, but it is promised that luggage will be delivered "before the passenger reaches home"—though just what is meant by that wording is difficult to ascertain! The charge is now 7 sen a piece and 15 sen for special delivery, irrespective of size or weight.

To insure prompt delivery, the railway authorities will import ten motor trucks from America. According to the *Chuo*, approximately 3,500 pieces of baggage are handled daily in Tokyo.

Cattle Raising in Japan Difficult

Japan needs wool and the government has done much to encourage the introduction of sheep, though a breed of animals that will endure the Japanese climate and thrive on Japanese grass has not yet been discovered.

The native horned cattle and horses have become inured to both, but the Japanese horse is small and the cows, while good for beef, give little milk. The most interesting dairy farm in the country is in the province of Shinshu, about twelve miles from the summer resort of Karuizawa, says the magazine *America-Japan*. This place, popularly known as the Kozu Farm, has a large herd of Jersey cows and puts out excellent butter and cheese. Visitors, however, are told that it took twenty years to eradicate the Japanese grass and establish a square mile of good American pasturage.

Fewer Japanese Newspapers

Up to the first six months of last year there was a steady increase in the publication of newspapers and periodicals in Japan, but the last half of 1920 found a decrease in their number.

Daily papers, which totalled 600 prior to the outbreak of hostilities, increased to 606 in 1917, to 798 in 1919 and to 840 in 1920. The same tendency is found in magazines, the number of which increased from 1,140 in 1913, to 1,442 in 1918, and to 1,824 in 1920. Books and treatises dealing with national thoughts and ideas numbered 21 in 1917; 50 in 1918 and 190 in 1920.

Newspapers have now fallen to 830 and other periodicals to 1,800, which, in a measure, is due to business depression and the gradual settlement of national ideals and thoughts, report the authorities in the *Chugai Shogyo*, a Japanese vernacular paper.

To Rebuild Structures This Year

According to the *Yamato*, a Japanese vernacular paper, a thousand bridges in Tokyo are to be reconstructed this year by the municipal authorities at an estimated cost of yen 1,400,000. Three hundred of the bridges, now of wood, will be replaced by iron framed structures.

Famous Temple Burns

The Buddhist temple, Kyotoku-ji, Yamaguchi Prefecture, was destroyed by fire last month, according to a message received by the *Nichi Nichi*. Various old buildings in the grounds and many famous treasures, estimated at a total value of yen 1,000,000, were destroyed.

The Townsend Harris Endowment Fund

The redeemable value of the bonds in the Japan Society Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund is approximately \$74,000. From this fund the Society receives an annual income of \$3,322.32, which is not to be used for current expenses of the Society, but for educational work along the broadest lines among Americans to disseminate a knowledge about Japan and the Japanese.

A committee, of which Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, is Chairman and on which are serving Messrs. Richard Washburn Child, Seymour Cromwell, John H. Finley, Elbert H. Gary, A. Barton Hepburn, R. Ichinomiya, Otto H. Kahn, Masanao Kobayashi, Lindsay Russell, Julian Street, Gerard Swope, Guy E. Tripp and Frank A. Vanderlip (ex-officio), has been appointed to administer this fund.

At the first meeting of the Committee, held on February 17, 1921, it was decided to give two illustrated lectures on Japan if it could be so arranged, and to publish some illustrated brochures on the Empire.

Mr. Masanao Kobayashi, a Director of Mitsui & Company and Chairman of the Japan Society's Japanese Advisory Committee, has been asked by the Townsend Harris Committee to get from authoritative sources in Japan information that will enable the Committee to print illustrated pamphlets on the following subjects:

- 1—Mt. Fujii—its historical and religious associations, its scenic beauties, its significance in the life of the Japanese, etc.
- 2—The Political System of Japan.
- 3—The Fishing Industry of Japan.
- 4—The Religions of Japan.

The above will give Japan Society members some idea of how the fund is to be administered. It is hoped that members will send in their suggestions as to the best ways in which the income might be used so that the aim of the several donors may be realized and so that there may be promoted a better understanding and closer friendship between Japan and the United States.

What have you to suggest?

“Movie” Orators to be Educated

Moving pictures have become such a great institution in Japan that the educational authorities there have decided to utilize them for the edification of the younger generation, reports the *East and West News*. Some of the American “movie” stars are as great favorites in the Empire as they are in this country. Charlie Chaplin is known even to the child who does not know the name of the Japanese Premier!

In order that a picture may be fully understood and appreciated by the audience, every “movie” theatre in Japan has its own orators who explain the pictures as they are shown. Recently all operators attached to the amusement halls in Tokyo were summoned by the authorities and given instructions regarding the practice of the profession of film oratory. As a result of this meeting, the authorities have decided to give a regular course of lectures; the first of the series will be held in the early part of this year and will include such subjects as history and geography.

A New Book on Mineral Springs

The Imperial Government Railways have in preparation a description of the mineral springs of Japan which is to be published in English and is expected to be of interest and value to visitors and foreign residents. While it is known in a general way that there are remarkable hot and cold springs in the Empire, there is little definite information published in English regarding their merits and medicinal value.

It is claimed that no country in the world has so many hot springs as Japan. The Miasa Hot Spring on the San-in Railway line is reported to stand second in the world in radio activity, a noted Italian spring being the first, and this quality is attracting people from all over the world. Other springs throughout Japan have been famous among the Japanese from time immemorial for their curative and health giving properties. Scientists claim the mud baths of Japan are the equal of any in the world. At Chinoike, near Beppo, a wonderful spring, vermillion in color because of the oxide of iron which is present, is claimed to be particularly effective for rheumatism and nervous troubles.

In connection with this work, Mr. Frederick de Garis, editor in charge, has just returned after an extended investigation of the hundreds of mineral springs in the southern half of Japan, including Kyushu and Shikoku. He will shortly visit the Hokkaido and the northern half of the Empire, where springs are even more numerous than in the South. Upon his return from his trip, Mr. de Garis will make preparations for the publication of a book from the material gathered.

Navy Buys Land in Nagasaki Prefecture

According to a dispatch to the *Jiji*, a Japanese vernacular paper, the naval authorities have decided to purchase 1,000,000 tsubo of land (1 tsubo = 4 square yards) in Sonoki, Nagasaki Prefecture, on which a naval arsenal will be built.

Plans are also under way for the extension of the plant at Yokosuka so that it can take care of the construction of the eight-battleship and eight-cruiser squadron planned by the naval authorities.

In the event of the arsenal being established at Sonoki, the *Jiji* message says that the present arsenal at Yokosuka will be converted into a naval shipyard.

Japan Needs More Vehicles

At present there is one automobile actually in use for every 2,000 persons in Tokyo; one street car for every 1,016, and one rikisha for every 216 persons, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

The number of rikishas in the city is gradually decreasing, while automobiles have increased in number from 2,069 in 1918 to 3,628 in 1920. The number of street cars is now put at 1,200 of which about 300 are in need of repair.

Animals for Uyeno Zoo

A lion, a deer, an ant-eater, one large crocodile and thirty small crocodiles were recently shipped from Singapore to Yokohama and have been placed in the Zoological Garden there, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

"A Charming Picture of Japan"

Mr. and Mrs. Michitaro Ongawa, Japanese actors and musicians, will present "A Charming Picture of Japan" at the Town Hall, 113 West 43d Street, New York City, on Tuesday evening, March 22, at 8:30 o'clock. The program will consist of two parts:

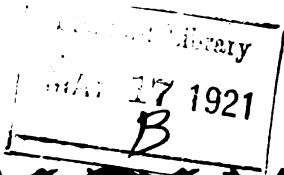
PART ONE: Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Stories, Dances, Fashions.

PART TWO: Play: "The Fox Woman." A story
of Witchcraft, Founded on a Legend
of Old Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Ongawa seek by means of scenery, costume, music and drama to set an actual piece of Old and Present-day Japan right down in the midst of New York.

Japan Tourist Bureau

A visit of several months in Japan would not suffice to become fully acquainted with that country—its people, its customs, its historic spots and scenic beauties. But for tourists who have only limited time at their disposal, the Japan Tourist Bureau, with its Head Office in Tokyo and branches throughout the Empire, has outlined four specimen tours ranging in duration from two to six weeks. The particulars about these plans of travel in Japan may be obtained in booklet form from the Japan Society, 25 West 43d Street, the New York office of the Japan Tourist Bureau.



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Treasurer

April, 1921

News Bulletin

"In no country in the world does common courtesy meet with more immediate response than in Japan."—Kent Clark, a resident of Japan.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Lord Northcliffe, recently commenting on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, stated that under the agreement Great Britain is not obligated to join Japan if the latter should declare war on the United States. Following that pronouncement, Ambassador Hayashi (London) issued the following statement through the London *Times*:

"I welcome the statement as a timely and wise warning to both Japan and the United States. The basic idea of the alliance is to protect by common action the territorial rights and special interests of both Japan and Great Britain in Eastern Asia and India.

The United States has never been thought of by the contracting parties as a country which would ever take or contemplate taking any action likely to threaten their territorial rights or special interests in the Far East, and there was, therefore, never in the mind of the Japanese Government any idea to fight the United States at all.

Moreover, in the most improbable eventualities, such as a war, I prefer merely for the sake of argument that Japan would not expect England to come to her help since the Japanese and British Governments agreed to insert in the alliance treaty Article 4, which would absolve Great Britain from any obligation to join Japan against America. Only general phraseology was selected in the alliance agreement for reasons of diplomatic nicety, but what the negotiators of the agreement had in mind is obvious.

I must, further, state, in refutation of irresponsible and sensational utterances in the American press and elsewhere, that there exists no secret agreement between the Japanese and British Empires. * * *

I can assure you with all the emphasis at my command that the alliance will never stand in the way of good understanding and friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, nor is it in the least the intention of Japan to use the alliance as a means to direct pressure in any degree upon her old friend, the United States."

Apparently the Alliance need not be too seriously considered in the question of world disarmament.

Yap

A certain Portugese adventurer seeking, perhaps, the edge of the world, in the year of 1527 came upon the scattered wisps of land of which the Island of Yap is a part. Yap is about 9° north of the Equator and 12° east of the Philippines. Later, according to a writer in "The Freeman", some sea-faring Spaniards happened upon the group of islands and called them the Carolines, after Charles II. of Spain. Then things remained quiet on Yap until 1875 when the King of Spain was reminded of his possessions because some Germans adventuring there, and finding no worthy representatives of the King of Spain, proceeded to occupy the island. The King protested at this and through the mediation of the Pope regained title to the islands. Upon the advent of war between Spain and the United States, the former country, needing funds, sold the islands to Germany for 25,000,000 pesetas gold. The reason Germany wanted the islands was the same that causes the name Yap to be so widely known today—Yap makes an exceptionally good hub for a wheel of cables to China, Japan, the Philippines, California or Australia.

Then came the World War and as part of her activities Japan seized these German possessions. With the end of the war we hear the terms "Self-determination" and "Mandates" and it is apparently through the medium of this latter term that the next step in Yap's history is to be determined.

Japan and California

The following two quotations are taken from "JAPAN AND THE CALIFORNIA PROBLEM," by Dr. T. Iyenaga and Mr. K. Sato, which is being published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The authors consider the problem of California from all angles; they present the facts as found, in the main, by American investigators, although the results of investigations by Japanese sources are also given. A few points discussed are the birth-rate, assimilation, immigration, the American-born Japanese, and, finally, the authors offer their solution of the whole question. Statistics are few and far between; the style makes for easy reading. You will enjoy and profit by the book.

"Whatever may be the nature of the land owned by Japanese, however, its amount is truly insignificant. It forms only 0.27 per cent of the agricultural lands of California, or one acre for every 374 acres; while the amount leased is 1.40 per cent or one acre for every 72.8 acres. This is saying that the Japanese in California, who constitute 2 per cent of the native population, cultivate under freehold and leasehold 1.67 per cent of the farm lands of California. When we recollect that more than half of California's agricultural land—16,000,000 acres—is still left uncultivated, it seems almost preposterous that so much vociferation should be raised because of the very limited amount of acreage held by the Japanese."

"Another charge is that they (the Japanese) work for lower wages than the white laborers. This may have been true several years ago, but at present it is claimed that the exact reverse is the case. The answers received by the State Board of Control of California to questionnaires sent out by it (one of which was, 'Give wage comparisons, with notes on living conditions') to the County Horticultural Commissioners and County Farm Advisers in the States, agree on one essential; namely, the Japanese farm hands are receiving wages equal to or higher than those paid the white workers."

Plans for "Greater Yokohama"

Mayor K. Kubota of Yokohama has finished the draft of his plan for a "Greater Yokohama," which includes the absorption of 12 neighboring towns and villages, and the scheme is reported to have already been informally approved by the Home Department, says the *Trans-Pacific*. The proposed extension of the city limits would add twice the present area and 100,000 population.

To carry out his ideas the Mayor created a City Planning Bureau two years ago to prepare for the expected growth and civic improvements. The total area of the city is now 11,000,000 tsubo (one tsubo equals approximately 36 square feet) and the population is 423,000, giving an average area of 27 tsubo per person. It is expected that the population will double within the next 30 years.

This great increase in size will make the present street car system much more inadequate than it is at present and for this reason plans for the extension of old lines and the building of new are being worked out by the new bureau of the city office.

Largest Building in Asia

The largest building between the Suez Canal and America will soon be erected in front of the Tokyo Station at an approximate cost of seven or eight million yen, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

This building, which will be used for the Mitsubishi Company's offices, will consist of eight stories and be modern in every respect. The dimensions of the structure will measure 350 feet by 300 feet. An inner court will add to the beauty of the building, but it will cut the total floor space to a little more than 500,000 square feet. George A. Fuller Company, an American firm, will undertake the construction of this building.

Japanese Abroad in 1920

There are 561,750 Japanese living abroad, according to the report of conditions on June 30, 1920, just completed by the Bureau of Commercial Affairs of the Foreign Department given in the *Japan Advertiser*. This number is an increase of 22,000. Japanese living in the United States, including Hawaii, number 230,000. (The 1920 census of the United States shows 119,207 Japanese resident in continental United States.) Those living in Manchuria number 200,000. The distribution among the other countries is announced as follows: China, 60,000; Brazil, 34,000; Canada and South Asia, 20,000; Philippine Islands, 10,000; Siberia and other parts of the mainland, 6,000; European countries, 1,500; Panama, 200 and Africa, 50.

Official figures show that the net annual increase by immigration of Japanese into the United States from 1916-1920 is an average of 2,497.

A New Cloisonné Here From Japan

Pieces of a new Japanese ware are beginning to come into this country, in the form of vases and bowls, which appear to be of porcelain or china, but which in reality are a new departure in the field of cloisonné enamel for which Japan is well known, states the *New York Times*.

One of the principal features of this new ware is the fact that the coloring and surface texture of many different kinds of ware may be reproduced. No molds are used and there are no joints in the piece. Some specimens take several weeks to make. While it is cloisonné work, being made over gold, silver or copper, with gold, silver or copper wires outlining the design, the new enamel has all the soft, lustrous porcelain quality.

In cloisonné enameling, the object destined to receive the decoration, having been first shaped in metal, has the design sketched upon it. Thin metal wires are then made to follow the design, being soldered to the metal base, leaving the surface covered with a tracery of cells or cloison, from which the ware takes its name. Into these cells the liquid enamel is poured, the heat used in firing being sufficient only to melt the enamel paste without melting the metal. The heat causes the enamel to shrink, and the process is repeated until the cloisons are completely filled. Friction and polishing impart a smooth surface to the whole.

In the old-time cloisonné vase the metal interior is plainly visible. The new ware, however, is distinct, inasmuch as it has all the appearance of porcelain within and without, the solid metal interior not being even suspected and only appearing as a slender rim or "binding" at the extreme top and bottom of the piece.

Proposed Factory Law

A draft of a new factory law for Japan has been completed and will soon be presented for formal adoption, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. The new law has been drawn up as a result of deliberations on this question at the International Labor Conference held in Washington in November, 1919. The proposed law, if passed, will take the place of the existing factory law.

Under the new law the term industry applies to mining, quarrying, manufacturing, packing, shipping, various electrical enterprises, railways, water transportation, etc., except in specific instances.

Some of the features of the law include provisions that children under 14 years of age shall not be employed, with the exception that those over 12 who have completed their primary school education may be; industrial enterprises shall not work their employees more than 9½ hours a day or 57 hours a week except in the agricultural industry where a 10 hour work day, with 60 hours per week, is permitted. Where there are exceptions regarding the length of the work day, extra pay at an increase of not less than 25% is provided for. No night work is permitted by employees under 16 years of age nor can women be employed for night work. (Night work, under the act, is that between the hours of 10 P. M. and 5 o'clock A. M.) One complete day of 24 hours of rest is provided for in each week. Another provision limits the employment in industries dealing with poisons, drugs, explosives, etc.

A New Japanese Industry

Artisans of Japan, long famed for their work in woods of the Orient, have lately turned their attention to the building of bodies for motor cars. Various small articles of inlaid wood have always proved an attractive souvenir from that part of the world, but it has been only recently that any great interest has been taken in the manufacture of this larger product.

It is stated in Tokyo that so greatly has this industry improved within the last year that today fully 90 per cent. of the enclosed cars used in Tokyo have bodies of Japanese manufacture, many of them being made in smaller workshops though there is a distinct tendency to make the manufacture of them a real industry.

So far, some really remarkable results have been achieved with small medium-priced chassis of popular makes. The bodies produced are generally much narrower than those which are imported and often no wider than the chassis frame. Such bodies are rather a tight fit for three adults in the rear seat, but on the other hand they are much smarter in appearance than a full-width model. These Japanese cars have the much desired lowness demanded by the modern customer, which is achieved in part by seat cushions being placed low and at an angle. Less headroom is usually allowed than with foreign bodies and the use of sills is often eliminated.

There is much room for improvement in the matter of interior fittings, hinges, locks and joints, and in this respect Japanese bodies fall short of the standard set by the best foreign custom-body makers. In exterior finish, however, the automobile bodies produced in the Empire compare favorably with those of any foreign manufacturer, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. And though it has been claimed that Japanese bodies do not last as well as the heavier models produced abroad, it must be remembered that the cost to the consumer is much less. A foreign chassis can be imported and a body built for it in Japan for several hundred dollars less than the cost of the imported enclosed car.

A Korean Parliament

Some say that Korean representatives should be allowed to have seats in the Diet. This is no startling thing. If it is the desire of the Korean people and if it is to their interest, the matter should be duly considered.

Korea and Formosa are close to Japan proper, and their civilization is in an advanced state. It is generally convenient to bring the mother country and the colonies under a unified system, and indeed, this will promote the convenience of the mother country. However, in reaching a decision the principal consideration should be given to the interests of the Koreans. On their part, the Japanese authorities are trying to promote local self-government in Korea with a view to eventual autonomy for the whole of the peninsula. It is pleasant to think of the day when Korea will have a parliament of its own and enjoy constitutional government along its own lines. But at the same time, the plea that Korean representatives should be sent to the Japanese Diet should be taken into due consideration.—From an editorial in the *Chuo*.

Japanese Editorial Comment

What are the Japanese thinking about? What is their attitude toward questions of the day, particularly those in which Americans are also directly interested? The editorial comment of Japanese vernacular papers gives us no little indication. During the latter part of February and early March the questions of "Disarmament," "Yap" and relations in general of Japan with America were widely discussed. The following quotations and summaries of editorials have, therefore, particular interest.

YAP

In the discussion of Japan's Mandate over Yap, it should be remembered that the following comment was made before Secretary of State Hughes sent a note outlining America's attitude. These selections, however, are in point as showing the trend of thought in Japan.

Yorodzu—Japanese Mandatory rule of the South Sea Islands was provided for by the League of Nations Covenant. "Japanese should watch the course of events with profound care and great determination."

Chugai Shogyo—"In refusing to ratify the Peace Treaty, America severed her connections with 'the principal Allied and Associated Powers' as defined in that treaty. * * * if the stipulations decided upon by the Supreme Council are to be altered by the protest of America, which has not joined the League of Nations, it means a loss of the authority of the Supreme Council and a great humiliation on Japan's part."

It will be impossible for the League to reject America's claims altogether. Germany abandoned her colonies to the principal Allies and Associated Powers. The non-ratification of the Peace Treaty by the United States means that "she has abandoned it in regard to the Allies as well as to Germany, and that she can only conclude a separate peace."

The *Yorodzu* takes the same attitude.

Nichi Nichi—The disposal was decided upon by the Supreme Council and confirmed by the League. The United States should not complain.

Hochi—The editor recognizes the strength of America's position in protesting but points out that while the United States does not ratify the Peace Treaty she interferes with the execution of it by those who did sign. This attitude is hard to understand.

DISARMAMENT

Apparently Japan is much inclined toward a general disarmament and would welcome the relief that would be brought about. The first editorial quoted is of particular significance.

Osaka Mainichi—"The movement for the realization of disarmament among the powers is not a mere political campaign but a cultural movement of humanity that will promote the general welfare through relief from a special burden." The editor rejoices to think that the people are awakening to the desirability of the project and expresses the hope that Japan may reduce her armament even before any general agreement is reached.

After discussing the resolution of the Senate of the United States calling for a naval agreement among Japan, Great Britain and the United States and proposing a conference to consider disarmament the editor states: "The naval expansionists in the Senate called for a secret session and tried to show * * * the menace of Japan. * * * The Japanese people are no longer affected by such hysterical Jap-anophobe utterances. * * * The silly talk regarding the alleged crisis between Japan and America is a counter-proof that Japanese-American pacifism is steadily gaining in strength."

Osaka Asahi—"The meeting of the Association of Business Guilds in this country is considering the question of disarmament. In the past business men have held aloof from all political questions and have allowed the Government to trifle with the affairs of state in obedience to the militarists. This is a most satisfactory sign."

Yorodzu—America is trying to secure control of the Pacific and her protest regarding Yap may be due to this. If Japan reduces her armaments, America may become more rampant in the Pacific. We hope for disarmament but it would be wrong for Great Britain and America to force disarmament on Japan without themselves reducing.

In another editorial the same paper discusses increasing costs of armament competition, the effect of bigger guns, airships, chemical warfare, etc., and concludes "the only effective means is for the richer countries to desist from dragging other countries into armament competition."

Jiji—"Above all we sincerely pray that the proposed international conference for disarmament will speedily become a reality. The general principles proposed at the League Assembly at Geneva—limitation, reduction, disarmament—are too dilatory to meet the present situation. A naval agreement among Great Britain, United States and Japan is more practical."

In another issue the *Jiji*, after referring to the resolution passed by the United States Senate, says: "Some foreigners consider Japan still devoted to the expansion of armaments because Mr. Ozaki's disarmament resolution was rejected. But all the great newspapers of the country are unanimous in urging disarmament. * * * If a disarmament proposal is made by any country * * * the national opinion of Japan will welcome it."

JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Kokumin—The editor fears that during the Republican Administration in the United States Japan's diplomatic relations with America will be more difficult. High praise is given Secretary Colby and Ambassador Morris.

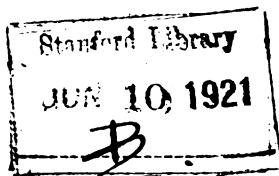
Osaka Mainichi—"Compared with the Democrats, the Republicans are nationalists, jingoes, and capitalist-imperialists. While the European powers have been exhausted by the World War, America has sufficiently increased economic and military power to dictate to the world * * * which will probably lead to greater activities abroad." But perhaps America will prefer "a sort of internal rest for the time being in order to make the readjustments that may be found necessary."

Queer Tales of Travelers

If you are planning a tour of Japan do not let the mis-statements of a few "prominent persons," names not mentioned, that are published in some papers keep you from going. Americans are not subject to discourtesies in Japan. This is affirmed by the Japan Tourist Bureau which, it must be obvious, could not afford to continue to invite American tourists if such charges were true. Parts of an editorial from *The Japan Advertiser*, an American-owned daily newspaper published in Tokyo, are pertinent to these charges, including the one that physical resentment on the part of the traveler "invariably begets a sentence of 18 months in jail on trumped-up charges." *The Japan Advertiser* states in part:

"As far as American residents in Japan are concerned charges of this description need no answer. We know that no American traveler who spent even 24 hours in Japan could possibly go back and give a reporter such statement unless he were pulling his leg and trying to ascertain how much certain newspapers can stand. But for the benefit of readers abroad we may repeat on the authority of an American newspaper with a long experience in Japan that the state of affairs described bears not the remotest resemblance to reality. Merely as a news item any case of assault or insult of American visitors would naturally attract attention. We have known of no such cases. There are no Americans in Japanese jails on any kind of charge. An American who was manhandled in Japan could count on the prompt help of the police and his assailants could count on a stiff sentence. We recall but one case of an American spending time in a Japanese jail. He was a young teacher who had quite inadvertently transgressed the regulations against trespassing in fortified zones. The incident occurred in war time, just after some mysterious explosions had occurred. He was liberated after inquiry. Americans arrested in Japan would have the protection of their Embassy as a matter of course. If a number of Americans were run into jail on trumped-up charges the State Department would very soon know the reason why. Readers of those reports—and for that matter the writers of them—might reflect that thousands of Americans visit Japan every year and there are between two and three thousand Americans permanently resident in the country. If such incidents as those described actually occurred it is obvious that we should not have to depend for our knowledge of them upon an occasional anonymous tourist speaking through an anti-Japanese newspaper. These things could not be hidden; we should have every newspaper in America exposing the outrages and demanding redress."

“We are confirmed in our feeling that Japan is being misrepresented in America by some individuals who desire to serve their own selfish purposes in the matter. Seeing is believing, and travel is the best dissipator of such misrepresentation.”—Mr. C. Inomata, Assistant General Manager of the Japan Tourist Bureau, Tokyo.



JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET. NEW YORK

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Treasurer

May, 1921, News Bulletin

If public opinion "is fed with distorted facts, unworthy suspicions, or alarming rumors; if every careless utterance by thoughtless and insignificant men is to be given prominence in print; if every casual difference of view is to be magnified into a crisis, sober judgment and deliberate action become impossible."—Ex-Ambassador John W. Davis, speaking at a dinner of the Associated Press.

America's "Propaganda Diplomacy"

"Judging by the views of a section of American statesmen and newspapers, they misunderstand and misinterpret Japan's policy, and in some cases entirely unfounded rumors are put in circulation to discredit and slander this country. This is very regrettable. If such a state of affairs continues, not only will it be impossible to settle the various problems pending between Japan and America, but the relations of the two countries may eventually reach a critical stage, and thus America will herself betray her ideal of the supreme happiness of mankind and the peace of the world. Let us earnestly hope that the Americans will reconsider their attitude."—From an editorial in the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi*.

Coal Substitute Found

The discovery of a certain colloidal fuel in Japan, which is under investigation by the Government, will be the best remedy for the alarming decrease of the supply of coal and petroleum in view of the growing development of Japanese industry, say Japanese papers. The newly invented substitute for coal and heavy oil is also expected to give the Japanese shipping business a most efficient fuel at a low price and much importance is attached to the completion of the investigation now going on.

Yokohama Has Hall for Laborers

A three-story concrete "labor hall," modeled after buildings provided in London for the benefit of laborers, has just been completed near the Yokohama railway station, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. The structure, which has been erected by the Prefectural Government with the aid of subscriptions from Yokohama business men, has a large dining hall, in which meals will be served at cost, a reading room and a library, baths, an amusement and lecture hall, and has sleeping accommodations for 600 persons.

Women Visit Diet

One of the interesting facts brought out by the present session of the Imperial Diet is the increasing interest which the women are taking in current political questions, says the *Japan Advertiser*. Out of a total of 44,960 who visited the Lower House during the present session, women visitors numbered 1,960, as compared with 627 for the special session last year.

Will Grant New Degree

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, the Tokyo Imperial University has established the new degree of DOCTOR OF ECONOMICS, bringing up the number of the doctorships which it has the power to bestow to eight. (Those who hitherto acquired their degree in economics have been called Doctors of Law.)

Another Canard

Mr. Bertram L. Simpson, an adviser to the President of China, is quoted in the *New York Times* of May 12, as saying, in regard to the question of Yap:

"The real significance of this question has not been well understood in this country (United States), but it is perfectly well known in China that, if Japan controls Yap, she has control of all the direct cable communications between China and the entire American coast."

This is very difficult to understand for it is a fact that the Commercial Cable Company, an American organization with its head office at 233 Broadway, New York, has a cable line reaching from San Francisco to Shanghai. The route of this cable is as follows:

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| San Francisco | to Honolulu | 2276 nautical miles |
| Honolulu | to Midway Is. | 1332 nautical miles |
| Midway Is. | to Guam | 2607 nautical miles |
| Guam | to Manila | 1633 nautical miles |
| Manila | to Shanghai | 1263 nautical miles |

Japanese to Compete in Tennis

For the first time in history, Japanese tennis players in the name of Japan have challenged the American holders of the Davis cup and will send a tennis team to compete in the tournaments to be held in this country in the late summer, when representatives from nine countries will be contestants. According to the magazine *Japan*, the challenge was sent to the secretary of the association by cable late in March.

It is impossible at this time to say who will represent the Japanese Empire. The best three Japanese tennis players are Messrs. Ichiya Kumagae, Zenzo Shimizu, and Seiichiro Kashio. Kumagae is associated with the New York branch of the Mitsubishi Bank, of Japan, while Shimizu and Kashio are with Mitsui & Company, the former in the Calcutta office and the latter in the New York office.

Kumagae ranks fourth among tennis players in the United States, while Shimizu, who shows in his playing the influence of British teaching, has won many cups in the matches he has played in India. The training of these players dates back to their college days in Japan.

Waseda Univervity Baseball Team Here

Professor Iso Abe, Dean of Waseda University and father of baseball in Japan, arrived in this country early in May in charge of a selected group of thirteen of the college's men to challenge various American university baseball teams here. According to Mr. T. Katoh (Waseda '15), who is connected with the New York office of Mitsui & Company and a member of the Alumnae Committee in the United States, the mileage covered will be the greatest ever undertaken by a Japanese baseball team. On their way eastward from California, they challenged the universities of Indiana, Chicago and Illinois and on their return trip they will compete with the universities of Detroit, Chicago and Seattle (Washington). Though the Waseda Team has not always been the victor, the opponents have found that it is no easy task to defeat it.

Professor Abe is interested in social progress as well as Political Science and anticipates several interviews with selected groups of college men while in this country.

The following is the expected schedule of the games which the visiting team will play before returning to Japan on July 14:

May 25—Harvard University
May 27—Yale University
May 28—New York University
May 30—Pennsylvania University
June 4—Johns Hopkins University
June 8—Carnegie Institute
June 12—University of Detroit
June 30—University of Chicago

Arrive in Seattle, Washington,
on July 4 and will remain there
ten days.

Japanese Naval Reduction

“The declaration of Admiral Kato, the Minister of the Japanese Navy, that if a reliable agreement is reached among the powers, Japan will not necessarily insist on the completion of the *eight-eight* plan is a most important one. It will dispel the misunderstanding hitherto entertained by Britons and Americans that Japan will not agree to a naval agreement until her *eight-eight* program is completed. Former statements of the Japanese authorities regarding the *eight-eight* program, hinting at the absolute impossibility of altering it, made it appear as if Japan intended to hold aloof from a disarmament agreement, and it is an undeniable fact that that attitude placed an obstacle in the way of a movement for the realization of an ideal which it is the duty of every civilized country to endeavor to realize. The present statement of the Minister of the Navy shows that the highest naval authority of Japan does not entertain such a bigoted view, being prepared willingly to alter and reduce a program which has been cherished for more than a dozen years past if a disarmament agreement is established.

However, an agreement with the Powers, especially with Great Britain and America, is absolutely necessary to naval disarmament, and it is clear that Japan cannot alone reduce her armaments. Japan will be glad to join an agreement and will not, of course, hesitate to curtail her *eight-eight* program as a result of that agreement.”—From an editorial in the *Jiji*, a Japanese vernacular paper.

New Laboratory for Inventors

For the purpose of encouraging invention in Japan a laboratory is being constructed at Meguro in Tokyo-fu and when completed it will be opened to persons who wish to utilize the facilities to complete their inventions. The building will cover 500 tsubo (1 tsubo = 4 square yards).

The laboratory, the first of its kind in the Empire, has been established by the Imperial Invention Association and will be divided into three departments—machinery, electricity and chemistry.

Dr. Tamaki Makita, an engineer of Mitsui & Company, has been selected to take charge of the laboratory, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

Attention Librarians!

A special edition of THE AWAKENING OF JAPAN, by Okakura, is being printed for the Japan Society, Inc., by the Century Company and will be ready for distribution in the early Fall. Any library wishing to have a copy may obtain one gratis upon application to the Society, at 25 West 43d Street, New York City.

Japanese Editorial Comment.

We cannot see ourselves as others see us but the editorials appearing in Japanese vernacular newspapers during the past month give a good indication of what the Japanese are thinking of us, as Americans, in regard to our treatment of "Topics of the Day" which involve the two countries.

During the early part of April the editors of the various Japanese papers debated once more the "Shantung Question" and the "New Consortium," while their comment during the latter half of the month changed to a discussion of "Yap," "Disarmament" and "Japanese-American Relations" in general.

The following quotations and summaries of these editorials have, therefore, particular interest:

SHANTUNG

Osaka Mainichi—"The decision regarding the Shantung question was agreed upon between Japan on one side and Great Britain and France on the other before America's participation in the war. Even if this agreement is not congenial to America, it is not proper that she should try to destroy it. * * * If one of the terms on which Japan joined the war is to be destroyed by America * * * it means the disappearance of international faith and pledge."

Kokumin—The editor thinks that while Japan is hesitating in deciding upon a definite policy toward China, because she is not sure of China's intentions, Chinese sentiment toward Japan is becoming steadily worse. "Japan must make her Chinese policy take a new turn by returning the leased territory of Kiaochau in Shantung to China. From the outset Japan has not intended to retain these concessions."

NEW CONSORTIUM

The publication in Japan of documents relating to the Consortium for China has stirred up much editorial comment, which clearly reveals a difference of opinion as respects the status of Mongolia and Manchuria under the operation of the Consortium.

The editorial comment, however, indicates a confidence that the Consortium will work for the best interests of all countries concerned.

Chugai Shogyo—The editor welcomes the establishment of the new Consortium, as the prevention of unnecessary competition among the Powers is most desirable. "It need scarcely be said that Japan's relations with China are intrinsically different from those of other powers." From this point of view, the editor thinks Manchuria and Mongolia should have been excluded from the scope of the Consortium.

Jiji—The editor relies on the faith of the Powers and takes it for granted that a sufficient guarantee has been obtained regarding Japan's claims in Manchuria and Mongolia. "There is no doubt that the part played by America has considerably added to the strength and efficiency of the new Consortium, and the Japanese, who have long earnestly desired the return of the American banking group, are most highly satisfied."

Kokumin—"America says that Japan has abandoned her special position in Manchuria and Mongolia, while Japan says that she reserves it." "It has been said that a reservation has been obtained which excludes Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the new Consortium, but Mr. Lamont has said that Japan withdrew her claims. The Japanese diplomatic authorities take the view that the documents just published show that a virtual reservation has been secured, and describe the reasons why this reservation is not improper. In a letter to J. P. Morgan & Company, Mr. Hughes says that Japan has abandoned her special position in Manchuria and Mongolia, her reservation relating only to several railway interests." The editor fears that Great Britain and America will pull the wires and will undertake various enterprises to make the abandonment of Japan's special position in Manchuria and Mongolia a reality. "The two provinces are indispensable to the economic existence of the people of this country. * * * They should resolutely oppose it if any attempt is made to disturb the provinces."

YAP

Editorial comment on Yap ranges all the way from the heated outburst of the *Yorodzu*, whose editor says:

"The Foreign Office is so weak-kneed towards America that one wonders if it is not one of the departments of the American Embassy! But the mandatory rule of the island being entrusted by the League of Nations, there is no reason why Japan should abandon it for America, which is not a member of the League,"

to the calm suggestion of the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* that "it seems advisable for Japan to approach America with a proposal for a conference at which the question may be considered." The receipt of Secretary of State Hughes' note setting forth America's position caused a change in the attitude of some editors. The two following quotations indicate that Yap is not so much a point of difference between Japan and the United States as it is a question to be settled among Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers:

Yamato—"The stipulations relating to Yap and Mesopotamia were agreed upon not between Japan or Great Britain and Germany but between Germany and the Allies. Therefore, the questions are for Germany and the Allies as a whole. It remains to be seen how the matter will be dealt with by the Allies, but the present attitude of America, at least in form, is calculated not to further the peace of the world but rather to cause further complications."

Maiyu—"It is very regrettable that there should appear to be constant disputes between Japan and America. In a sense the American claim is a reckless attempt at undermining the decisions of the League of Nations Council and it is not conceivable that it should be entertained by the Powers. * * * The Yap question may not in itself be supremely important, but the destruction of the decisions of the League of Nations is a very serious problem."

The *Kokumin* takes the same attitude.

DISARMAMENT

It is the general opinion of the editors that an expansion of armaments is calculated to provoke war rather than to insure peace and it is admitted that one lesson taught by the World War is the necessity of reducing armaments. The first editorial is of particular significance.

Miyako—"The people should see that armaments are responsible for the fact that the development of the country in various respects is at a deadlock. * * * If the Powers continue to throw at each other the responsibility for disarmament and to compete in the armament race while ostensibly declaring for peace, the result can only be another repetition of war."

Osaka Asahi—"It is particularly foolish for Japan to attempt to compete in naval construction with America as a hypothetical foe when the financial standing of that country is vastly different from ours. Instead of waiting for a disarmament proposal from other countries, Japan should take the initiative in carrying out disarmament and then urge other countries to follow suit."

Jiji—The editor does not agree that Japan should take the lead in reducing her armaments. "The national resources and armaments of Japan are not sufficient to enable her to execute such a glorious policy. There is no other way of carrying out the great task of naval reduction than by agreement among Japan, Great Britain and America."

Chuo—"If the countries of the world by common agreement arrange for readjustments of armaments, military and naval institutions of all the countries can be proportionately altered. In this case Japan can safely reduce her program and it goes without saying that if such a general military agreement is reached, Japan will gladly join it."

JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Mainyu—"The relations of Japan and America should be eternally cordial. The two countries require co-operation with each other in order to ensure the peace of the Pacific. Judging by the economic relations of Japan and America, the propensities of their peoples, and their strategic positions, they are in a position where they can never fight each other. It is to be earnestly hoped that a great organ will be established for bringing about a perfect understanding between the two peoples."

Alien Labor in Japan

In Japan proper the Korean laborers are estimated to number about 20,000. Compared with Japanese laborers they are perhaps superior in the point of physical strength, but in practical efficiency they are no rivals of the latter, says the *East and West News*. Although their low efficiency is somewhat due to handicap of strange environments and different customs, experienced employers assert that the Koreans are markedly lazy and that their work requires watching. They are mainly employed as unskilled laborers and are content to remain as such.

A large number of Chinese laborers are being employed at factories in Osaka and Kobe, reports the paper. According to the regulation in force since 1899, the employment of these foreigners as contract laborers requires permission from the local authorities.

Ancient Walls

Sprawling like a giant serpent out of the sea, over the mountains, down into the valleys, across rivers and along the crags of the wild passes, the Great Wall of China is one of the most interesting memorials of the past of that nation. Built about 200 B. C. by Emperor Chin-shih-huang-tai to keep out the invading hordes, it extends nearly 2500 miles from the sea to the western borders of Mongolia, and is an object lesson of what can be accomplished by autocratic force.

Behind the high wall of Canton lies the ancient City of the Dead. Even the influence of today's civilization, as taught by the Occident, has made but a tiny scratch in the age-old system of ancestor worship there and the graves are venerated far beyond anything that can be imagined by the foreigner. With its teeming millions of people the hoary capital of South China long ago over-stepped the boundaries of its walls, many of which are now being torn down to make way for modern roads and street car tracks.

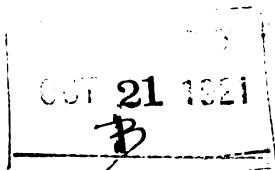
Many of the towns in Chosen (Korea) still retain their protecting walls as in the old days. These show the Chinese influence in the design of the towering gates which pierce them on the four sides. There, as in most of the thriving cities of that country, the population has outgrown the confinement of its barriers and spreads out in a separate town outside of them.

In Tokyo, Japan's capital city, walls have been flattened out and moats surrounding feudal castles filled up before the march of progress, says the magazine *Japan*. Motor boulevards have taken the place of the parapeted battlements and where the high walls formerly maintained their guard against outsiders, swift street cars now carry common people about on peaceful business. Thus Japan has set an example to the whole Far East, teaching that the walls must come down to make room for the development of industry, intercourse and education.

“Go West, Young Man! Go West!”

A tour to Japan today is no more of an undertaking than a trip to Europe was twenty-five years ago. It is now possible to reach Yokohama from our Atlantic cities in approximately two weeks, and from the Pacific Coast in ten days. Go, then, to Japan, shake hands and get acquainted with your Oriental neighbor.

The Japan Society, with its office at 25 West 43d Street, acts as the New York Agency of the JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU and has booklets that will be of much interest to the prospective traveller.



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Diplomacy

AS EUROPE TAUGHT IT TO JAPAN

The Chino-Japanese War was fought in 1894-5. In the latter year Li Hung Chang, acting for China, and Count (later Prince) Ito, acting for Japan, negotiated the Treaty of Shimonoseki, which ended hostilities. From 1800 to 1895, what had Japan witnessed European nations doing in China that might aid the Mikado's statesmen in their relations with foreign powers?

In the year 1800 the Chinese Emperor was sovereign of the eighteen provinces of China with their 1,500,000 square miles of territory and approximately 300,000,000 inhabitants. He was also lord of Manchuria and exercised a varying degree of control over Korea, Mongolia, Tibet and the big province of Sin Kiang. Burma, Siam and Annam were claimed as vassal states. What was the situation in the Celestial Empire by 1895?

RUSSIA

Russian settlements had been made on the Island of Sakhalin. Chinese territory north of the Amur River had been annexed to Russian Siberia by treaties concluded in 1858 and 1860 as was also a strip of Chinese territory along the coast south of this river. Gradually Russia extended her sphere of influence southwards as far as Korea. Next, Russia annexed some of the fertile Kuldja district in the Chinese province of Sin-kiang, at a time when China was embarrassed by a revolt.

GREAT BRITAIN

China had prohibited the importation of opium and British traders, insisting upon importing the drug from India, clashed with Chinese officials. The Opium War of 1840 resulted. Great Britain defeated China and by the treaty of peace forced the latter to open to foreign trade four of her ports in addition to Canton. An indemnity was exacted and the Island of Hong Kong was formally ceded to Great Britain. The opium question was left unsettled. Within a decade the United States and nearly all European powers had acquired the privilege of trading in these Chinese treaty ports.

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

The second Chinese war was waged by France and Great Britain against China from 1856-60. France wished to avenge the murder of a missionary; Great Britain resented the seizure as pirates of the crew of a ship sailing under the British flag. By the Treaties of Tientsin, negotiated with France and Great Britain in 1860, China was required to pay an indemnity to these two powers; six additional Chinese ports were opened to foreign trade; the right of foreign ministers to reside in Peking, the Forbidden City, was granted; Europeans were given the privilege of travelling in the interior of China; Christian missionaries were not only to be tolerated but protected by the Chinese Government; traffic in opium was legally recognized; Great Britain acquired a foothold on the mainland of China next to Hong Kong.

JAPAN

Following the precedent of European nations Japan, after her defeat of China in 1894-5 (during which time she drove the Chinese forces out of Korea, invaded Manchuria, captured Port Arthur, demoralized the Chinese navy and captured the naval stronghold of Wei Hai Wei), negotiated the Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895. This treaty provided that Japan should receive an indemnity from China, attain title to the Island of Formosa and the Liaotung Peninsula (Port Arthur), and receive some commercial concessions.

Quite like any European treaty of that time with China. But what happened?

Russia, having long expected some time to annex Korea and Manchuria (particularly the ice-free harbor of Port Arthur), immediately upon ascertaining the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki suggested to France and Germany that any ceding of the mainland of China to Japan might mean the beginning of the breaking up of the Chinese Empire, and further suggested that these powers unite in "friendly advice" to Japan to the effect that she give back to China the territory on the mainland acquired by the treaty and accept instead an indemnity. Japan could do nothing but agree. Then what happened to the very territory Japan had captured from China but which was denied to her in the peace treaty?

KIAUCHAU

Germany in 1897, but two years after the Treaty of Shimonoseki, on the ground of obtaining satisfaction for the murder of two German missionaries in China, took Kiauchau from China under a 99-year lease and proceeded to fortify it. Count Witte in his memoirs reveals the

fact that the German Kaiser had an agreement with the Russian Czar that Germany should take this territory from China without protest from Russia, in spite of the fact that such an agreement broke the understanding that Russia had with China.

KWANG-CHAU BAY

France in 1898 secured from China a lease of Kwang-chau Wan, a valuable harbor on the mainland of China.

PORT ARTHUR AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Russia profited most of all. Count Witte arranged in France for the financing of the Chinese indemnity to Japan and then founded the Russo-Chinese Bank, later known as the Russo-Asiatic Bank. In 1896 Count Witte arranged with Li Hung Chang for the right of way of the Trans-Siberian Railway across Chinese territory between Chita and Vladivostok, China ceding a strip of land sufficient for the purpose. Russia was permitted to police this strip. Then in 1897 a Russian squadron occupied Port Arthur on the theory that if Russia did not Great Britain would, since Germany was occupying Kiauchau. China was advised by Russia that Port Arthur was occupied to protect China from the Germans! Russia next leased from China, without compensation, not only Port Arthur but the Kwantung Peninsula with the privilege of linking it up with the Trans-Siberian Railway.

WEI HAI WEI

Jealous of the acquisitions of other powers in China, Great Britain demanded and received a lease of the former Chinese naval base of Wei Hai Wei which Japan had captured in her war with China. Furthermore Great Britain, after establishing her supremacy in India, annexed Burma and Nepal and established a protectorate over Tibet.

So Japan saw the very territory, and much in addition, which she had conquered in war but which was denied to her on the theory that cessions on the mainland of China would mean the disintegration of the Chinese Empire, seized by various European powers on the flimsiest of excuses. What must Japan think of Western logic and justice! And what must China think! Is it any wonder that Japan moves cautiously in her diplomatic dealings with Western powers?

For a brief account of the remarkable diplomatic events that have taken place in the Orient, the reader will find much of interest in chapters 4, 5 and 6 of "The Memoirs of Count Witte" (Doubleday, Page & Company), and also in chapter 27, Vol. II of "Political and Social History of Modern Europe" by Hayes (MacMillan).

Ford vs. Midget

Narrow and poor roads, crowded streets and economy are among the chief reasons that render the driving of heavy cars in Japan undesirable, so the Ford car has been enjoying much popularity there, although many of the large American automobiles are also used.

Recently, however, the Ford has found a serious rival in a new Japanese-made car named "Midget," which is adapted to the peculiarities of the local conditions, says the *East & West News*. This new

machine is manufactured complete at the Shibaura Works of the Far Eastern Automobile Company, with the exception of the engine, which is imported from America. It is not a copy of any foreign car, as it has several distinct features of its own.

As its name implies, this native-made car is very small, its wheel-base being only 84 inches and its total weight only about 850 pounds. The engine is a "De-Luxe" air-cooled V-twin, developing 12 horsepower and is made in Indianapolis. Ignition is by Bosch high-tensioned magneto and lubrication is by automatic gear pump, assisted by a hand-operated oil pump. A Schebler carburetor is provided. The transmission is selective, with three forward speeds and one reverse.

The Japanese Menu

Buddhism has left its impress on the Japanese diet as on everything else in Japan, says the *East & West News*, and so the eating of meat has been prohibited by that religion because it signifies the taking of life. Permission to eat fish, however, seems to have been a concession to human frailty.

Rice, which is eaten with fish, eggs and vegetables, is the staple food of the Japanese, though in the poorer country districts it is often replaced by barley, millet or some other cheap grain. Beans, from which soup is frequently prepared, are also popular and form the elements of various dishes, the native sauce *soy* (an indispensable element in the Japanese cuisine) being made from them.

Of beverages, the most popular are tea, which is taken without sugar or milk, and *sake*, a liquor prepared from rice, the taste of which is like that of *sauterne*. This wine is generally taken hot and at the beginning of dinner.

Because of the extreme peculiarities which constitute the make-up and preparation of a Far Eastern menu, many Americans, who have delighted in a Japanese meal, are, nevertheless, at a loss to determine just what they have eaten and so the following specimen of a typical bill of fare is given below for their enlightenment:

First Course, served with *sake*: *Suimono*, a kind of soup with fish and a slice of vegetables or sea-weeds floating therein; *kuchi-tori*, a relish, such as an omelette, or chestnuts boiled soft and sweet, or *kamaboko*, which is fish pounded and then rolled into little balls and steamed; *sashimi*, thinly sliced raw fish eaten with seasoned sauce; *hachi-zakana*, a fine large fish baked with salt in whole with head and tail; *umami*, bits of fish or fowl, cooked with lotus-roots, bamboo sprouts and other vegetables; *suno-mono*, a sort of salad, made of shell fish or slices of raw fish and cucumber or other vegetable served with seasoned vinegar; *chawan*, a thin fish soup with mushrooms or other material, or else *chawan-mushi*, a thick custard soup, with various ingredients in it.

Second Course: *Shiru*, soup which may be made of bean-curd, of sea-weeds or some vegetables; *ohira*, lobster and assorted rare vegetables boiled; *kono-mono*, pickled vegetables; and the invariable rice.

It must be understood that these dishes are mostly cooked or seasoned with *soy* and a spoonful of *mirin*, a sort of sweet liquor.

At small dinners not more than half such a menu would be represented. Since the introduction of Occidental civilization and of the science of hygiene, the diet partaken of by the educated class has undergone a remarkable change. At present meat—beef, pork, veal and other kinds—forms a necessary element in the up-to-date Japanese meal.

How Japan Got Its Name

From the earliest available records it will be seen that the Empire now known as Japan was long called "Yamato." This word seems to have come from the Chinese who, considering themselves at the centre of the Universe with all other nations "beneath" them, applied the name of "Wado" (meaning "dwarf" or "subservient")—pronounced "Yamato" by the Japanese—to the group of islands off the coast of China.

As it can be well imagined, the Japanese took an immediate dislike to the name of "Wado" or "Wa," as it was sometimes abbreviated, and, according to Brinkley's "History of Japan," as early as 607 A. D. changed these ideographs to others having the same sounds but signifying "great peace."

Other sources of information would indicate that by the seventh century the Japanese had officially adopted the name of "Nihon" or "Nippon" for their country. This name may have been derived from the Chinese word "Yih-pen" (meaning "sun-origin" or "place where the sun comes forth")—a designation that would be natural because of the position of the archipelago to the East of China. To this day, however, the name "Yamato" (now one of the provinces of Japan) is still preferred in poetry and belles-letters.

Marco Polo, in his "Travels," refers to Japan as "Zipangu." Toscanelli, who made use of the information gathered by Polo, designated Japan as "Cipango" on his square map of the world.

The Portuguese and the Dutch, who early traded with the Japanese, changed or corrupted the Chinese "Yih-pen" to "Japon" (the letter "J" being silent or similar to "H"), and this is the way Spaniards and Portuguese still pronounce "Japan."

Later, according to the *East & West News*, the English word "Japan" originated from the Portuguese "Japon."

Topics of Interest to Japanese Readers

The kind of books popular in a country is, perhaps, an index of the interest and taste of the people. The predominance of books on literature in France, on philosophy in Germany, on politics and social questions in England, and the great variety of books on business in America point somewhat to the trend of the nation's main interests.

Classifying the books and magazines published in Japan under the headings given below the *East & West News Bureau* has approximately determined just wherein Japan's chief interest lies so far as intellectual pursuits are concerned.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Art and Literature | 9,225 |
| Social Sciences (Labor Problems, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, History and Law) | 9,184 |
| Industry | 6,561 |
| Education | 4,492 |
| Religion | 2,742 |
| Natural Science | 1,662 |
| Medicine | 1,243 |
| Military | 603 |

Origin of the Japanese Flag

From time immemorial the Chinese Court and Army have made use of banners adorned with figures founded on astrological fancies. The banners of the sun and moon assumed special importance with them because the sun was taken as the Emperor's elder brother and the moon his sister, for which reason he himself was styled the Son of Heaven.

According to the *East & West News*, the Japanese took over these ideas wholesale—Imperial title, banners, mythological ideas and all—in the seventh century. But in the course of time most of the elements of this system were dropped, only the sun and moon banners being retained as Imperial insignia. When Japan began to take a place in the family of nations in 1859, it became necessary that she should have a national flag and so the sun banner was adopted for that purpose. A more elaborate design—the sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum, which is apparently only another method of indicating the sun with its rays—became fixed as the Imperial standard. The military flag with its sixteen rays is a modification of the same idea.

Tokyo Has Water Shortage

During the warm weather the average consumption of water in Tokyo amounted to something like 10,800,000 cubic feet per day, which has caused great alarm among the authorities because, according to their calculation, the water will be exhausted ere long if the present rate of consumption continues.

Various means of curtailing the use of water were experimented on, but these attempts failed to meet the situation. It was finally decided that there was no other way than to close the gates of the reservoir for a certain time each day, compelling the city dwellers to go without water during that time.

In the suburban districts, where wells are the only source of water supply, there has been a serious drought, reports the *East & West News*. Wells are drying up every day and now it is a luxury to use water. Naturally, the people make wild efforts to save every drop of rain when it falls, but even that is scarce now. When a storm does come, water-proof canvas is extended to catch the water.

Japanese Squadron to Visit New York

A Japanese training squadron, consisting of the Cruisers *Izumo* and *Yakumo*, will visit New York on October 28 and will remain in the harbor until November 8, according to information received by Captain K. Goto, of the New York Office of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

The division is commanded by Vice-Admiral H. Saito, brother of Mr. Nakahashi, Minister of Education. There are about 70 officers and 262 midshipmen, among whom are H. I. H. Prince Kacho and H. I. H. Prince Kuni.

To Our Members!

If any member of the Japan Society has not received a complimentary copy of "The Awakening of Japan," by Okakura, we should be very glad to send one upon application to the Society's office, 25 West 43d Street, New York City.

The Armament Conference

JAPANESE EDITORIAL OPINION

The proposed conference on limitation of armament and Pacific problems is welcomed by nearly all Japanese editors. True, some fear that Japan may be drawn into a discussion of questions affecting Japan and but one other power, or else relations which Japan considers accomplished facts. Other editors, recognizing that many powers are indirectly interested in these same problems, urge a frank discussion of any question that may be brought up lest Japan be accused of trying to conceal weaknesses in her diplomacy. Another danger pointed out is the breaking up of the conference with nothing accomplished but greater distrust of Japan, or perhaps Japan's isolation. On the whole the editors believe the conference affords a splendid opportunity for Japan to clear the air regarding Far Eastern questions.

The suggestion is also made that a limitation of armies, as well as navies, be discussed.

The *Osaka Mainichi* urges the Japanese Government and Japanese officials at the conference to take a more enlightened attitude toward the press and public opinion than has been the case in the past. Readers are reminded that the failure of Japan's diplomacy at Portsmouth and Paris was in part due to a mistaken policy toward the press and an under-rating of the force of public opinion.

The *Osaka Asahi* urges the creation of "a good atmosphere" as a pre-requisite of success—delegates "should not be cantankerous." Journalists and public speakers should "morally bind themselves" to take care not to provoke the feeling of parties to the conference "by heated and partisan writings or discussions." The editor would favor a campaign of education, as a preliminary to the conference, through an exchange of views and an unheated discussion of problems that will probably arise. On the other hand, the editor hopes that "no campaign of unscrupulous propaganda will be conducted" such as marred the Paris Conference.

The *Kokumin*. The editor welcomes the conference but, perhaps having in mind Secretary of State Hughes' note to Japan on Yap, wonders whether the United States may not disregard the decision of this conference just as in the case of the Versailles Conference.

The *Jiji* hopes that "there will be no prodding of hornets' nests by touching upon questions that require delicate handling."

The *Yomiuri* and the *Yamato* deprecate Japan's query regarding the agenda of the conference. Both editors feel that Japan need have no fear about having anything ventilated at the conference.

The *Nichi Nichi* approves Japan's agenda inquiry, for "to attend the conference without a specific program would be to make it a scene of confusion and inconclusive discussion." In another issue the editor chides American editors for their excitement about Japan's fortification of the Bonin Islands when the United States is at the same time strengthening her defences in the Pacific.

The *Herald of Asia* "does not believe that the Anglo-Saxon statesmen who drew up the plan of the conference had in mind the discussion of emigration, open door, etc., on the basis of reciprocity on all the shores washed by the Pacific," but rather intended to confine the discussion to "the particular corner of the Pacific where they can afford to talk of justice and humanity without the least danger of in any way compromising their national interests of vital importance."

In another issue the editor endorses Japan's inquiry about the agenda and he is glad to know that the principal aim of the conference will be a limitation of armaments rather than a discussion of the Pacific problems.

The *Chugai Shogyo* is quite alone in its attitude when it states that it sees pending no Far Eastern problems of sufficient international significance to warrant such a conference. The editor therefore urges Japan to be cautious.

On the whole, opinion as reflected by editorials is of a kind that should prove helpful toward accomplishing worth-while results.

“Go West, Young Man! Go West!”

A tour of Japan today is no more of an undertaking than a trip to Europe was twenty-five years ago. It is now possible to reach Yokohama from our Atlantic cities in approximately two weeks, and from the Pacific Coast in ten days. Go, then, to Japan, shake hands and get acquainted with your Oriental neighbor.

The Japan Society, with its office at 25 West 43d Street, acts as the New York Agency of the JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU and has booklets that will be of much interest to the prospective traveller.

FEB 28 1922
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JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

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Vice-President

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
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January, 1922, News Bulletin

LITTLE LESSONS IN HISTORY

EVENTS LEADING TO THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

By the autumn of 1900, Russia had collected for the protection of her interests in Manchuria and for the Peking Relief Expedition an army of 100,000 men. But when order was re-established in China, Russia showed no serious intention of withdrawing her troops from Manchuria and the Liaotung Peninsula. It was a natural presumption therefore that these troops would be used to reduce Korea to vassalage. The Japanese had no option but to push on with their naval and military preparations.

It was this situation in the Orient that brought home to Japanese statesmen the realization that Japan's safety would perhaps depend on an alliance with some European power other than Germany. The choice seemed to be, on the one hand, with France, hostile to Germany but an ally of Russia, or else with Great Britain, or perhaps some working agreement with Russia.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Germany, according to Porter in his book "Japan, The Rise of a Modern Power," was somewhat instrumental in bringing about an Anglo-Japanese alliance with the idea of promoting war between Russia and Japan. Germany was not strong enough single-handed to fight both Russia and France as a preliminary to world domination. If, however, France could be immobilized, there could be little doubt but that the Mikado would throw down the gauntlet to the Czar. The Kaiser's problem was how to keep France from assisting Russia. If Great Britain could be induced to make an alliance with Japan, the French fleet would have to remain in European waters, and France, still irritated by the Fashoda Affair (1898), would be more than ever indignant with her neighbor across the Channel, while Russia might be expected—especially if she were defeated in a Russo-Japanese war—to be estranged permanently from Great Britain.

GERMANY'S INTEREST

Accordingly, in the Spring of 1901, Baron von Eckardstein, the German Charge d'Affaires in London, a confidant of the Kaiser, suggested to Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, that an alliance between Japan, Great Britain and Germany should be concluded for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. The Baron added that many of the British Ministers were favorable to the idea. As long before as March, 1898, Joseph Chamberlain had mentioned to Baron Kato, then Japanese Ambassador in London, that an Anglo-Japanese Alliance was desirable.

Having obtained permission from his government, Hayashi, on April 17, 1901, called on Lord Lansdowne and opened negotiations. During the course of them von Eckardstein visited the British Foreign Office and warned Lord Lansdowne that Japan might make an alliance with Russia. As it happened, there was a strong party in Japan, headed by Ito and Inouye, anxious to arrange matters with the Russians. Ito was in fact preparing to visit St. Petersburg, where he would have found among some Russian statesmen strong advocates for a peaceable solution.

The negotiations dragged on till the end of the year, when, due to the efforts of Hayashi, Katsura and Komura, and to the personal predilections of the Mikado, the advice of Ito and Inouye was rejected. On January 30, 1902, at a date when Kitchener was on the point of concluding the South African War, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was signed. This in effect, provided that neither Great Britain nor Japan, in the event of a Far Eastern war, would be obliged to fight singly against a combination of powers.

Germany was notified of the treaty but very naturally showed no inclination to join the alliance. Had she done so, Russia would no doubt have abandoned her designs on Manchuria and concentrated her available forces in Europe. As has been pointed out above, this is exactly the opposite of what Germany wanted to happen.

JAPAN'S BETTER POSITION

Japan was now in a much stronger position to negotiate with Russia regarding the status of Japan and Russia in Korea and Manchuria. In April, 1902, Russia made a treaty with China by which it was agreed that in Manchuria, apart from the Liaotung peninsula, Russian troops should be withdrawn within a period of a little over two years. But before Russia's evacuation was completed demands were made upon China looking toward guarantees for safeguarding Russia's interests in Manchuria. These guarantees China refused to grant. Russia then adopted new tactics looking toward her entrenchment in Manchuria. What appeared to be a private Russian commercial corporation, but what was in reality the Russian government, according to Witte, began exploiting the forests along the Yalu River. This naturally attracted the attention of foreign powers, particularly Japan, which latter protested against Russia's activities in the region of the Yalu River and in 1903 opened negotiations with that power

regarding the status of each in Korea and Manchuria. Count Witte states that Japan was in a conciliatory mood and, while wishing to be sure of her own future, nevertheless desired to avoid trouble. The proposals of Japan practically amounted to an understanding that Russia would have a free-hand in Manchuria and Japan a free-hand in Korea. This Russia would not grant but asked for a neutral zone in Korea and guarantees that Japan would not fortify Korea nor use that country for strategic purposes. In other words, Russia asked Japan to refrain from doing in Korea what Russia was doing in Manchuria. To this Japan could not agree and in February, 1904, the Russo-Japanese War began.

This concludes the article begun in the last issue of the BULLETIN.

Prince Tokugawa

Excerpts from the speech made before the New York Chamber of Commerce on January 5, 1922:

We all know what trade and commerce mean to the world. If security is removed from this traffic in one nation only, the consequences will reach far into other countries. Sow distrust and threaten the peace between two great Powers and most of the civilized world is affected. That is why it is not only of importance, but a matter of duty, to lend aid by thought, word and deed to the success of the conference at Washington.

Japan sent her delegates to the Conference not only in her own interests but in that of the peace of the world; for what is good for peace and for the rest of humanity is good for Japan.

The three great naval Powers have agreed to reduce naval armaments and to enter upon a long naval holiday, and then, after ten years, to maintain a reduced ratio of construction which will leave none of them a menace to the others. We are now proceeding with the drafting of the Five Power Treaty, which promises to be the greatest pledge of peace that has ever been concluded. Not only do the hearts and the wills of the people, but the vital interests of the greater Powers, stand behind this Treaty which is now in the making.

The achievements at Washington are especially important to the United States and Japan, for between us recently there has been some distrust and suspicion which was not entirely justified. We came with the purpose of talking freely and frankly with you in a serious effort to clear away such misunderstandings; and, I rejoice to say that we have largely realized the fulfilment of our hopes. This alone is a wonderful achievement.

What a general understanding will mean to you and to us is not alone a great reduction in taxation, nor a turning of moneys so derived to profitable productive uses, but rather that vast increase in confidence and security for investments and for the increase of trade and commerce.

In the past, opposition of trade interests has too often led to conflict. Trade rivalry has brought on wars. The last war, the Great War, has taught the world a lesson. You Americans have learned it

as well as the nations of Europe; we, too, have learned it in Japan. We want no more war.

The governments have done their part. The spirits of the peoples are behind their representatives. It is now time for you to proceed with the development of intercourse along the lines of commerce, which, if wisely and generously conducted, cannot fail to profit you and, at the same time, to benefit a great part of mankind.

Japan's Arms Delegates Guests of Society

The Annual Dinner of the Japan Society, in honor of Japan's Chief Delegates to the Washington Conference, was given at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, January 14, with an attendance of about 800 people. Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, presided and the speakers included Admiral Baron T. Kato, Japan's Chief Delegate, and Mr. Masunosuke Odagiri, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Japan's representative on the Consortium for China, and Financial Adviser to the Japanese Delegation in Washington.

Summaries of the speeches of Admiral Baron Kato and Mr. Odagiri follow:

ADMIRAL BARON T. KATO

Your Society has in view the advancement of American Japanese friendship and I am happy to report that your lofty aim has been signally promoted by the Conference in Washington. Two months ago we heard loose talk of possible war; today, we are contemplating an established peace.

Critics may say that such declarations as we have been making at Washington were made a hundred years ago at Vienna and subsequently at The Hague, and therefore will amount to nothing. But that is not the case. The several nations represented in Washington have given, by the concessions they have made to the views of others, tangible demonstrations of the earnestness of their intentions.

Japan a Peace Lover

I want particularly to draw your attention to one fact. An effort has been made for a number of years to present Japan to you as a military nation designing to dominate the Pacific. Some of us Japanese have tried to disabuse the minds of those who were wont to believe this calumny, but with many the charge remained unrefuted up to the present Conference. Within these recent weeks, Japan, by accepting the 5-5-3 ratio, has given evidence which only the weak-minded will in future dispute; and at the same time this ratio is also assurance that you have no intention of assaulting us. We have never aspired or intended to challenge the security of America or her far-ranging possessions; we have sought only security for ourselves. Never have we desired war—certainly never a conflict with the nation that is the greatest purchaser of our goods and at the same time the most powerful naval factor on the Pacific.

Naval Holiday Welcomed

The naval agreement to limit the construction of ships, although it does not destroy the physical equipment for war at sea, does remove from the relations of the great naval Powers the distrust attendant on naval competition.

Would it be voicing too Utopian a hope to say that the benefit of the naval agreement will not end with the naval holiday? After ten years of lighter taxes and freedom from doubt and from the threat of war, the nations may well be ready to say: "We have gotten on well and peacefully with these obsolete ships. Why build new ones?" Instead of a feverish resumption of battleship building, there may follow an indefinite extension of the common-sense principle that only the police need bear arms for the enforcement of law against law-breakers.

Welfare of China Important to Japan

In the matter of Far Eastern problems, the conferring Delegations discovered that they were in substantial agreement on the matter of justice to China and on her right to develop her government without outside interference. Doubts had been expressed of Japan's adherence to these principles, but as soon as the facts were examined, the inevitable result occurred: Agreement on the wisely formulated Root principles.

The best interests of Japan will be served by an independent, orderly and well-governed China, for such a China will supply the raw materials essential to Japan's life, will possess the means of purchasing Japanese products, and will be secure from the menace of foreign attack. To remote countries, China's prosperity is a matter of sentiment or of superficial interest; but to Japan, the welfare of her great neighbor is almost as vital as that neighbor's security.

Japan Not Responsible for China's Misfortunes

The difficulties in China cannot be cleared away in a day. The work to be done is so vast that the problem of it may be with us for decades. But always remember this: China's misfortunes are not caused by Japan, even though the effort has been made, and will continue, to make you believe the contrary.

Similar Interests

The frank discussion and the publicity which have distinguished this Conference have removed much of the ignorance of one another which created distrust. We know now that our interests do not clash, that prosperity for one of us helps the other, and that both countries are actuated by the same firm desire for peace and friendship.

MR. M. ODAGIRI

For many years I have devoted serious efforts and hopes to a close understanding between your country and mine. But I have not desired any such understanding as would be detrimental to China. For

a great many years my work has kept me in that country and it is only natural that I have developed a profound liking for the Chinese. I share with all China's friends the hope that soon she may set out steadily on the great highway of modern progress.

If there be among you some cynic who thinks my statement insincere, let me say that he is mistaken. A Japanese financier can—and this one does—see in China more than a source of profits or a field for exploitation. I ask you to note the obvious truth that an orderly and honestly governed China would mean the development of her vast but latent purchasing and producing power.

Trade With China of Benefit to Japan

America is one of our greatest customers, and, in some materials, our greatest source of supply. But it is a long carriage across the Pacific, while the geographical proximity of China makes it evident that in the future this latter country, with its immense population and a territory greater than that of the United States, will naturally provide the markets and the sources of supply essential to Japan—whose resources are comparatively meagre. Thus it is clear that Japan's interest—even if she had a contrary sentiment—lies in a stabilized and prosperous China.

But the economic aspect is not the only one. A China in which rival groups of politicians sought factional support from foreigners would threaten the peace of the Far East. And that peace is what the Washington Conference seeks to secure.

Japan's Progress

On this occasion, among so many friends of Japan, I am going to say that, instead of blame or criticism, my country deserves from you the sympathy and even the admiration of every man whose spirit is generous and ungrudging. Japan has faults, but she is progressing. Let me give you one example. We have been roundly criticized because Japanese railways rebated freight rates for large or for favored shippers. But those mistakes were made some years ago; the practice in general has become outlawed. Let me ask you to remember the similar case of American railways before your sharp development and clarifying of business ethics during the last two decades.

Instead of China being a reason for controversy between the United States and Japan, she should be one for co-operation. It is obvious that no nation should take advantage of another's misfortune or disability. Tempting, in a temporary way, as the condition of China is to many foreigners—Americans as well as Japanese—the wisest thinkers of Japan realize that we must be constantly on our guard, for practical reasons of common sense as well as motives of justice. The nation that seeks to exploit others will surely fall.

China's Credit Assured

I would make the practical proposal that Americans extend their interests in China, either with or without Japan's co-operation. As to financial co-operation, the International Consortium is already a

most important factor. The Consortium seeks to prevent wanton and dangerous borrowing on the part of China, and it seeks not to control Chinese finances but only to see that money borrowed from abroad is properly and honestly expended in a manner that will maintain China's credit and reputation throughout the world.

The Conference at Washington has done a tremendous work in stabilizing the status of China. China has been given a new and most formidable pledge of security. It is now largely with her to take advantage of the opportunities that are open, to seek the friendship of all countries, rather than to follow the evil rule of states that have striven to play off one against another. China, and China alone, can make her future as great as her friends would wish it.

At Washington, Japan has given evidence that needs no further word to attest her earnestness in desiring peace. But peace is not all she desires. She wants friendship, and she wants China included in that friendship—China as well as the United States, and the United States as well as China.

Japan Society Notes

Following is a list of the Officers and Directors of the Japan Society elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society on January 11, 1922:

OFFICERS

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| President..... | Henry W. Taft |
| Honorary President..... | H. E. Baron K. Shidehara |
| Vice-President..... | Hon. Roland S. Morris |
| Honorary Vice-Presidents..... | August Belmont Elbert H. Gary Jokichi Takamine A. Barton Hepburn |
| Secretary..... | Eugene C. Worden |
| Honorary Secretaries..... | S. Tajima Henry Van Dyke |
| Treasurer..... | U. N. Bethell |
| Honorary Treasurers..... | Francis L. Hine H. Kashiwagi |
| Depository..... | Bankers Trust Company |

DIRECTORS

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Gerhard M. Dahl | Mortimer Schiff |
| Thomas W. Lamont | Lindsay Russell |
| Guy E. Tripp | Howard Elliott |

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED

LIFE:

Dr. Takuma Dan, by invitation; Mr. Howard Elliott, proposed by Mr. Charles F. Seeger; Mr. Yukinori Hoshino, by invitation; Mr. Chokiuro Kadono, by invitation; Mr. T. Mochida, by invitation; Mr. N. Yatsushiro, by invitation; Mr. U. Yoneyama, by invitation.

NON-RESIDENT:

Mrs. Carl F. Holmes, proposed by Mr. S. H. Mori; Mr. Carl F. Holmes, proposed by Mr. S. H. Mori; Mr. K. Nanjo, by invitation; Mr. Lawrence M. Keeler, proposed by Mr. S. Tajima; Mr. G. J. Johnston, proposed by Mr. H. T. S. Green.

RESIDENT:

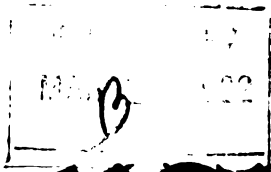
Mr. Frank G. Barry, proposed by Mr. Ramsay Peugnet; Mr. Elmer H. Davison, proposed by Mr. Charles Cheney; Mr. Charles H. Green, proposed by Mr. Ramsay Peugnet; Mr. S. Hoshikuma, proposed by Mr. S. Tajima; Mr. J. Inouye, proposed by Mr. K. Neo; Mr. N. Kato, proposed by Mr. S. Tajima; Mr. Richard W. Knight, proposed by Mr. F. A. Kidd; Mr. M. Kodani, proposed by Mr. A. M. Kashiwa; Mr. Walter Gordon Merritt, proposed by Mr. Charles Cheney; Mr. E. Mambu, proposed by Mr. S. Z. Shirae; Mr. I. Ohashi, proposed by Mr. M. Kume; Mr. T. Shimotsuma, proposed by Mr. S. Z. Shirae; Mr. R. Tamaki, proposed by Mr. S. Tajima; Mr. K. Tanaka, proposed by Mr. S. Z. Shirae; Mr. J. P. Barry, proposed by Mr. E. C. Worden; Mr. Ferdinand H. Pease, proposed by Mr. A. M. Kashiwa; Mr. Galen M. Fisher, proposed by Mr. J. R. Mott; Mr. Chester M. Van Kleeck, proposed by Mr. E. C. Worden; Mr. Howard P. Moore, proposed by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip; Mr. H. Kobayashi, proposed by Mr. T. Sasagawa; Mr. George R. Tompkins, proposed by Dr. Jokichi Takamine.

The above persons were elected to membership at an Executive Committee Meeting held on December 16, 1921.

Japan Tourist Bureau

In addition to the benefits derived by health from a long and pleasant sea voyage, the good resulting from a visit to the Far East comes in a greater understanding—a broader vision and a better feeling of internationalism. Propaganda of ill-feeling between two nations can make little headway with those who can say "I know, for I have seen." Become acquainted with your Japanese neighbor.

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February, 1922, News Bulletin

Count Uchida Praises Washington Conference

Praise for the Washington Conference, in the success of which he sees a triumph for the spirit of the League of Nations; comment upon the improvement of Japan's position in the group of World Powers; and regret for what is seen to be a continuation of the tangled state of affairs in China and the Far Eastern Republic, are all contained in the address of Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made at the resumption of the Diet on January 21. He characterized the general diplomatic situation as generally improved as a result of the Washington Conference.

The Foreign Minister's statement regarding the occupation of parts of Siberia by Japanese troops clearly shows Japan's position in regard to that international problem. He set no date at which the withdrawal of troops from Siberia might be expected. While expressing regret over the apparent deadlock of negotiations at the Dairen Conference, he gave it as his opinion that there was reason yet to hope for a settlement between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic.

"The principal object of the Dairen negotiations", said Count Uchida, "apart from the discussion of questions in regard to general commerce, is simply to secure assurances from the Chita Government for the protection of the lives and property of our residents and the security of general traffic, the removal of all forms of menace to our national existence and the freedom of industrial pursuits. And I need hardly say that in entering into these negotiations we have no territorial ambition nor any intention to secure for ourselves exclusive rights of any kind."

"As announced from time to time, Japan was compelled to leave her troops in a certain part of the maritime province by sheer necessities of self-defence against the dangers and menaces just alluded to. Accordingly, the Japanese Government have on no occasion interfered with the internal politics of Russia, but have adhered strictly to the principle of absolute neutrality as regards the political strife of the Russians. Upon the re-establishment of political stability in these regions, proving assurance against the dangers mentioned, Japan, needless to say, will lose no time in withdrawing these troops."

Too Vigorously European

As for Japan, the very worst that can be said of her as regards China, says Mr. H. G. Wells, is that she has been "too vigorously European". She has been driven by fear of European aggression rather than by her own militaristic instincts:

"For 300 years Japan waged no foreign wars; she was a peaceful, self-contained hermit. It was American enterprise that dragged her out of her seclusion, and fear of Europe that drove her to the practices of modern imperialism. They are not natural Japanese practices. She fought China and grabbed Korea because otherwise Russia would have held it like a pistol at her throat; she fought Russia, because otherwise Russia would have held Manchuria and Port Arthur against her; she fought in the Great War to oust Germany from Shantung. She is now pursuing an entirely 'European' policy in China . . . primarily because she fears that otherwise these things will be done by rival powers and she will be cut off from trade, from raw materials and all prosperity until at last, when she is sufficiently starved and enfeebled, she will be attacked and India-ized. These are reasonable, honorable fears."

Japan, England and America

With the Anglo-Japanese Alliance dissolved, some people fear that the old allies may fall out, says the *Jiji*, a Japanese vernacular paper; but the journal refuses to believe that the strong bond of friendship built up and solidified for twenty years will ever be severed. It will, on the contrary, "last permanently, as long as the leading people in both countries are bent on preserving it", and the *Jiji* is intensely solicitous that they should be so minded. It is equally solicitous that a similar spirit will prevail between Japan and America. The Washington Conference has revealed the fact that a good understanding exists between Japan and the United States over the question of naval reduction and also over those of the Far East and the Pacific. Such being the case the journal cannot help regretting that there are still those, both in Japan and America, who indulge in careless and unmoderate utterance. The mischief which the peoples of the two countries experience through such meddlers is incalculable. It is to be hoped that the Governments and statesmen of the Republic and the Empires will strive to minimise the effects of the doings of these mischief makers. Perhaps more strenuous exertions will have to be made to perpetuate the cordiality of the relations between America and Japan than between England and Japan, concludes the paper.

From *The Herald of Asia*.

Iron Foundry Workers Demand Suffrage

Calling for the immediate adoption of universal manhood suffrage, more than 2,000 employees of the Imperial Iron Foundry at Yawata, in Kyushu, recently marched in the rain through the principal streets of the city. Mr. Yagi, President of an association of Government workers in Osaka, joined in the procession and gave much encouragement to the paraders.

At the meeting following this demonstration, Dr. Kato Imai, staunch advocate of universal suffrage in Osaka, put much stress on the necessity of the immediate adoption of universal suffrage in Japan and assured his hearers that they would be strongly supported in their demand by their fellow workers in Osaka, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

That this desire for universal suffrage is spreading is indicated by the fact that a demonstration of this kind followed at Kokura, in Kyushu, a week later.

Tokyo Wages War on "Hotel Tipping"

The "tipping" of servants in Japanese hotels in Tokyo may soon be a thing of the past, provided the movement now well started by hotel keepers in Kanda (a suburb of Tokyo) spreads as it threatens to, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. Of late the "tip" in native hotels has been more than expected, it has become as much an obligation as the hotel bill itself. And though guests complained, nothing was done to interfere with the system until recently.

In order to increase business during the Tokyo Peace Exposition the hotel keepers of Kanda advertised "no tipping", which resulted in alarming the hotel men of Tokyo. In order to compete with this new condition, proprietors there are now following the example and it is to be hoped, adds the *Advertiser*, that before long the change will be accepted in all native hotels throughout the city.

Temples in Formosa

An official count, reported in the *Japan Advertiser*, shows that there are only 28 Buddhist temples in Formosa, most of them being in the large towns.

A Japanese Giant

Though Japanese in general are naturally small of stature, the Empire, like other countries, has its giants. Chuji Kuyayama, who is reported in the *Japan Advertiser* to be the largest Japanese, is seven feet in height, weighs 414 pounds and is 51 years old.

A Japanese Criticism

“Two or three times during recent years American critics of Japan have made much of the contention that Japan is, so they allege, conducted by two governments, one of these being the General Staff and the other that represented by the civil authorities. Without entering into the question of such past actions on the part of militarists as have served to lend color to this contention, recent developments in America cannot but bring up to the Japanese mind the question as to whether our brothers in the United States have not overlooked the beam in their anxiety to fasten their long distance binoculars on the mote across the seas. At least, does not the constant reactionary attitude of the United States Senate, or a large part thereof, seem to employ, for purposes often attributable to not altogether worthy motives of its own, its power for obstruction when it comes to ratifying treaties made by the executive power of the nation? It goes without saying that the Senate acts in accordance with its constitutional rights, but, taking the broader point of view of moral international obligations, the nations which find it necessary to deal diplomatically with the United States, in fact, the world at large, cannot but feel the irksomeness of the drag imposed by the reactionary senators.”

From *The Herald of Asia*.

Rare Art Objects Auctioned

A total of \$312,500 was realized from the sale of Mr. Mogi's collection of Japanese and Chinese art objects held recently at the Tokyo Art Club, states the *Japan Advertiser*. The highest price paid for a single piece was \$24,000, given for a famous tea ceremonial cup called “Gohon Tachidsuru”. A famous kakemono, one of the best pieces by Motonoby, brought \$12,000.

A screen by Okyo sold for \$18,445 and a set of blue and white sake cups was purchased for \$14,450. The sum of \$4,938 was paid for a beautiful screen by Yosai, which was an exceptionally low price since the screen had been judged by experts to be one of that artist's best productions.

Japan Has Severe Snow-storm

Owing to a severe snow-storm which swept Japan during the middle of January, telegraphic and railway communications were generally at a standstill throughout the Empire, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. In one district all lines were buried in snow.

Cable communication with Korea, Shantung, and Formosa was disabled for sometime and severe oceanic storms are said to have swept along the coast of the Asiatic mainland.

Japanese Travelers See America Last

Heavy bookings on steamers to Europe, extending well into the summer months, indicate a tendency on the part of Japanese world travelers to reverse the old order of travel and see Europe first. The idea back of the tendency, however, is not to see Europe first, but to see America last and to take back vivid impressions of the bustling and brisk industrial activities in the United States, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. These impressions are greatly needed, it is pointed out by Japanese business men who have traveled much.

One of the important factors accountable for this crowded passenger traffic on the Japan-Europe line is that, notwithstanding the fact that the passenger carrying capacity on the trans-Pacific service has been greatly increased lately, no special increase in the number of passenger liners on the European service running out of Japan has been effected.

Availing themselves of the present trade slump, which affords them much time for business inspection abroad, many Japanese business men contemplate making trips around the world this year for the purpose of seeing Europe after the war and of investigating the newly opened up trade with Germany and other European countries. Present day Japanese do not go abroad in parties as they once did; most of them are individual travelers.

A New Product

In view of the food problem which faces the Empire, it is hoped that bread made from *soya bean* flour will become a part of the Japanese diet. According to an authoritative report in the magazine *Japan*, previous experiments in making milk and flour from the *soya bean* have been most successful, and bread made from the latter is both palatable and digestible and can be placed on the market at a price below any other kind.

If *soya bean* flour meets with success in the Japanese market, it is expected that it will be readily received in other countries and thus act as a real contribution toward the solution of a food problem which presses not on Japan alone but on many other parts of the world.

Railway Tickets Printed in English

The Japan Tourist Bureau has announced that at its head and branch offices it sells circular and combination trip tickets and ordinary tickets over the Japanese Imperial Railways printed in English.

Life on the Streets

Not the buildings or the streets—not the temples and the tombs—not the history or the art—not towering peaks or craggy hills—not roaring streams nor sparkling lakes or placid seas and golden sands—not scenery however grand, for nature renews itself in every land—not things that cater simply to our ease—ships and rails to carry us with speed—not beds and foods, however good.

It is not these things—these lifeless, senseless things—that lure us from our home to wander far in many lands—to see strange sights and smell the curious smells—to cross the vast and trackless seas—impetuous—to span great continents on gleaming tracks of steel—seeking change of scene in tropic heat and winter's snow, thousands of miles around the world.

It is the people—the other humans of our race—that attract us most.

Vibrant like ourselves, with love for family, home and friends—with hopes and hates, ambitions and despair—whose manners, customs, pleasures, thoughts, food, drink, and life are but mirrors that reflect expressions of these feelings common to us all, in such sharp contrast to our own, as to arouse our interest.

And on the streets—the highways of the earth—the busy, bustling streets—secluded by-ways, imposing bund, or simple country paths—life pulses on in all its varied forms—from toddling babe to boisterous youth—through striving manhood into doddering age—the stage of life on which all play a part—whose show can never stop—vividly portraying the experiences of the human soul.

KNOW JAPAN!

From the magazine, *Japan*.

Emigrants to South America Increasing

Approximately 1,839 Japanese emigrants left Kobe for different South American states during 1921, according to statistics just made public by the emigration authorities of the Hyogo Prefecture Office. Brazil attracted the largest number, 923, while 516 went to Peru, the remainder going to other parts of South America.

The majority of Japanese leaving for Brazil engage in work on the coffee plantation or other agricultural pursuits, which industries are being encouraged by the Japanese and Brazilian Governments, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

Museum Planned for Seoul

A large museum is to be built in Seoul by October, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. More than a thousand different kinds of exceedingly valuable Korean curios have already been collected, though there has been much difficulty experienced in gathering together these rare objects, owing to the misunderstanding of the Koreans regarding the use of the antiques.

Advocates Reduction of Army

The proposal of the "Kokuminto", a Japanese political party, that Japan forthwith take measures to reduce the army is founded on sound common sense, agrees *The Herald of Asia*, and it is to be hoped that some action will be taken along this line. It must be admitted, unfortunately, that by failing to act promptly in respect to the naval reduction proposal, Japan lost the great and unique opportunity which the Washington Conference presented to put an end to the almost universal suspicion that Japan is essentially militaristic.

Mr. K. Inukai, President of the Kokuminto, is reported in the *Japan Advertiser* as pointing out that the Washington Conference has marked the beginning of a new era during which the nations will compete in economic expansion. Discussing how Japan is to compete successfully in this peaceful warfare, he said that she must first cultivate her real strength by promoting industry, which it is impossible to do if so much money is spent on armaments. Now that the Washington Conference has agreed on the reduction of naval armaments, Japan must turn her attention to the reduction of the army. And in saying this Mr. Inukai explained that he advocated the reduction of land armaments without reference to national defense. A nation must have an army adequate for its security but the army should be reduced to a point compatible with national safety. What Japan needs is the reduction of the army by half so that all the men may be properly armed and equipped.

The *Japan Advertiser* later reports that a motion calling for cutting the Army to half its present strength was introduced into the House of Representatives recently by Mr. Inukai, which received the support of 39 members of the Kokuminto and the Independent Party.

A Sign of Peace

Although the dove is generally spoken of in connection with terms of peace, the Koreans prefer the white pheasant. According to an ancient tradition the appearance of a white pheasant is the sign of a peaceful reign, which it is said proved true in the Chou era in China and in the era of the Emperor Kotoku in Japan.

Recently a white pheasant was caught alive in Northern Korea, reports the *Japan Advertiser*, and because of the old tradition was presented to the Government-General.

English Widely Used in Japan

For the accommodation of English speaking travelers, a large communication board has been erected at one of the railway stations in Japan. Passengers who desire to communicate with friends may write their messages on the board. All messages may remain on the board for a period of six hours, after which they are erased.

Japan Tourist Bureau

In addition to the benefits derived by health from a long and pleasant sea voyage, the good resulting from a visit to the Far East comes in a greater understanding—a broader vision and a better feeling of internationalism. Propaganda of ill-feeling between two nations can make little headway with those who can say “I know, for I have seen.” Become acquainted with your Japanese neighbor.

The Japan Society, with its office at 25 West 43d Street, acts as the New York Agency of the JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU and has booklets that will be of interest to the prospective traveler.



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Present Day Government of Japan

"As Prince Yamagata lay dying, the elected house of the Imperial Diet was the scene of an agitation for the reduction by 50 per cent of the army which gave Yamagata his career and which his powerful leadership made the most masterful element in the Japanese state", says the *Japan Advertiser* in a recent editorial. "The contrast is symbolical, for though the Diet agitation will fail, it is the sign of a movement which has time on its side. The old age is dying and the new is knocking at the door."

THE DIET

"The Diet in session is one of the most puzzling sights that modern Japan offers to the foreign observer. Two houses, one popular and the other select, meet daily. Ministers make set speeches in defense of their policies, and are bombarded with questions, interpellations, criticisms. That nothing may be lacking," continues the *Advertiser*, "there are scenes, and the decorum that ought to hedge a legislature is occasionally broken by fisticuffs. The peers in their more subdued sphere, also exercise the right of discussing national affairs. The Minister of War has been defending himself before the Budget Committee; informing it that wars will not cease because of the Quadruple Treaty and that therefore the army cannot be reduced more than a little. Without the consent of the Diet the budget cannot pass. Without the approval of a majority of both houses new laws cannot pass." (But with that approval they will not become effective until and unless the Ministry promulgates them.)

The superficial similarity of Japan's political machinery with that of Western countries extends to the whole structure. "The Sovereign, the Cabinet, the Legislature in its two branches, the electorate—all the

familiar appurtenances of modern popular government of the monarchical pattern, are seen."

"Yet it is not a democratic government, nor even a representative government. The facade is modern, but behind the familiar columns and pediments imported from Europe is a Japanese dwelling. But it should be realized that if Japan had not preserved everything that was substantial in her old structure of government, she could not have passed through the great transformation of the last half century and be today a strong, well-governed land. In acquiring the new, Japan did not scrap the old. If she had plunged wildly into experiments, would she be sitting today with England, America and France or with Turkey, China and Persia?"

"The Japanese are conscious of no incongruity between the appearance of the Diet and the reality, because it seems to them only one part of the apparatus of government, and not the most important part. The ultimate explanation of Japanese political ideas is to be sought in the family system, with the result that though the younger members may be heard, the elders are to be obeyed."

GENERAL STAFF

In commenting further upon the government of Japan the *Advertiser* continues:

"By the constitution the elected house is checked and balanced into virtual, though not local, impotence. The Cabinet can remain in power without the support of a majority, though this is not a general tendency. But the parties are artificial aggregations, without any clear differences of principle, and the day of party government is still distant. The Cabinet is appointed by the Emperor, with the advice of the Elder Statesmen, and is not responsible to the house. Two of its indispensable members, the Minister of War and his colleague of the Navy, are furnished by the General Staff and the Navy Board. They report to the Emperor and not to the Prime Minister. When military operations begin, control passes automatically to the General Staff, and in this regulation is the explanation of the fluctuations noticeable in the Siberian policy. In the General Staff are found the most forceful brains of the army. It represents an element of the national strength which cannot possibly be ignored. Government is by public opinion, and the effective public opinion is not that of the newspapers and the students, still less of the indifferent rural masses; it is the opinion of those groups and elements which exercise real influence on the government."

THE GENRO

"The Privy Council, with its important duties, is even farther removed from the influence of the elected house than the Cabinet. At the head of all, between the Emperor and the Government, stand the Genro. That august body has suffered a shock with the loss of Prince Yamagata, its chief," and here the *Japan Advertiser* questions whether his power was wholly personal or in part due to his long connection with the army and the bureaucracy.

"The provisions of the constitution do not provide for the Genro. They are a natural growth from the deep-rooted feeling of a race that reverences its elders and superiors. To the Japanese mind nothing could be more fitting than that these distinguished men, relieved in their old age from the cares of office and placed by wealth and rank far above the strife of parties, should guide the head of the nation. But in fact they have been very active advisers, and have represented and led the most powerful groups in the state."

Universal Suffrage

In reviewing the much discussed topic of "Universal Suffrage" the *Japan Advertiser* is rather pessimistic: "Even if the vote were conferred on every adult male, a long time would be spent in battles for parliamentary reform before control passed to the elected house. For a time at least power will remain with the groups of civilian and military bureaucrats, which hold it now. But the Japanese oligarchs have always been quick to see and ready to respect realities. The proceedings at Washington are a sufficient index to their practicality. In a liberal world Japan will be as liberal as she can afford to be; in a militarist world she will be militarist also. What the rest of us can do", concludes the *Advertiser*, "is to encourage by our policies those elements in Japan which dislike war and which see that settled peace in Asia is the essential condition of her continued progress and prosperity."

In the Eyes of the World

Prince Saionji, of Japan, is now regarded in official circles as a possible candidate for the Presidency of the Privy Council in succession to the late Prince Yamagata, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. Prince Saionji is the younger of the two surviving members of the Genro. He has held many high positions in the Empire, including those of Foreign Minister, Vice-President of the House of Peers, Minister of Education, and Premier.

A high tribute was paid in Japan to the world renowned American inventor Thomas A. Edison by the leading scholars and business men in celebration of his 75th birthday. On that occasion Viscount Shibusawa, a personal friend of the famous inventor, delivered an address, which was responded to by Mr. Warren, the American Ambassador, reports the *Herald of Asia*.

Mr. Raitaro Ichinomiya, a member of the Japan Society and for many years a resident of New York City, where he was the Agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank, returned to Japan last Fall and has since been elected Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Mr. Issac F. Marcossou, the well known American journalist, is now in Japan studying the economic situation there. He will write a series of articles for the *Saturday Evening Post*, giving his impressions and observations.

Hana-mi

(The unique festival of cherry viewing that is one of the national institutions of Japan.)

No other flower in all the world is so beloved, so exalted, so worshipped as *sakura-no-hana*, the cherry blossom of Japan. There, unlike other lands, the tree has but a single mission in life and that is to be beautiful, for the tree is cultivated extensively not for its fruit but for its blossoms.

It varies from the chrysanthemum—which is so highly regarded in Japan and is synonymous with that land—and many other flowers which, though originating in other climes, have been brought to the fullest expression of beauty at the hands of the gifted wizards of plant life in Japan, for the cherry is Japan's own flower, indigenous to the soil of the Yamato hillsides and the provinces that lie about Nara and Kyoto. It is, during its brief season, more omnipresent than the chrysanthemum because it is an out-of-doors flower and not a hot-house, hand-reared creation that attains fullest fruition in the production of a single bloom, however lovely.

The trees that bear the cherry blossoms are larger than those found elsewhere, attaining great age and a remarkable spread of branches, bringing forth their blooms in a perfect cloud of color that has been the inspiration of millions of sonnets from the poetic inhabitants of the island Empire. In great double rows they stand before stately villas, along the river banks and in the parks; in ones and twos before the doors of every humble home; in Tokyo, around the ancient walls that surround the grey moats of the Imperial Palace; and in some parts of the country—in a riot of color—over whole mountain sides, particularly at Yoshino near Kyoto, which is said to be the home of the wild cherry in Nippon.

As early as the fifth century, the Imperial Court at Nara made boating excursions along the cherry-bordered lakes and the Emperor held court at the "Palace of Young Cherry Trees" during the time of their blossoming. It was in those romantic days that the Imperial garden parties had their origin, which during the fifteen hundred years that have come and gone still continue to be one of the national events.

In history and legend, the cherry blossom is inseparably associated with the Empire: it is the emblem of chivalry and knightly honor; the symbol of purity, and by these tokens has come to be the national flower of the Empire.

April is regarded as the cherry blossom month and everywhere in Japan it is the gala season of the year. Everything leads up to it, waits for, and dates from the "time of the cherry blossoms" far more than the "season of the chrysanthemums". If one's travels lead to Nippon during these enchanting months, says the magazine *Japan*, the visitor may be sure that he will have seen at its best the most fascinating vacation land in all the world.

Internal and International Politics

JAPANESE EDITORIALS

Perhaps the most widely discussed topic appearing editorially in Japanese newspapers recently has been the results of the Washington Conference. A reduction in the Army and the agitation for universal suffrage were also discussed editorially on several occasions.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Reviewing the work of the Conference, the *Osaka Mainichi* observes that the "success of the great international event is most unmistakable, when one recalls with what doubts the Conference was hailed throughout the world on the eve of its opening". The *Yomiuri* likewise agrees but regrets that the California question has still been left intact. "The capitalistic invasion of the Far East is becoming more and more irresistible, and there is no abating of missionary conspiracy in Chosen (Korea). There is no telling when the American ill feeling toward Japan may not recur. This is the reason why Japan cannot be wholly gratified with the results of the Conference" states the editor of that paper.

Nichi Nichi—"In our opinion, the Conference ought to have proposed and consummated the total abolition of armaments in order to realize its original spirit in a radical degree; but, perhaps, such a thing may be impracticable in view of the present international situation. At any rate, it is irrefutable that the limitation of naval armaments effected by the Conference will contribute incalculably to the diminution of bellicose feeling and the promotion of international goodwill and the common advancement of human civilization."

"To speak truthfully, the majority of the Japanese people are not satisfied with the quota of naval strength assigned to Japan."

"Japan has lost her alliance with Britain by virtue of the formation of the quadruple entente. Count Uchida is positive in his opinion that the entente is an extension of the Alliance, but nothing is farther from the truth. For, either in the sphere of its application or in the spirit of its formation, the one is entirely different from the other. What little Japan has gained at the Conference is the establishment of a good understanding between her and the United States. If the peace of the Pacific be preserved and maintained by the two countries, their friendliness and amity will grow more and more in the future."

Hochi—"The Washington Conference came to its end last Monday and the President of the United States delivered a congratulatory address on that occasion, it is reported. As a matter of fact, the Conference was a great success for Britain and the United States and the President could very well congratulate himself on it. But, for Japan the Conference was a failure throughout and we cannot bring ourselves to be gratified at its issue."

Chugai Shogyo—"The Washington Conference sat only for 50 odd days, though it was in session for about three months. Considered as a whole, the Conference can be said to have achieved fairly satisfactory results. Prior to its convocation, we had feared confusion and complication might mark the progress of the Conference, but, fortunately, smoothness and peace characterised all its proceedings, crowning it with a tolerable success."

Yorodzu—"The success of the United States at the Conference has given Japan unsatisfactory results and the intimate relations between the two countries in the future will be out of the question."

ARMY REDUCTION

"Army reduction is today a universal and unanimous claim of political parties. It is the voice of the coming ages. The world is now yearning for permanent peace and human happiness without any discrimination of political parties and cliques. The same thing is witnessed in Japan also," writes the editor of the *Nichi Nichi* while the *Yorodzu* takes the opposite stand in saying: "Japan has escaped destruction by the United States only because she has had powerful military and naval armaments. If her army and navy be reduced, there will be no independent nation in the Orient, for Japan and China will be swallowed up by the United States."

In further discussing military affairs and the power of Army Chiefs, the *Kokumin* states:

"We observe that our military and naval officers and bureaucrats are abusing and misconceiving the term, the right of reporting direct to the Throne. This right is vested to the supreme council of war and Chiefs of the Army and the Navy General Staffs in times of war and not in the times of peace. Therefore it is easy to see that the Ministers of the Army and the Navy have no such right."

"There are many people abroad who traduce Japan, saying that she has a military government besides the true government, that this causes double diplomacy. It goes with-

out saying that this is entirely the product of their misunderstanding and ignorance of the real state of affairs in this country, but we advise the authorities concerned to exercise their best caution not to excite their suspicion and mistrust against us. Especially, they should not refer to such a privilege as reporting direct to the Throne."

UNIVERSAL MANHOOD SUFFRAGE

Concerning internal politics of the Empire, it is the general opinion of editors of the various Japanese vernacular newspapers that universal manhood suffrage should be adopted and its opponents have been severely criticised for their obstinate objection to it. A few quotations from some recent editorials follow:

Osaka Asahi—"We declare that the Selyukai is committing a serious political offense in opposing the immediate adoption of universal suffrage for fear of the decline of its power."

Yomiuri—"Universal manhood suffrage is demanded by public opinion throughout the country. Needless to say it is extremely irrational and inappropriate that in spite of the fact that 70,000,000 Japanese bear the obligation of paying taxes and military service only 3,000,000, or one-twenty-third of them, have votes. Therefore, that not a day must be lost in adopting universal suffrage goes without saying. However, although we are not behind anybody in claiming its immediate adoption, we do not think that our internal and international politics can be improved and the happiness of the people promoted as soon as universal suffrage comes in force. The extending of the franchise is not so dangerous and extravagant and reckless as the Selyukai and other incorrigible conservatives maintain it to be, but, at the same time, it is by no means the political panacea that enthusiasts claim. Examples are not lacking in the history of the countries in Central and Eastern Europe."

Hochi—"The Ministry clearly understands that universal suffrage is the desire of public opinion, still it demurs to carry it into effect."

Kokumin—"The editors of nine leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka have issued a declaration demanding the immediate adoption of universal suffrage."

New Field For Women

The Kojimachi Ward Office recently gave two women work in the educational section, this being the first time that women have been employed in municipal government work, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. It is said that the experiment has proved a great success and that the women are handling their work well. Other wards, it is predicted, will follow this example, thus opening up a new field of endeavor for the women of Tokyo.

Cable News

"The death of Field Marshal Prince Yamagata was officially announced on February 1."

"About 100 snow cleaners were killed and 30 were injured on account of heavy snow storms experienced in the northern part of Japan on February 4."

"Field Marshal Joffre of France now visiting Japan will leave Tokyo on February 6."

"It is reported that the *Osaka Mainichi* will issue Daily Papers printed in English in the near future."—February 14.

"About 30,000 people gathered at Hibiya Park, near the Diet Building, in a demonstration to urge the passing of a General Suffrage Bill, which was introduced in the Diet today, February 23." A later cablegram, received on February 27, states that "the General Suffrage Bill, introduced by the Kenseikwai Party on the 23d, was defeated after several discussions with a vote of 147 for the bill and 243 in opposition."

A Mistaken Policy

The following editorial from the *Osaka Mainichi* reads very much as though it had been clipped from an American newspaper criticizing Japan's attitude toward Siberia:

"We have repeatedly requested our authorities to forego their mistaken policy of stationing our troops in the Maritime Province of Siberia, thereby entailing a heavy drain upon the national treasury on the one hand and, on the other, intensifying the hatred and rancor of the Russian people against our country. But they have not corrected their mistake till this day and, although they declare their readiness to withdraw our forces from the region, they do not even know when they expect to carry it into execution."

Book Reviews

PRIME MINISTERS AND PRESIDENTS

Under this interesting title Brigadier General Charles H. Sherrill, for several years a member of the Japan Society, introduces us, through his book, to the leading personalities of Europe and the Far East. Members of the Japan Society will be particularly interested in his conversations with the statesmen of Japan and his keen and enlightened observations on the character of and the judgment induced in holding up Japan's diplomatic personnel. Did you know that the Japanese Government purchased the handsome house in Berlin once occupied by Charlemagne Tower, when American Ambassador there? This book, published by Doran, will be found instructive and entertaining.

TEMPLE TREASURES OF JAPAN

Another member of the Japan Society, Garrett Chatfield Pier, gives a wealth of information about Japan's temples in his book called "Temple Treasures of Japan." This book, although not a new publication has added interest through the many illustrations that are liberally spread through the text. Three, four and five illustrations are often used on one page to reproduce for the reader the best that is to be seen in the old temples of Japan. Anyone interested in this book might write to Mr. Pier, at Greenwich, Conn.

Lecture on Mt. Fuji

Under the auspices of the Japan Society Townsend Harris Permanent Fund Committee, an illustrated lecture was given by Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, at the Hotel Astor on Friday afternoon, March 31, before a large audience of Japan Society members and their guests.

Dr. Starr has visited Japan several times, coming into intimate contact with the people and has gathered an unusual store of knowledge about Mt. Fuji. In his talk before the Society he told of a trip up the mountain bringing in, during the progress of the ascent, many interesting and striking phenomena concerning the mountain and its influence on the life of the Japanese people, their art, religion and poetry.

Japan Tourist Bureau

In addition to the benefits derived by health from a long and pleasant sea voyage, the good resulting from a visit to the Far East comes in a greater understanding—a broader vision and a better feeling of internationalism. Propaganda of ill-feeling between two nations can make little headway with those who can say “I know, for I have seen.” Become acquainted with your Japanese neighbor.

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JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

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October, 1922, News Bulletin

Chrysanthemums

October is the month of chrysanthemums in Japan, and during the season no home is without some specimen of this lovely flower, whether it be the little potted plant of the poor man's house or the brilliant masses in the gardens of the rich.

The origin of the chrysanthemum is lost in the mists of antiquity. From simple, single-petaled blossoms of plants that first grew wild on China's hills and were esteemed no more than weeds, they have been cultivated and developed so that today we have the gorgeous, manifold blooms such as deck the walls of the Imperial Palace of Japan every autumn. According to one authority, the first seeds introduced into the Japanese Empire were red-white-blue and violet in color and were brought from China by way of Korea, the natural gateway through which so many of the arts and crafts have been introduced.

Propagated with infinite care by the skillful hands and studious minds of the indefatigable and patient Japanese, centuries have been required for the development of this flower. The rounding out of its cycle of cultivation has attained such charm of color combinations, such variety of shape and quality, such dignity of proportion and size, as to make it deserving of royal favor and of the honor of selection as the floral emblem of Japan.

As far back as the year 797, says the magazine *Japan*, the ruling Emperor of Japan had become so pleased with the beauty of the flower that he composed a poem to it, thus setting a fashion that has been followed annually by his successors. It is also written in Japanese annals that beginning a century later the ruling Emperors held high festivals in honor of the chrysanthemums, in which all their subjects were invited to join. Thus the Imperial Garden Party, which is held

in Tokyo annually, has an ancient and honorable lineage of several hundred years.

But the appreciation of the chrysanthemum is not confined to Japan alone; in other lands it has achieved a tremendous vogue. During the last fifty years many societies have been formed for its study and advancement, with the result that the number of varieties has been increased to nearly one hundred and fifty.

But perhaps in no place has it been brought to such perfection as in Japan. At the chrysanthemum shows at Tokyo the finest examples of Japanese horticultural skill are seen in all their wealth of color and form. Not only are there hundreds of mammoth blooms of every size, color and texture, but there are fan-shaped plants, bush plants, pyramid-shaped and other "freak growths," which become charming high-lights of interest that, once seen, cannot be forgotten.

Strictly Japanese

In this country we profess to believe that "fondness for one's relatives" is increased through separation; but in Japan family-ties are developed through close association; in fact dwellings are built near to each other in order to accommodate the numerous branches.

Thus in a typical residence of the better class we find that the several houses are built in what really becomes a private park. These are occupied by various members according to the rank they hold in the family's affairs. All the houses, moreover, are built on practically the same plan, the only difference being in the richness of materials used, the size and number of rooms, and in the situation in the garden.

No Japanese villa of any pretensions is quite complete without its detached tea-house, composed of a single room in which the tea ceremony is held. Even those who cannot afford such a place usually have some private room or space set apart for this function which is such an important part of the social life. These rooms are similar to those of the house proper, but are more austere and simple, so as to present nothing to detract from the ceremony itself.

The floors of the Japanese house are covered with a thick, soft matting made in one standard size (3 feet x 6 feet), the measurement of a room being determined by the number of mats needed to cover it. These mats are often bound with a black cloth and are fitted together, but are not fastened to the floor.

The guests' reception rooms of the different houses vary only in size. All are of the same design and have two alcoves, one of which is built to contain the chief articles of decoration while the other contains the art treasures of the family which, with the "kakemoni," are changed frequently.

It is by means of this frequent changing of the art objects in view that the Japanese are enabled more fully to enjoy the merits of a particular treasure, for certainly one can better appreciate a work of art when it stands alone than when it is surrounded by numerous other pieces which tend to attract the eye but distract the attention.—From the Magazine *Japan*.

The Japanese Coiffure

The Japanese geisha has probably arranged her hair in the most elaborate coiffure ever accepted by fashion in any country, says the magazine *Japan*. Except that it is more ornate than that of the average woman of the Empire, the geisha head-dress in general structure and line, in its use of silver and gold papers, of artificial flowers, and jade or coral ornaments expresses the conventional Japanese idea of what woman's crowning glory should be.

To the Japanese, romping curls have never been attractive. The long black hair is oiled so that not a single strand shall be out of place, and the final effect is that of a carved black lacquer frame around the delicate tints of the face.

As a matter of fact the Japanese lady has invented a way of arranging her hair so complex that she herself can seldom dress it alone, but must needs call in the professional "kamigama" to do it for her. Naturally, she does not feel that she can afford to pay to have this done every morning, so at night she willingly suffers the inconvenience and hardship of propping her neck on a tiny hard pillow—in the ancient days these "mahota" were made of porcelain or wood—so that her coiffure may not be disturbed. (We wonder if there is a special god to whom she prays that she may pass a quiet and restful night!)

A Recently Published Book

A member of the Japan Society, Robert Mountsier, is the author of a recently published book, "Our Eleven Billion Dollars," dealing with the European economic situation with particular reference to the \$11,000,000,000 owed this country by seventeen governments of Europe. The volume's twenty statistical exhibits include figures on Japan—its pre-war and post-war foreign trade, its gold reserves and paper-currency issues, the increases in Japan's national debt and post-war budgets, and the index numbers of wholesale prices in Japan since 1914.

The Year Book

The Committee on Publications and Information, consisting of Messrs. Alexander Tison (Chairman), Hamilton Holt, E. B. Wilson and Herbert S. Houston, has announced that material for the Society's Year Book is now in the hands of the printer and copies of the book will be ready for distribution to our members later this month.

If any of our members desire to propose any applicants for membership, may we suggest that names be sent to the Society's office in time to be included in this Year Book.

Mushi Hanachi-Kai

Would you think it possible to find such entertainment in the notes of a cricket that it would inspire you to imprison it in a gilded cage and hang it in your home? Yet such enjoyment have the Japanese found in the songs of numerous tiny artists of the bug-world that they are captured by thousands and sold in tiny artistic cages to brighten the passing hours of Japan's homelife—and in no other country in the world is such a variety of entomological songsters found.

Of all unique ceremonials none are more impressive than the *mushi hanachi-kai*, or freeing-of-insects ceremony, which occurs annually throughout the Empire, says the magazine *Japan*. On that special day the doors of cages of countless insect warblers are thrown open and the tiny prisoners are permitted to fly away into the open once again.

Poets, artists and philosophers take part in this unique ceremony and find both inspiration and pleasure in the act of liberation and in the joyous notes which arise from the throats of the liberated vocalists. The public likewise attends in great numbers and the swarm of freed insects is myriad, the superstitious among the Japanese believing that the liberation of an insect on the occasion of *mushi hanachi-kai* brings good luck to the liberator and his family.

Usually these small singers live about fifty days in captivity. This seems to be the normal span of existence and they appear to be entirely contented with their caged life, especially if they are provided with fresh slices of cucumber or egg-plant and an occasional lettuce-leaf and a bit of sugar. They prefer moderate light and plenty of quiet, pining away if there is too much noise and excitement or if fresh food is not supplied daily.

Applications for Membership

At the first fall meeting of the Directors, to be held on Friday, October 13, forty applications for membership in the Japan Society will then be passed upon:

LIFE:

Mr. Howard Heinz, Mr. R. S. Lovett, Mr. Edwin S. Webster, Mr. S. Hoshino.

RESIDENT:

Mr. Charles B. Parsons, Mr. George P. Baldwin, Dr. Robert N. MacGuffie, Mr. D. V. Stratton, Mr. Charles P. Clifford, Mr. George R. Coleman, Mr. Sherrill Smith, Mr. Jackson E. Reynolds, Mr. F. Charles Schwedtman, Mr. William H. Nichols, Mr. Samuel Woolverton, Mr. William Carter, Mr. Kane S. Hanazono, Mr. Otto Hack, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mr. Francis D. Bartow, Mr. Fletcher Sims Brockman, Mr. Dwight P. Robinson, Mr. Sinclair H. Armstrong, Mrs. George B. Case, Mrs. J. Sheldon Tilney, Mr. Edmonds Putney, Mr. James Brown, Mr. George O. Muhlfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Osamu Matsumoto, Mr. M. Yagyu, Mr. T. Aoki, Mr. T. Wakimoto, Mr. T. Inoue, Mr. S. Chuma, Mr. H. Yamanouchi and Mr. David H. Taylor.

NON-RESIDENT:

Mr. Edward K. Davis, Dr. Jerome B. Thomas, Mr. H. B. Spencer, Mr. William D. Wheelwright, Mr. George T. Reid, Mr. Jasper Whiting, Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery, Mr. John E. Blunt, Dr. F. G. Neurohr and Mr. Raymond A. Bidwell.

What Japan and the Japanese Need

In a recent speech before the Tokyo Economic Association (reproduced in the *Tokyo Economist*), Mr. Takuma Dan, head of Mitsui firm and chairman of the Japanese Business Men's Mission that last year visited the United States, says on his return from abroad: "The Japanese in general have been given, it appears to me, to relying on the Government in everything, and their responsibilities as citizens have not been heavy." This will not do, he says, they must wake up to their share of duty in maintaining the state. They must beware also of the unseen rocks in the course of the Japanese ship of state which have become visible since the termination of the European war.

Mr. Dan perceives many difficulties lying in the future of Japan. The Japanese and European civilizations are different at their starting point, the latter being founded on individualism, whereas the fountain-head of all in Japan is the family. This difference is at the bottom of frequent misunderstandings and misconceptions between Japanese and Westerners. This makes it imperative on the part of the Japanese to take the matter into consideration and act accordingly, or they may only drive their country to isolation. In the next place, it is a great disadvantage that the country is very far removed from the centre of modern civilization. Take, for instance, England and America. They are near each other and have constant opportunities to make frank exchange of view. Not only is this sort of thing more or less ignored between Japan and the Euro-American countries, but intelligences received through organs of communications are often necessarily and mutually defective. The newspapers do not intentionally publish lies, but various ingredients enter into their reports which make them unsafe to be swallowed whole. These are all disadvantages that arise from distance.

The number of Japanese studying in America are by no means few. They are, however, mostly graduates from Japanese colleges and universities and are not quite so young as are the Chinese students in America, for instance. Such as these Japanese students are, they are given to study and study only, and find little time for social functions, quite unlike the Chinese students who mingle freely with their American friends in all their enjoyments. The consequence is that Americans look upon the Japanese as a people averse to the joys and amusements of life, who have come to America only to acquire American arts and science. There is the secret of the popularity of the Chinese students and unpopularity of the Japanese students. Mr. Dan is of the opinion that if Japan is to recover American friendship there are certainly many things to do, but not the least of them is that Japan should send out to America students of younger age, say middle school graduates, who may enjoy life with the Americans as well as follow up their studies and thus make friends with the Americans. This applies also to England and other countries of Europe.

In conclusion Mr. Dan says, if Japan is to keep pace with the Powers, she must run. But she must not run blindly. She must push forward thoughtfully with proper intervals of rest. Another indispensable thing is that the Japanese must give up the habit of imitating and instead strive to develop the faculty of invention and originality.

News in Brief

Military authorities are planning to make some changes in the uniform, reports the *Herald of Asia*.

Tokyo papers report that the assemblage of 70 emigrants, who were despatched to a group of four islands in the South Seas discovered by a party of explorers in 1920, are still inhabiting the isles.

It is reported in the *Japan Advertiser* that counterfeit American money which is said to be a very good imitation, is in circulation in Yokohama.

At the conference of middle school teachers, soon to be held in Tokyo, the subject of abolishing the use of Chinese characters will be discussed.

A boycott of the Japanese language by young Koreans is said to be gaining headway in Korea, according to a report made by the Government-General in the *Japan Advertiser*.

Places of Interest in Japan

Fantastically beautiful in situation and outlook is the ancient temple on Mt. Haruna near Ikao.

Kasuga Shrine, in the heart of the lovely Park at Nara, is fascinating in appearance and tradition.

Yabenoshi—a celebrated valley near Fukushima in Kyushu—has been called Japan's Yosemite.

The twin Nunobiki waterfalls at Kobe are equally lovely in the spring or fall.

Asama-yama, smoking and rumbling, is a spectacular, but not dangerous, volcano in Kyushu.

Giant torii span the road on the way to Hiei-san, with quaint shrines and booths for refreshments adjoining. The road is easy and worn smooth by the feet of many thousands of pilgrims who make the journey to the heights each year.

The thousand year old pine tree at Karasaki, on Lake Biwa, is one of the points of interest on that noble body of water. It is gnarled and twisted beyond description and extends its sprawling branches over a hundred feet on either side of its short but massive trunk.

From the magazine *Japan*.

Club Studies Japan

During the fall and winter months, from September to May. The Twentieth Century Club of Oneida, New York, plans to take up the study of Japan and has had printed an attractively bound brochure outlining the different topics that will be discussed by the various members.

In this connection it may be worth calling the attention of members and friends of the Japan Society to the "Syllabus" which was prepared last winter by Professor Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale University. Copies of the "Syllabus" may still be obtained gratis at the office of the Society and should be of material assistance to other organizations, schools, teachers, etc., studying Japan.

The Writngs of Lafcadio Hearn

A De Luxe Edition of the works of Lafcadio Hearn will shortly be published by Houghton Mifflin & Company. A feature of this set will be a facsimile of the autograph of Setsu Koizumi (Mrs. Hearn) done in the usual Japanese style with the brush, above which will be the Hearn family crest (a heron) and below which will be Mrs. Hearn's personal seal put on by her with a bamboo seal and Japanese ink.

In a work of this kind it is important that the illustrations interpret the spirit of the text and for this reason the publishers have been most fortunate in securing the co-operation of the distinguished traveler and lecturer, Mr. Burton Holmes, a member of the Japan Society, whose travels have taken him to the many interesting, out-of-the-way and inaccessible places and scenes so vividly described by Hearn.

The edition will contain thirty-two illustrations in color and ninety-six photogravures, besides many cuts in the text supplied by the author when the books were first published.

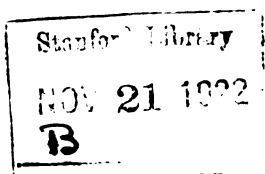
A Japan Day

Hon. Roland S. Morris (former Ambassador to Japan), Hon. K. Kumasaki (Japanese Consul General in New York) and Colonel Robert M. Thompson, all of whom are members of the Japan Society, have agreed to aid as orators in the celebration of a "Japan Day" which Mr. Poultney Bigelow has planned for Saturday afternoon, October 7, at his country place at Malden-on-Hudson. Mr. Bigelow was recently presented with a portrait of the Empress of Japan sent through the Embassy at Washington.

This is the Time to Visit Japan!

Autumn is an excellent season for traveling, with its perfect weather, crisp and clear air, and blue sky. The scenery is most brilliantly adorned with natural embroideries of glorious tints on the mountains and fields. Among the autumn leaves that grace the hills and dales with their deep red, scarlet, light red and yellow hues, the most gorgeous and attractive are the maples. There are, however, other trees with bright colors of red and gold which vie with the maples in giving the characteristic gay appearance to the Japanese autumn. Chrysanthemums are, of course, the chief attraction among the flowers. The exquisite landscape gardens are variegated with tinted foliage and the lovely and noble chrysanthemums alone make it worth the time and trouble of the trip across the Pacific.

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A New Japan

Japan in Manchuria is not the Japan of Kyoto and Nara, nor even the Japan of Kobe and Tokyo. At a glance it does not seem to be a Japan that has adapted itself to foreign conditions and acquired a foreign polish, but rather to be a foreign institution that has taken on a Japanese overtone. The double-windowed, thick-walled stove-heated houses in which the Japanese in Manchuria live are not an adaptation of Japanese architecture nor a development of the hibachi or charcoal stove, but rather are substantial houses called into being by the rigors of a northern climate with here and there a touch of Japanese culture and decoration. In Yokohama the Chinese have imported a Chinatown; in Manchuria, the Japanese have not imported a city of Japan but are building up a city of the Twentieth Century, the type of city that one finds in a young, prosperous growing country, whether it be the American West or the Commonwealth of Australia.

EASY ADAPTABILITY OF JAPANESE

It constitutes, perhaps, a tribute to the ability of the Japanese not only to adapt themselves to changed conditions but to shape both those conditions and themselves into an integral unit which is an improvement over both the atmosphere in which the Japanese were reared and the new one into which they have been projected. The Japanese in Manchuria have not been "assimilated." Neither do they remain as they were in Tokyo or the other cities of Japan, for there is something of England and America, of France and Italy, working through the Japanese in Manchuria.

In all young and new communities and countries it is possible to discern the separate and distinct trends which in the future will be

merged into one. Often one trend of thought and culture will absorb all others and make them a part of itself. Again, no one element may be great enough to do this, and in time there is a blending of the many, a blending into a single great stream in which it is almost impossible to detect the parts of which it has been composed. If the present current is not interrupted, says an American who recently visited Manchuria, there will be in the future a civilization there that is neither Japanese nor Chinese, neither Russian nor American, but a new Manchurian civilization and culture that will combine something of all these into a new unit.

A CONCESSION OF IDEAS

Since architecture and topography are, perhaps, the most striking and easily seen aspects of culture, it is interesting to study them in Chang-chun. The regularity and symmetry of the streets and of the city plan are totally un-Japanese; in contrast, the laying out of Chang-chun has been patterned more closely after the city of Washington. The modern apartment houses, which are being erected on the outskirts of the city, are typical of those found in America. The business buildings are two, three and four stories in height and are of stone and brick, built with the idea of still being useful when Chang-chun has quadrupled in population.

Occasionally a semi-Japanese fence is to be seen about the premises of a typical Western-style brick cottage, but a picket fence, or no fence at all, is more common, while the characteristic high, thick walls of China scarcely exist in the city.

In the parks there has been an attempt to carry out Japanese landscape gardening, but it has been successful only to a small extent.

The rice used is imported from Japan, but the resident Japanese eat much meat. Sake and tansan are present; but so are B. A. T. cigarettes and real Scotch whisky and Russian vodka. Some Japanese dress in their native costume but the European style has proved more acceptable.

The rikisha is still to be seen, but the ordinary means of transportation is by Russian droshky.

So numerous are the changes in this new "eastern-western" city that even the baby-laden mother is more apt to carry her offspring in her arms than on her back.

Although there are more than 10,000 Japanese in Chang-chun, but one Shinto shrine and one Buddhist temple are to be seen, while there are two Christian churches.

PROGRESSIVE AND CONSERVATIVE SONS OF DAI NIHON.

Though there are more points of difference than of similarity between the Japanese of Japan proper and the Japanese in Manchuria, they are all the sons of Dai Nihon—the subject of the Emperor as truly

in Chang-chun as in Kyoto. The Japanese in Manchuria, however, are not the conservative sons of Japan, but the progressive. The conservatives of any country stay at home; it is the progressives who strike out as pioneers into new territory. There is none of the ancient conservatism of Japan in Chang-chun, which must be taken into consideration quite as much by the Tokyo Government as by the foreigner when dealing with the Japanese in Manchuria. Japan at home is adapting Western civilization to fit peculiar Japanese needs; Japan in Manchuria dips her fingers into the modelling clay of Western civilization and of the culture of the homeland, combining both with other ingredients to shape into a new type of civilization that will be neither Japanese nor Western—neither Chinese nor present-day modernism—but a new combination which will evolve from the development of the ancient, though still immature land of Manchuria, a new civilization such as pioneers build up in a new land, whether that land be in America, in South Africa or in Asia.

Political Party Dissolved

Declaring that their action is to promote economic and political reconstruction in Japan, and further charging that present-day political parties have degenerated into organizations for furthering the interests of certain classes rather than the Empire as a whole, and adding that their party will never be the tool of any group for private gain, members of the Kokuminto, one of Japan's political parties, have officially dissolved the party. "It is an attempt to get the Government to consider the real needs and interests of the country and the people that the Kokuminto has disbanded," said Mr. K. Inukai at the opening of the meeting, "and there is no cause for regret because the spirit which has prevailed among the members cannot die but will make itself felt again in the form of a new organization representing the people and playing a big part in successfully solving the problems facing Japan."

The following is a part of a resolution unanimously adopted at that time:

"Everything in Japan must be reconstructed. The first thing to undergo such a change should be the Government. It would be futile to hope for the solution of the big problems, with the Government in the state that now exists. There are many ways of bringing this about. Political parties should undergo a change first of all, and corruption should be done away with in order that the real interests of the nation may have a chance to be considered.

"The world has just emerged from a great war and all peoples are gasping under heavy burdens. The attempt to gain a living is the nightmare of everyone, both abroad and in Japan. We must remove this uneasiness, or there will be a national decline, the results of which no one can prophesy. How to take up this problem is a question, but purification of the political parties is undoubtedly a good beginning.

"We have decided to disband the Kokuminto, a party with a glorious past. We have done so in the hope that other similar organizations will follow the same course and that the result will be a general party which will represent the majority of the people and will be in close touch with the every-day problems. We will not have taken this action in vain if there arises a party which will seek to advance the interests of the common man and will allow parliamentary government to develop unhindered."

The Original "Japanese Sand Man"

Not even the noodle man has been successful in emerging unscathed from the war which the city authorities of Tokyo are waging on profiteering and the high cost of living, says the *Japan Advertiser*. The League of Noodle Shop Keepers, made up of men who push about the streets of Tokyo little covered steam wagons with oil lamps pitched high on one end and who at all hours of the lonely Tokyo night blow their familiar calls on a stubby flute-like horn, faces enforced disorganization.

The noodle men, through a city-wide price agreement, have been making a profit of 2 1/5 cents on every 5c. bowl of noodles and the city authorities, stating that the proper price should be 4c., recommended a reduction in price some time ago. But, failing to meet with the approbation of the musical noodle venders, this suggestion was not heeded and the league members are now charged with heartless profiteering and the order is that their profits must be lowered 1c. a bowl. Not only this, they must reduce their price and not combine with fellow noodle sellers in other parts of the city.

It is expected that, after the noises of the day have ceased and the city has wrapped itself in the mantle of sleep, the clear notes of the noodle man's flute will be heard to take on a more plaintive tone for a while.

Japan Weak in Aviation

"While the naval authorities of the Government are feeling some apprehension because of the reduction of Japan's sea forces to 60 per cent. of the strength of those of Great Britain and America, and the military officials are opposing the reduction plans for the army, the entire Government and the general public seem to be entirely unconscious of the fact that Japan's airplanes number about three to a hundred when compared to the air forces of either England or America. There is no civilized country in the world that has less knowledge of aviation or is more indifferent to making investigations along this line than Japan. In spite of this unfortunate state of affairs there seems to be uneasiness as to the completeness of the country's defense."

The above statements recently appeared in the "Jiji," a Japanese vernacular paper, in an article commenting upon the progress which has been made in aviation in Japan during the last few years.

"A general campaign is suggested," concludes the paper, "for arousing interest among the public in aviation, whereby prizes will be offered for competitive flying that there thus may be developed a class of commercial aviators in Japan."

Automobiles Taxed Off Streets

At last an end has been put to many guesses made concerning the number of motor vehicles in use in Tokyo, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. According to the census recently taken, there are 4,550 automobiles and motor trucks in the city, which represents an increase of 453 over last year's figures. Although license numbers run over 6,000, it is known that many cars have been withdrawn from use on account of high taxes.

Greater Tokyo has a population of approximately 3,700,000, so that there is one automobile to every 840 persons in the city, which is, of course, an extraordinary low rate. Statistics indicate that bicycles are by far the most popular means of transportation, there being 217,000 in the city.

The rickisha is slowly giving way before the competition of the taxis, trams and motor buses and there are now but 20,000 of these man-drawn vehicles in use in Tokyo.

Japan Has Radiophone Station

The innovation of radio broadcasting in Japan was experienced on September 7 when the first station of its kind in the Empire was inaugurated by the Oriental Radio Company at Tokyo. Weather reports, stock exchange prices, music, topics of the day and a message from Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks were transmitted as a first demonstration.

Japan Advertiser.

Language Boycott Denied

The Korean Government-General denies a report current in Tokyo recently and published by the *Japan Advertiser* to the effect that Korean students are boycotting the Japanese language in sections of that country. The Government-General states that Korean youths are taking up the language in increasing numbers now and that there has been no attempt to prevent its teaching.

News in Brief

It has been announced by the Imperial Household Department that the subject of this year's poetical contest at the Imperial House will be "Scattered Clouds at Dawning."

Baseball is gaining daily in popularity among the Japanese.

Since the violent earthquake at Taihoku, Formosa, in the early part of September, the city has been subject to a series of minor tremors. The *Japan Advertiser* reports that the average for the first three days was 13 quakes every twenty-four hours.

Religions in Japan

Freedom of worship is accorded the people of Japan by their Constitution and as a result three religions exist in the Empire, namely: Buddhism, Shintoism and Christianity.

Buddhism is divided into 14 sects, these sects being sub-divided into 56 sections according to slight differences in the interpretation of the Sutras and in the tenets of belief. Japan has 71,750 Buddhist temples, 181,100 Buddhist priests and 51,511,100 Buddhist believers, which suggests that the majority of Japanese are followers of that faith. This large number of believers is attributable to the special protection of Buddhism by the Tokugawa Government years ago. In introducing Christianity in Japan, some foreign missionaries attempted to make the Empire a territorial acquisition of their country by means of their religion, as had been done in South Sea countries, with the natural result that Christianity in Japan was then quickly prohibited. This led to a rebellion by Japanese Christians, after which the policy of the Government became more strict and for a time Japanese were forced by law to believe in Buddhism and have a fixed Buddhist temple for family burial.

SHINTOISM.

This form of religion originated in the combined spirit of Japanese ancestor worship and Imperial veneration and its observance centers in shrines, which number 171,725. The total number of Shinto priests in the Empire for these shrines is 14,900, a small number when compared with that of the shrines, which is owing to the fact that there are not a few shrines which have no priests in ordinary times, but on the occasion of festivals priests come from other shrines to conduct the rites. There are about 13 sects of Shintoism, the churches being sustained by Government or public money, and the priests maintained by contributions.

The priests of these churches, like those of others, preach and conduct funeral rites and other ceremonies.

CHRISTIANITY.

There are twelve forms of Christianity in Japan, Christian churches and oratories numbering 1,355.

The Greek Church was introduced in the Empire in 1859 and its faith propagated by Bishop Nicholai of Russia since 1874. It has, at present, 131 churches and 65,615 followers.

A Roman Catholic missionary, who visited Japan in 1547, organized the Roman Catholic religion there. At present there are 189 churches and oratories and 14,200 believers of that faith in the Empire.

The Japan Christian Mission was the first Protestant mission in Japan. It now has 230 churches and 21,000 adherents.

The Anglican and American Episcopalian Mission was introduced in Japan in 1887 and has at present 213 churches and oratories and 16,215 followers.

The Japan Methodist Mission was established in the Orient in 1873 and at this time has 181 churches and 13,356 followers.

The most powerful mission in Japan, says *The Japan Magazine*, from which these facts and figures are taken, is the Japan Congregational Mission, which became independent of foreign contributions in 1896 and at the present time has 151 churches and 15,847 people who follow that faith.

Japan's Population Policy

Birth control as a solution of Japan's population problem is dealt with in an editorial in the *Yomiuri*. "We do not think that those statesmen who hold in utter contempt the question of birth control," the paper states, "without stopping to think how important it is, can ever formulate Japan's national policy in any commendable manner. Their national policy is only superficial, or otherwise highly militaristic."

Noting that the excess of births over deaths last year was 724,600, the greatest increase in population on record outside of 1913, the *Yomiuri* does not share the complacency of those who regard an increase in population as essential to the country's destiny. Japan's population, it says, is increasing at an alarming rate and if it continues the yearly increase will soon reach eight or nine hundred thousand, and it mentions the irony of this in connection with the recent visit to Japan of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the noted birth control advocate.

Japanese statesmen and publicists are held to blame for neglecting to deal radically with the problem. "Japanese statesmen and diplomats accept the increase," the paper says, "as an inevitable fate and try to exploit it for the furtherance of Japan's diplomatic interests. It is their stock argument that Japan has the right to claim an outlet in other countries. We are not opposed to the theory of the equality of races, but we cannot but take exception to the attitude of these Japanese statesmen who essay to exploit this situation for the purpose of justifying Japan's policy of expansion. We are cognizant of the need of checking the population increase to a certain extent, and we believe in the possibility of this restriction."

400 More Orphans Repatriated

Permission has been granted by the Government to the Japan Red Cross Society to repatriate 400 more Polish orphans, who will be selected from among 2,000 in various parts of Siberia and transported to Danzig, reports *The Japan Magazine*.

Japan's Red Cross Society previously saved some 370 Polish orphans from a sorrowful plight and though there are still more than six times that number left in Siberia, it is beyond the capability of the Society, without assistance, to effect the relief of so many children since the entire work would entail too great a financial burden.

This is the Time to Visit Japan!

Autumn is an excellent season for traveling, with its perfect weather, crisp and clear air, and blue sky. The scenery is most brilliantly adorned with natural embroideries of glorious tints on the mountains and fields. Among the autumn leaves that grace the hills and dales with their deep red, scarlet, light red and yellow hues, the most gorgeous and attractive are the maples. There are, however, other trees with bright colors of red and gold which vie with the maples in giving the characteristic gay appearance to the Japanese autumn. Chrysanthemums are, of course, the chief attraction among the flowers. The exquisite landscape gardens are variegated with tinted foliage and the lovely and noble chrysanthemums alone make it worth the time and trouble of the trip across the Pacific.

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B



JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

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The Power of Public Opinion in Japan

PUBLIC OPINION IN JAPAN AND WORLD PEACE was the subject of an address by Mr. Sadao Saburi, Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy, before the Lecturers' Conference of the International Lyceum Association at Washington recently. A resumé of Mr. Saburi's remarks follows:

Public opinion in Japan has always exerted a powerful influence on the lives of the people. Prior to the Restoration, 1868, it neither had, nor needed, a political mechanism to make itself felt, being composed of religious and philosophical elements which preserved intact a feudal system under which society enjoyed a steady cultural progress.

JAPAN'S FEUDAL SYSTEM

Compared with the feudal system of Europe, Japan's was more humane and lenient, since Japanese society had always been held together not only by ties binding inferior to superior as respects obedience, but by ties binding superior to inferior in respect to consideration and helpfulness.

When the system was abolished in 1868, the change was not forced upon crown and nobles by an indignant populace; it was effected deliberately by those in authority to bestow upon the Japanese people the benefits of Western Civilization.

In 1868 the Emperor Meiji pledged himself to the establishment of parliamentary institutions and the control of government by public opinion.

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

In 1889 the Constitution of Japan was promulgated. In the following year was held the first session of the Japanese Parliament.

The history of the United States and England shows clearly that the relationship between public opinion and national politics is one which proceeds slowly. Public opinion in the United States was brought into full relationship with the Government recently through universal suffrage. In England the same process was completed only in 1918 after the Mother of Parliaments had enjoyed a life of more than six hundred years. At present the great political question in Japan is the establishment of universal manhood suffrage, which, it is confidently expected, will be adopted soon.

NATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION

Indeed, the rapidity with which public opinion in Japan has been made a factor in the Government accounts for many of the difficulties with which Japanese statesmen are now confronted.

Experience has not yet tempered the exuberance of the people's hopes of what parliamentary Government can do for them, nor has it made them aware of the thousand obstacles which lie between the expression of the public will and its translation into accomplishment.

Japanese public opinion with reference to national affairs is a most wholesome element and provides its own system of national discipline, for a self-governing people have the kind of government they deserve.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION

But in INTERNATIONAL affairs the consequences of ignorant or corrupted public opinion are dangerous, being more difficult to avert or to repair.

NEED OF EDUCATION

In every nation many forces are at work to improve the quality of public opinion on domestic matters,—rivalries of parties, of statesmen, and of the press keep alive criticism. Gross misrepresentation of fact is a short-lived adventure.

But with INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS a wholly different position is faced. Here public opinion, left to itself, is uninterested and uninformed. Information about foreign countries appeals only to a small minority and of this minority only a small proportion is capable of judging whether information supplied is accurate or inaccurate.

This is deplorable from the standpoint of the world's cultural progress. But when this lack of interest and knowledge are elements in the problem of dealing with some international dispute, what is menaced is not the world's culture, but the world's peace.

HOW JAPAN DIFFERS

In the matter of a national interest in foreign relations as well as in that of a knowledge of them, Japan's position is very different from that of the United States.

The United States has an abundance of coal, iron, wheat and corn, and ample space for its population. The home market supplies the greater part of raw materials and absorbs the greater part of manufactured products. Foreign trade is not essential to existence.

In Japan all these conditions are reversed. We have slender natural resources—little coal, iron or land, but a dense population. We must engage in foreign trade to feed and meet the requirements of our people. Our relations with the outside world are of vital importance to us. This is known to all our people and gives them their strong interest in foreign affairs.

These conditions make it imperative that our schools, universities and other educational agencies, including the press and the platform, should devote great attention to the study of foreign countries and to encourage those human similarities which engender sympathy and promote understanding. We must cultivate a spirit of broad-mindedness and tolerance in order to understand the other man's case.

WHAT JAPAN HAS LEARNED

Fortunately, the course of events during the past few years has shown that the Japanese people are not slow to learn the lessons of experience. A recent illustration occurs to my mind:

"I was a member of the Japanese Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. We left Japan with a definite impression that what public opinion demanded of us was that we should concentrate our efforts primarily on protecting Japanese interests.

"I was also connected with our Delegation at the Washington Disarmament Conference. Our delegates were unanimous in the view that what Japanese public opinion expected of them was to envisage the problems not so much in terms of the special interests of Japan, but rather in terms of a just and expedient world settlement."

This striking change from a national to an international point of view, from a competitive idea to a co-operative ideal, from apprehension to confidence, had occurred in the short space of three years.

Nor can it be said that this emergence of an international view was simply a transient phase. Later events showed the hold it had taken on our people.

The public support which sanctioned the undertakings we accepted at the Washington Peace Conference was loyal to our performance of them. Each step taken by us in fulfillment of our promises received the approval of public opinion. It enabled us to carry out our formal pledges and even to translate into fact the mere expressions of our policy more quickly than we had hoped and much more quickly than foreign opinion had expected.

SPECIFIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In May this year we withdrew our forces from the Shantung Railway Line; in July from Hankow along the Yangtze River; in October from the Siberian Mainland—as I am now speaking the last Japanese soldier is probably leaving the Port of Kiaochau. (This is an accom-

plished fact.) Our Naval appropriation is being cut by about 106,000,000 yen (\$53,000,000); and, although the reduction of land armament was not agreed to at Washington, we are reducing our Army by five divisions. Anxiety has been expressed in regard to Japan's single remaining foreign involvement—her position in Northern Sakhalien. Judging from the present trend of Japanese public opinion I am confident that this matter will also be settled in a spirit of justice and fair play. (Other accomplishments of Japan resulting from the Washington Conference will be found in this Bulletin under the heading "Japan's Progress in Disarmament.")

Japan's Progress in Disarmament

Admiral Baron T. Kato was largely responsible for the upbuilding of a strong Japanese Navy, having advocated and promoted the "8-8 program" so much discussed as an evidence of Japan's militarism. By the irony of fate this Japanese "militarist" was appointed head of Japan's delegates to the Washington Peace Conference, where he strongly supported and urged limitation of armaments, scrapping of battleships, and limiting of new construction. After his return to Japan he was made Premier and it is under his direction that the provisions of the Washington Conference Treaty have begun to be carried out regardless of the fact that the pact has not yet been ratified by all parties to the conference.

A CHANGE IN VIEWPOINT

What has been effected? A great deal. First of all, a change in the *mind* of Japan which permitted a reversal of the program which the nation had been taught to believe essential to their welfare. Second, a lowering of appropriations for the Army—something not at all characteristic of previous ministries unless we go back to the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when for a period of almost 300 years Japan was in a tranquil state with absolutely no war, either internal or external. Surely this is a record to be pointed to when accused of militarism, which it would appear Japan learned from the Western world.

SCRAPPING OF SHIPS

Immediately after the conclusion of the Washington Conference and even before Imperial ratification of the Naval Treaty or ratification by all the Powers, the Japanese Government suspended construction of four capital ships.

Upon Imperial ratification, preparations were made for scrapping thirteen other vessels. Already they are largely divested of their armaments, are manned by only a small number of men, and are awaiting only the coming into force of the Treaty for final scrapping.

Steps are being taken to comply with further restrictions imposed on airship carriers, the building of auxiliary ships, etc.

REDUCTION IN PERSONNEL

The number of men and officers to be discharged as a result of the scrapping of capital ships and other measures of armament restrictions totals about 12,000. This does not include mechanics and laborers employed at dockyards, 6,000 of whom have already been dismissed. The Naval appropriation has been cut about \$53,000,000 and Naval arsenals have dismissed 6,000 men.

Readjustment is taking place in the Army also, the first retrenchment having been carried out last August. The number of privates and officers to be discharged under the program is as follows: Officers, 1,800; non-commissioned officers, 3,000; privates, 53,000.

To curtail expenditure, six battalions of troops garrisoned along the railways in Manchuria and extra contingents attached to the Divisions in Korea to guard the border and outlying districts are to be abolished. This will mean further reduction to the extent of 400 officers and 5,000 privates. Taken all in all, it means that the Japanese Army is to be reduced by approximately one-fifth.

A reduction in the personnel of army and navy officers, moreover, is carried out at great personal sacrifice to the men. In training for their positions these men gave up the opportunity of fitting themselves for lucrative employment in non-military pursuits. They assumed, with justification, they had entered on a life work. To be dropped from the Army and Navy means creating an employment problem for the Empire and an economic problem for the men.

OTHER EVIDENCE

Work is also progressing in the adjustment of naval stations to conform to the Washington Treaty, some of the stations becoming of less importance and strength. Moreover the Port Arthur Naval Station is to be abolished, although a defense corps and radio station will be retained.

Japanese post offices in China will be abolished by January 1, 1923, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Washington Conference.

Here, then, is a definite record of progress made in 1922 which augurs well for further achievements in 1923 in solving international problems by means other than a resort to arms.

The Annual Dinner

Hon. Masanao Hanihara, at present Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan, will, according to press reports, be officially designated as Japan's Ambassador to this country very shortly. Mr. Hanihara may leave Japan the latter part of January. Should this welcome news prove true, for Mr. Hanihara has a host of friends waiting to welcome him here, the Japan Society will arrange to have him as the guest of honor at the Annual Dinner shortly following the presentation of his credentials in Washington.

Proposed Activities for the Japan Society

A meeting of the Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee of the Japan Society was held on Tuesday, November 28, and a very interesting program of activities for the coming year was planned for the Society.

The schedule includes an illustrated lecture on Japan by Burton Holmes, the widely known lecturer, who has long been a member of the Japan Society. This will be given on Tuesday evening, February 6, 1923, at The Town Hall. Details will later be mailed to members. It is of particular interest to note that Japan was the first foreign country studied by Mr. Holmes.

Three periods in Japan's history, written by Dr. William Elliott Griffis, who has taken as his theme "Japan at the time of Townsend Harris"; Hugh Byas, "Japan Today," and Stanhope Sams, "Japan Twenty Years Ago," will be embodied in a pamphlet entitled JAPAN—A COMPARISON. The material for this brochure will be ready for publication shortly and distribution to our members and others interested will take place soon thereafter.

The edition of the SYLLABUS ON JAPAN, by Professor Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale University—prepared under the auspices of this Committee—has all been distributed yet the demand for it has not ceased and so it has been thought advantageous to have published another edition of a thousand copies. Professor Latourette will bring the SYLLABUS down-to-date by including the Washington Conference and recent good books of reference. When completed, this new edition will be held in the Society's office to supply the slow but steady demand for the SYLLABUS which comes daily from students, teachers, clubs, writers, etc., interested in studying Japan.

To facilitate the giving out of information sought by members, non-members, newspaper editors, business houses, etc., concerning Japanese gentlemen whose names appear in the news, the Committee hopes to arrange for the publication in pamphlet form of a WHO'S WHO OF JAPANESE—FOR AMERICANS. Such a pamphlet will be particularly valuable to editors and organizations interested in Japan in that it will supply pertinent information about Japanese visitors.

As this activity has but recently been decided upon, it will be sometime before the material for this brochure will be ready for publication.

In order to emphasize the best art of Japan, the Japan Society, under the auspices of the Townsend Harris Committee, hopes to arrange for A JAPAN WEEK some time this winter at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, or some other suitable place, when the best examples of the various arts of Japan (prints, armor, pottery, paintings, cloissone, embroidery, etc.), will be placed on view. If found desirable, one or two lectures may also be given during the course of the week by authorities on the subjects.

Japan's Progressiveness

Japan's progressive mind and practice are to be seen in other lines of endeavor than those economic, artistic or political. During a period of more than seventy years this fact, says Dr. William Elliott Griffis—writer and lecturer and long a member of the Japan Society whose acquaintance with the Japanese dates back to 1866—may be discerned in her coinage of new terms, in both the colloquial and written language. In 1839 they began to fit their speech and writing to bear the new strain of foreign ideas. Indeed, one can probably find a hundred ideograms descriptive of things Western before Perry's days, as the Japanese had borrowed much from the Dutch. Today these modern and very clever combinations of Chinese characters number thousands.

At first the purists and sticklers for style were horrified at these innovations. As for the Chinese, they scouted the idea of learning from their island neighbors. Now, however, in 1922, behold the change! The language written by one-quarter of the human race is a wholesale borrowing by China from Japan. Proof of this may be found in any Chinese newspaper or book, in which may be seen a goodly sprinkling of ancient Japanese verbal coinages.

Surely this is no mean service for entrance into the world's thoughts and inheritances of a once hermit nation!

EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Against all tradition, the first public school for girls was inaugurated inside the castle enclosure in 1872 by Tanaka Fujimaro (Minister of Public Education at that time) with Miss Margaret Clark Griffis and Mrs. P. V. Veeder as instructors. The early visit of the late Empress to the school set the seal of approbation and paved the way for women's education to become national.

Here, again, Japan set an example to the nations of Asia.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

While the Imperial Department of Education in Japan is this year celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the public school system, so creditable to the Empire—established by Imperial Rescript in 1872—it is of interest for Americans to note the conception of this movement. So far as the foreign side of the national system is concerned, the beginnings abroad were at Rutgers College in 1866, when the two sons of one Yokoi came for instruction to New Brunswick, N. J., piloted by the Reverend T. M. Ferris, son of the Chancellor of New York University.

WINTER

Each and every season of the year has its own characteristic charms of natural beauty, of varying tone and color, and so when Winter drapes the northern part of Japan with a mantle of snow, the country's form takes on a new loveliness all its own and such sports as skiing, ice-skating and shooting are enjoyed by all lovers of "the out-doors" who delight in a frolic with "Jack Frost."

But at this time also the beauties of a more southern locality are patronized by those who desire a less frigid climate, where snow is scarcely ever met with and where hot springs abound. With this variance in temperature, the visitor is sure to experience a confusion of delight when in the midst of so many attractions.

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Japan's Unchanging Government

Press reports suggesting radical changes in the Japanese Government, which have appeared from time to time in American papers, have given rise to false ideas concerning the administration of that country and indicate a woeful lack of knowledge of Japanese history and national psychology, says the magazine *Japan*. For twenty-six centuries it has been under the rule of a single line of Emperors without a break and without serious revolution, which fact is so significant that it deserves the attention of students of world politics, especially under the present upset conditions of the world at large. This long period has not been one of complete peace, of course, for there have been times when the land was torn by fierce internecine strife, caused by the attempts of ambitious chieftains to gain ascendancy over the hereditary rulers. But through it all, the line has been preserved in power, though at times it was more or less obscured. No conqueror, however, has ever ruled Japan as has been the case in other countries. Not even the most powerful clans under the banners of the Fujiwara, Hojo, Ashikaga, Toyotomi, or the mighty Tokugawa Shogunate ever dared to assume more than a vice-regency, with due homage to the Emperor.

The uninterrupted and exceptional continuation of the Imperial lineage is extraordinary, and entirely contrary to the usual experience of other nations, comments the magazine. England had her conquerors—Canute and the Normans, and Cromwell leading an internal revolution; France had her Bourbons and the Bonapartes, while China, the closest neighbor of Japan, has had a dozen dynasties.

Japan was an absolute monarchy from its founding until the granting of the present Constitution—a grant that was given freely and voluntarily, with no coercion, violence or bloodshed. The enfranchisement under these circumstances, is unique in the history of civilization.

EMPEROR REGARDED AS IMPERIAL FATHER

The ideal of the nation's rulers from time immemorial has been a paternal ruling for the good of the people, who are considered as children of the Emperor. Thus the Imperial Japanese regime, while in form a constitutional monarchy, is impregnated with democratic ideals. The Emperor is regarded as the personification of honesty, justice and righteousness, and stands as an inspiration to progress and a safeguard against national corruption. In his position as father of the people he also sets a spiritual example as a very material balance wheel in the government.

News in Brief

According to the Metropolitan Police Board, the number of cases of infectious diseases in Tokyo up to December of last year reached 7,694, a decrease of 334 as against 1921, when 1,693 proved fatal.

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Dr. Kawamura, a professor at the Tokyo Imperial University and an authority on white ants—which are said to be destroying historic temples at Nikko—is studying methods of effectually removing the harmful pests, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

* * * * *

Snow covered the summits of many mountains forming the Japanese Alps early in September, which, says the *Japan Advertiser*, is a phenomenon that has not been witnessed for the last thirty years.

* * * * *

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, Baron Iwasaki is planning to build a three-story stone and concrete library at his home in Hongo to house the famous Morrison Chinese library, which he purchased from the late Mr. G. E. Morrison—at one time adviser to the Peking Government.

The Morrison library includes 33,000 Chinese books and 20,000 books on China written in English.

* * * * *

A JAPANESE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PLANNED

As a result of the growing appreciation and study of Western music in Japan attention is now being given to the possibility of extending the scope of organized musical expression. While many Japanese have acquired great individual talent, until recently, according to the *Japan Advertiser*, no effort has been made to develop a symphony orchestra. The possibility of forming one has now been given impetus by the proposed visit to Japan this month of a Russian musician, for several years conductor of a symphony orchestra in Irkutsk.

As a nucleus for this Japanese musical unit, it is the plan of the organizers to select a group of foreign musicians and replace these by Japanese as native talent is discovered or developed.

Comment from the Vernacular Press

At the Cabinet Council on September 16, it was decided that the Diplomatic Advisory Council, the National Defense Council, the Educational Administration Investigation Commission and the Temporary Industrial Commission should be abolished. Of these bodies special importance has always been attached to the first-named, the Diplomatic Advisory Council. This institution was brought into existence under the Terauchi regime, when the country was faced by many momentous diplomatic questions. The aim was to effect a unity of the nation in diplomatic matters by having distinguished statesmen outside the Cabinet participate in the discussions of them. Apparently the institution outlived its usefulness.

"We have never attached much importance to this body," says the *Jiji*—a Japanese vernacular newspaper—"and have always expressed the hope that its members would not encroach too much on the proper functions of the Government, confining their labors to discussions of general policy. So far as the other institutions which the Cabinet meeting decided to abolish are concerned, their dissolution at the present time is a good step, as they were all only temporary expedients."

Commenting further on this subject the *Yomiuri* states: "The Diplomatic Advisory Council has lost so much of its former importance that its abolition, which is said to have been decided upon, is of no particular significance. Baron Goto and Mr. Inukai, who were strong advocates of the body, are said to have been the first to urge its abolition. The reason is probably not that they are convinced of its uselessness but that they have so great a regard for it that they cannot stand to see it indifferently treated by the Kato Cabinet.

"The Diplomatic Advisory Council has served to show most eloquently to the outside world the evils of the dual diplomacy of the Japanese Government," continues the paper, "although it need scarcely be said that Japan's dual diplomacy did not originate in the Diplomatic Advisory Council; it has long been a part of Japanese diplomacy. The abolition of this harmful institution at a time when a new orientation is being given to Japanese diplomacy, as is shown in her changed policies toward China and Russia, is of deep significance, and the merits of the step cannot be judged simply from the point of view of domestic administration."

It is the hope of the *Yomiuri* that the abolition of the Diplomatic Advisory Council will mark a complete change in Japan's foreign administration. What made the Changchun conference markedly different from the Dairen conference was the atmosphere of conciliation that pervaded it, and this shows that Japanese diplomacy is being steadily divested of its militarist color. The paper is optimistic that the abolition of the Advisory Council will have the effect of increasing the prestige of Japan's diplomacy in foreign countries.

Princess Nagako Honored at Floral Exhibition

A beautiful new American-born chrysanthemum of Japanese origin, named for Princess Nagako, who is soon to marry the Crown Prince of Japan, and grown by Totty—the well-known florist, was a noted feature of last year's Annual Exhibition of Plants and Flowers recently held by the Horticultural Society of New York at the American Museum of Natural History. Members of the Japan Society and the Horticultural Society were invited to a private view of the exhibits on the opening night, on which occasion Hon. K. Kumasaki (Consul General of Japan in New York) was presented with a bunch of Princess Nagako chrysanthemums immediately after his most interesting talk on the culture and significance of flowers in Japan.

Rain in Art

In Rembrandt's famous etching "The Three Trees" perpendicular lines are used to indicate rain; in all Japanese prints this same kind of line is used to indicate the downpour of water from the clouds.

Joseph Pennell, the etcher, once raised the question in his lecture before the Art Institute of Chicago (reprinted in "The Graphic Arts"—Pennell) whether Rembrandt gave this idea to the Japanese or the Japanese to Rembrandt. The answer hinges on the question. Did some of the Dutch merchants who early made their way to the Far East carry with them a print of "The Three Trees" or did some Dutch merchant bring back with him to Holland some Japanese print in which a rain-storm was an important part?

New Book on "Japan's Hot Springs"

Mr. Frederick de Garis, Director of Publicity for the Japanese Government Railways, has just announced the issue of a new guide book entitled, *THE HOT SPRINGS OF JAPAN*, which is the first attempt that has been made by the Government to classify and advertise the hundreds of mineral springs that abound in Nippon. The book is the result of over two years' investigation by the author and offers much interesting information on this particular resource of the Empire. Mr. de Garis has endeavored to make the book more than a mere guide-book and to this end has avoided much of the dry scientific description of the therapeutic value of these waters, although their action on the human body is explained.

Many of these springs described are situated away from the regular routes of travel and so make known new places of interest for the tourist to visit. Interwoven with the various descriptions of walks and resorts are the legends, traditions and history of Japan.

A copy of this volume, which will prove of valuable assistance in planning a Far Eastern trip, is in the office of the Japan Society and may be freely consulted. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 4 West 43d Street, are the New York sales agents.

Report of Activities of 1922

At the Annual Meeting of the Japan Society, held on Wednesday afternoon, January 10, 1923, Mr. Henry W. Taft was re-elected President of the Society. Hon. M. Hanihara, recently appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was elected Honorary President. All other retiring officers were re-elected. Messrs. Elmer A. Sperry, Charles M. Muchnic, Julian Street, S. Naganuma and K. Katsuyama were elected Directors to serve three years.

A report of activities for the past year was read by Mr. Eugene C. Worden, Secretary of the Society. A summary follows:

During the calendar year 1922 the Japan Society, Inc., elected 19 Life, 83 Resident and 27 Non-Resident Members, making the present total membership of the Society 1333, of which 128 are Life, 876 Resident and 329 Non-Resident Members.

The Annual Dinner, in honor of Japan's Chief Delegates to the Washington Conference, opened the Society's activities last year and was held at the Hotel Astor on January 14. Dancing followed the dinner. Many of the 800 members and guests who attended the dinner may recall the interesting addresses by Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, who acted as toastmaster, Admiral Baron Kato, Chief Delegate, and Mr. M. Odagiri, Financial Adviser.

LECTURE ON MT. FUJI

On March 31, under the auspices of the Townsend Harris Committee, Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago gave an illustrated lecture on MT. FUJI, at the Hotel Astor, which was attended by 600 people. Dr. Starr, who has visited Japan many times, coming into intimate contact with the people there and having made several ascents of Mt. Fuji, has gathered an unusual store of knowledge about the sacred mountain and mentioned many interesting and striking phenomena concerning it and its influence on the life of the Japanese people, their art, religion and poetry.

FLORAL EXHIBITION

The Society co-operated with the Horticultural Society of New York at the Annual Exhibition of Plants and Flowers on November 9 at the American Museum of Natural History. This exhibition was largely attended by Japan Society members and their guests. The story of the naming of a new chrysanthemum, in honor of Princess Nagaki, and the speakers of the evening appear under another article in this issue of the Bulletin.

ADDRESS AND JAPANESE PLAY

Under the auspices of the Committee on Literature and Art, Mr. Joseph P. Barry gave an interesting address on JOURNALISM OF THE EAST AND WEST at the Hotel Plaza on December 9. Following this talk, the Japanese Literary Society of New York presented a one act musical play entitled CRIMSON CAMELLIA. Though the play was entirely in Japanese, the actors being Japanese trained by Mr. Nambu, formerly of the Imperial Theatre in Tokyo, the audience could easily follow the action of the story; a synopsis of the play having been distributed by the Society in advance of the performance.

The increased interest in Japan Society affairs was shown by the large attendance of over 800, which included members and guests.

MYSTERIOUS JAPAN

A very valuable piece of work was carried out by the Townsend Harris Committee in distributing two thousand copies of Julian Street's excellent book MYSTERIOUS JAPAN. Copies went to public libraries, chambers of commerce, editors and publishers, steamship and train libraries, members of committees in different cities which had entertained visiting missions from Japan, etc. The large railroad systems and both trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific shipping companies welcomed the Committee's offer to place books in the libraries of trains and ships. Librarians throughout the country not only expressed appreciation of the books but in many cases took occasion to comment on the good results obtained from this kind of educational work on the part of the Society.

THE NEWS BULLETIN

The editors of the Society's monthly News Bulletin carefully read the leading English language newspapers published in Japan, for which the Society subscribes, and publish in the Bulletin the items of information and news interest which they feel will be of most value to Americans. As in former years, the Bulletin has gone not only to all members of the Society but has been sent on a complimentary basis to editors, libraries, chambers of commerce, college presidents and others. A particular point has been made during the past year to mention in the Bulletin new books, magazine articles and pamphlets touching upon Japan or the Orient in general and calling attention also to exhibitions of Japanese art. Announcement was also made of the presentation of Japanese plays at the Town Hall, the proceeds from the sale of tickets being for local Japanese Christian organizations.

TRADE BULLETIN

The Society's Trade Bulletin does not carry the general information published in the News Bulletin but confines itself to giving more technical data regarding business, finance, economic conditions and commerce. This goes to members who request it and chambers of commerce, boards of trade, banks, business houses and business men. The Society feels that in helping to build up extensive and close financial and commercial relations it is doing a valuable work in connection with Japanese-American relations.

A SOURCE OF INFORMATION

With the broad distribution given the two Bulletins throughout the country, we are not only giving reliable information regarding social, economic and trade conditions but are giving publicity to the fact that there is an organization here in New York upon which Americans may call and to which they may send their inquiries about Japan. This tends to make the Society a useful medium in creating a better understanding. In this connection it is worthy of note that each year hundreds of communications are received from men, women and children, asking all manner of questions. Most of the inquiries are on serious subjects, while some of them are quite trivial. The office staff tries to answer them all and where it cannot supply the exact information desired, it is generally able to suggest sources from which the information can be obtained. Only within the past several days a well-known writer on sport asked where and how he could secure Japanese flies for trout fishing! We made some inquiries, answered him, and now have his appreciative thanks. These various communications simply go to show the need and importance of the existence of an organization such as the Japan Society; we have come to be known as the place in America to go to for information and facts on Japan.

We believe our members feel that with the Annual Dinner on a complimentary basis, with the lectures and other entertainments, with cards for themselves and their guests, with the monthly bulletins and other privileges, all included in their membership dues, they are getting ample returns on their investment but we do not believe they appreciate the great amount of valuable work that is being done by the Society and which is made possible by their support. In addition to the numerous communications by mail, many persons come to our offices for personal interviews.

Members will recall that under an arrangement with the America-Japan Society of Tokyo the Society's monthly magazine was sent to members of our Society. Due to the heavy increased costs of publication in Japan, we regret to report that the Japan-American magazine has been discontinued.

TRAVEL ENCOURAGED

As the American representative of the Japan Tourist Bureau, the Society has received and answered a large number of communications regarding travel to and in Japan, and distributed travel pamphlets, folders and other literature of the Japan Tourist Bureau, the steamship companies and Government Railways. A number of attractive reading notices have also appeared on the last page of the Monthly News Bulletin. The Officers of the Society feel it is very important that Americans should visit Japan and the Far East and are doing everything possible to encourage such travel and provide tourists and others with introductions to the Manager of the Tourist Bureau who, in turn, facilitates in every possible way travel in Japan. In addition to letters to the Tourist Bureau, many other letters of introduction have been supplied to members of the Society and others going to Japan.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

The Society has, on a number of occasions, assisted publishers in bringing new books to the attention of persons interested in the Orient by addressing envelopes to our members, using the Society's addressing machine. It has been felt proper to encourage publishers to get out books on Japan and to assist them in getting their notices of such books to persons interested.

The Year Book of the Society has just been completed and is being distributed to our members.

In addition to the Society's plans for activities in the early part of 1923, announced in the last issue of the Bulletin, the China Society has invited the Japan Society to co-operate with it in giving a dinner to celebrate the improved relations between China and Japan as a result of the Washington Conference. A committee has been appointed to arrange for this.

A Japan radio night is being arranged when it is planned to have speeches by Mr. Taft, Consul General K. Kumasaki and others broadcast from the great sending station of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. at Newark, New Jersey, which station covers the United States.

In closing the report, Mr. Worden thanked the members of the Society, on behalf of the Officers, Directors and Office Staff, for their support, co-operation and consideration during the past year.

Cable News

Word has come by way of cable that Dr. K. Miura, Dr. M. Nagayo, Dr. S. Hata, Dr. K. Fujimami and Dr. K. Miyairi have been invited by the Rockefeller Institute to visit the United States. It is expected that the party will leave Yokohama on February 24.

Professor Cowsins of Keio University has been awarded the degree of "Doctor of Literature".

WINTER

Each and every season of the year has its own characteristic charms of natural beauty, of varying tone and color, and so when Winter drapes the northern part of Japan with a mantle of snow, the country's form takes on a new loveliness all its own and such sports as skiing, ice-skating and shooting are enjoyed by all lovers of "the out-doors" who delight in a frolic with "Jack Frost."

But at this time also the beauties of a more southern locality are patronized by those who desire a less frigid climate, where snow is scarcely ever met with and where hot springs abound. With this variance in temperature, the visitor is sure to experience a confusion of delight when in the midst of so many attractions.

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25 WEST 43D STREET. NEW YORK

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April, 1923, News Bulletin

Popular Songs in Japan

Popular songs in Japan differ widely from the usual song "hits" in America in that they are woven around some well-loved district, some actual occurrence or some notable episode of recent history, writes a Japanese correspondent in the *Japan Advertiser*. American popular songs express a mood, a fancy or a comical idea. Though, of course, there are exceptions to this rule in American songs, they are usually written by professional songsmiths who turn out ragtime pieces rapidly and cater to the taste of the masses.

This tendency is having its effect in Japan also, and some day Tokyo may develop a "Tin Pan Alley" similar to the concentration of the song industry here. But today, for the most part, any incident which has been given wide publicity because of its tragic, comic or sentimental appeal, forms the origin of a popular song. Thus recently such tunes have been based on the disaster to the cruiser *Niitaka*; the murder of little Hatsuko by her cruel step parents; or the drowning of Miss Ono, the faithful school teacher who lost her life trying to save one of her pupils. The work of turning out these songs with timely interest has already the proportions of a real industry.

The most popular melodies, however, are those which have their origin in some definite locality and have long been sung by the people of the district from which they sprang. When these are safely established in popular favor they become known as place songs. The "Iso-bushi" (Song of the Beach), a favorite at nearly every geisha party, came from the vicinity of Mito; and the "Yasukibushi" (Song of the Yasuki), which is rapidly gaining favor again, came from Izumo. These are songs that every geisha must know as part of her profession.

The melodies to which some of these verses have been set have made such an appeal to the sentiment of the Japanese people that they have been lengthened to include many new verses, though they are without the flavor of the first stanzas which sprang, so it seems, from the hearts of the homesick pioneers far away on the banks of the Yalu.

A Communist Island

According to a recent article appearing in *The Living Age*, there is a small island in the Japanese Archipelago called Hatsushima, where private property does not exist and all movable and immovable wealth belongs to the community. The people live by fishing and cutting timber and are forbidden to buy or sell.

There are some forty houses on the island and it is not permitted to add to their number, nor is the population allowed to increase until it overcrowds these houses. When the number of residents becomes too large, the excess is forced to migrate. There are no distinctions of rank and class, but the heads of families select a governor from their own number. Japan directly exercises her sovereignty over the island only once a year, during a religious festival when the births and deaths are registered.

So far as records relate, the people live in peace and amity.

Holland Early Acquainted with Japan

Everyone in Japan, if not in America, knows that the Netherlands were the first of the northern Europeans to visit Japan, trade with the Nipponese, and make a collection of Japanese art and curiosities. The latter can still be seen intact at the House in the Woods near the Hague, says Dr. William Elliott Griffis—whose acquaintance with the Japanese dates back to 1866.

As for the kimono, it was as common in Holland during the first half of the sixteenth century—to say nothing of tea, soy, and oriental condiments—as these are now among us.

News in Brief

Nearly fifty magazines made their debuts in Tokyo during the month of January, says a Tokyo paper reported in the *Herald of Asia*.

As a result of army retrenchment, nearly two thousand factory hands of the Osaka arsenal were dismissed at the end of February.

A conspicuous decrease in the number of applicants to the naval schools is observed. The figures for this year are about 1,100 as against 2,675 for last year.

The Seiyukai confesses that it approves the manhood suffrage system in principle, states the *Kokumin* (a Japanese vernacular paper), but persists in regarding the time as premature for its adoption.

Imperial Aid Granted

The Imperial Court has announced contributions totaling yen 152,500 (\$76,250) to 217 social undertakings in Japan, reports the *Japan Advertiser*, in keeping with the annual custom in connection with the celebration of the founding of the Imperial dynasty by the Emperor Jimmu. The majority of the sum goes to reformatories, orphanages, refuge homes for women, institutions for the blind and deaf, and organizations looking after the welfare of former convicts.

Places of Interest in Japan

Kiyomizu-dera is one of the oldest and most interesting of the eight hundred temples of Kyoto and is commandingly situated on the mountain side overlooking the city. Here, says the magazine *Japan*, Hideyoshi, the great Taikoon, at the height of his power sat and dreamed of the conquest of Korea, which dream was shattered in the only real defeat of his career.

When the cherry blossoms cover the mountain side above the placid river at Arashi-yama, near Kyoto, the scene is one of indescribable beauty and charm. The trees are planted in rows along the waterside, with others scattered among the pines and maples, affording an ideal spot for pleasure boats.

Kyoto, once Japan's ancient capital, still holds sway as the center of the arts and crafts of the Empire. One of the many fascinating sights is the thousand-year-old cherry tree in Maruyama Park, at the head of the Gion—the principal thoroughfare of the thriving city, which is the scene of continuous holiday-making when the blossoms are out. Bulletins as to the conditions of the blossoms are printed daily in the papers.

One of the attractions of Atami, a fashionable resort not far from Yokohama, is the geyser of boiling water that spurts out from a cavern of basalt rock, not far from the pleasant Atami Hotel. This is one of the hot spring resorts popular among foreigners in Japan because so easily reached.

Many highly esteemed hot springs abound at Miyanoshita.

At Norboribetsu, on the island of Hokkaido, the hot springs gush from the crater of a volcano, with much heat and steam. The ground is strongly impregnated with sulphur.

Adventures of Ranald MacDonald

The narrative of Ranald MacDonald's early life in the Columbia River district under the Hudson's Bay Company's regime; his experiences in the Pacific Whale Fishery; his great adventure to Japan; with a sketch of his later life on the Western Frontier, is embodied in a new book entitled **JAPAN: STORY OF ADVENTURE OF RANALD MacDONALD**, edited and annotated from the original manuscripts by William S. Lewis and Naojiro Murakami. The story should be of historical interest to all students of Japanese history.

The book contains a sympathetic delineation of the Japanese character and national spirit. The admiration, respect and affection which Ranald MacDonald felt for his pupils, his deep insight into the Japanese character, his remarkable appreciation of the Japanese national aspirations and his early forecast of the development of Japan into a nation of the first rank cannot fail to impress its readers and will tend to better mutual understanding and stronger ties of friendship between Japan and the great nations of the world.

The book is published by the Eastern Washington State Historical Society of Spokane, Wash., in a limited edition of 1,000 copies and may be subscribed for at \$6.00 a copy by applying to Mr. George W. Fuller, Recording Secretary of the Society, Public Library, Spokane, Wash.

The Wares of the Ming Dynasty

A new book on Chinese porcelain, by R. L. Hobson—Keeper of the Department of Ceramics and Ethnography in the British Museum—has just been published in a limited edition and may be purchased from Charles Scribner's Sons (Fifth Ave. at 48th St., N. Y. C.) at a net price of \$25.

The author is a recognized authority on the subject and is well known for his previous work **CHINESE POTTERY AND PORCELAIN**.

Besides appreciating the artistic merits of the Ming wares this book, which treats of them as a separate entity for the first time, gives a full account of their historical aspects, and the illustrations as well as the text are designed to show the development of technique, form and design, a special point being made of illustrating pieces which have documentary and historic interest.

2d Edition of Syllabus on Japan

A revised edition of the **SYLLABUS ON JAPAN**, brought down to date by Professor Latourette, has just been published by the Japan Society and is ready for distribution. Any one desiring a copy may obtain one by applying to the Society's office, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Clippings from the American Press

Upon invitation of Rockefeller Foundation, six leading Japanese medical scientists visit United States to make three months study of sanitary and medical conditions here.—*New York Times*, March 20.

Under Portsmouth Treaty, Japan was granted certain rights in Russian fisheries which so far Soviet government has refused to recognize. Hence three representatives have been appointed by the fishermen's guilds to proceed to Vladivostok to negotiate direct with Soviet government in an effort to settle long standing dispute over these fisheries.—*New York Times*, March 26.

Japanese vernacular papers in Hawaii criticize Federal Commission appointed to investigate labor conditions there.—*New York Times*, March 26.

Japanese cruiser withdrawn from Russian waters by Japanese Admiralty because of threat by Soviet government to blow up vessel unless her captain stopped transmitting wireless messages for Japanese merchants.—*New York Tribune*, March 28.

No immediate prospect of Japanese Government liberalizing land laws.—*New York Tribune*, March 31.

Public invited to view exhibit of historical paintings of old Japan and sketches of American scenes by Matsushita Kosai at Nippon Club, New York City.—*New York Tribune*, March 31.

Cancellation of famous Lansing-Ishii Agreement (1917), by which United States recognized "special interests" of Japan in China, formally announced by the two governments.—*New York Times*, April 16.

All business at Amoy (China) recently suspended as protest against Japan's refusal to accede to China's recent request for abrogation of Chino-Japanese twenty-one demands treaty of 1915.—*New York Times*, April 18.

Via Radio

Many comments have come in to the Officers and Directors of the Japan Society from the "unseen guests" at the Annual Dinner held at the Biltmore on Wednesday evening, April 4, who were enabled to be present in part by the courtesy of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company broadcasting from Station WEAJ. Many a "listener in" enjoyed the speeches delivered by Mr. Henry W. Taft, who presided, and Hon. Charles Beecher Warren and Dr. John H. Finley.

Perhaps the most interesting of these comments came to Dr. Finley from a resident on an island in the Charles River, thirteen miles from Boston, who wrote: "As mother and I sat by the fire in our living room, while I teased the pet monkey and smoked my pipe, we could hear, through the 'loud speaker,' every word you uttered, quite as if we had

been fortunate enough to sit directly in front of the speakers' table. The uncanny effect of this marvel was rendered more acute by the fact that we had just been whisked away from a concert at Carnegie Hall, and, by a scarcely perceptible movement of the finder, could hear a talk on 'The Tombs of Egypt,' at Newark, a concert at Pittsburgh, and two musical programs at Boston. But the human personality conquers! Once we caught your voice, we shut out the other messages from the sky; for, after all, it is more appealing to hear a man of understanding quote Isaiah and Genesis and words of poetry from Japan, and out of the richness of his mind and experience build up a mood, than to listen to more formal artistry."

Because of the accidental death of Prince Kitashirakawa, brother-in-law of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, His Excellency, M. Hanihara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was forced to withdraw his acceptance to the Japan Society's dinner in his honor, following a formal declaration of court mourning for three days.

Noted Japanese Scientists Here

As has been noted in the recent American newspapers, a commission of six leading medical scientists from Japan has arrived in New York to make a three months' study of sanitary and medical conditions in this country. The commission consists of Dr. Miura, Dr. Hata, Dr. Miyairi, Dr. Nagayo, Dr. Fujinami and Baron Takagi, all attached to responsible posts at the Tokyo Imperial University or other important schools in the Empire. The invitation to visit the United States was extended by the Rockefeller Foundation, whose successful work in the interest of humanity is well known and recognized by all the scientific world.

The New York Evening Sun recently said: "The Rockefeller Foundation has done a service to medicine in bringing together thus the leaders of different countries in medical science, a science which nowadays works on a scale requiring the widest co-operation. The present visit of these distinguished Japanese doctors affords an opportunity not only for the offering of courtesies by the profession in the several cities to be visited, but for gratifying progress in mutual understanding and exchange of ideas between our own leaders in the profession of healing and these eminent figures from the other side of the world, which is ever becoming a closer neighbor."

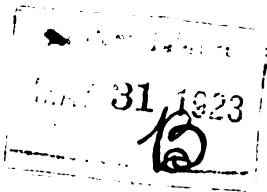
Dr. Miura is reported in the *New York Times* as commenting on the ample funds provided for the American universities. "We envy the lives of the students who can spend their early years among such fine surroundings and abundant materials," he said. "I think this is the first time that a party of Japanese medical men have fully studied the works of Western America, and we are very much astonished at their progressive and modern medical works."

Modern medicine was first introduced to Japan by the Dutch, followed by the English, the Americans and finally by the Germans.

A Land of Artistic Attractions!

The arts of Japan, while making a very powerful appeal to genuine art-lovers, never fail to attract with their manifold and varied forms even the most indifferent. Moreover, a slight study of the art of the country will afford some insight into the character and ideals of its people, for their artistic productions are the outward expression of their mental attributes and attitudes. Artists and collectors will revel in the wonderful paintings of the old masters or the charming color-prints of a later day; those interested in sculpture will delight in the old temples with their decorative wood-carvings; others will be attracted by the magnificent metal work, especially the old bronzes, or the fascinatingly beautiful specimens of lacquer, in which the country stands unrivalled; and for the average tourist, whose interest is perhaps confined to the desire to procure some quaint or artistic mementoes of a pleasant holiday, there is an inexhaustible supply to be drawn upon, including, besides the art objects above mentioned, porcelains of various kinds and periods, cloisonne ware, sword-guards, carved ornamental buttons, screens, carved ivory, embroideries, silver ware, and a host of other things too numerous to mention.

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May, 1923, News Bulletin

America in Asia's Family Squabbles

The following is a summary of a talk by Mr. Josef W. Hall (Upton Close) broadcast by wireless from radio station WJZ, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., on Tuesday evening, May 8, arranged under the auspices of the Townsend Harris Committee of the Japan Society:

Since our American Admiral Perry opened Japan to foreign intercourse, Americans have had a keen sentimental interest in the peoples of the Orient. It is necessary that we now substitute a sentimental interest in the Orient with practical knowledge.

Japan and China are America's near east, and they are getting nearer every day. Less time is required for the journey from Seattle to Tokyo today than from Baltimore to Boston in Washington's time.

The Rise and Fall of American Opinion

The rival ambitions of Russia and Japan in China, and the combined pride and weakness of the Chinese, have caused conflicts on the other shore of the Pacific which have aroused waves of feeling in America. Sometimes we have been anti-Russian and pro-Japanese, sometimes anti-Japanese and pro-Chinese, and just now our intense sympathy for China is subsiding in a wave of disgust at her continued national disunity.

I believe that America's sympathies have usually been on the side of right and justice. It is, however, high time that they were tempered

with a conception of America's relation to her trans-Pacific neighbors as a whole. The West, and particularly America, must forever give up any idea, if such idea ever existed, of exploiting the differences of the East, and must likewise refrain from the widening of any chasms which may exist there, through unwise confessions of partizanship.

Any policy which aims to offset China against Japan, or Russia against either, will only end in failure and will cost America the respect and friendship of all three. Such a policy must fail because of the cultural and economic solidarity of the Oriental nations.

Cultural Relationship of China and Japan

Somewhere in the unbounded region which lies between Asia, Africa and Europe, the human race had its origin. It is divided into two great cultural streams, the one flowing westward and the other eastward. The Chinese culture is the supreme achievement of the eastern stream of humanity. Four thousand years before Christ, the forbears of the race of Han cradled their culture in the cave dwellings of the upper Yellow River region, spreading down during the first millennium after Christ to the Malay Peninsula. About seven hundred years after Christ the Japanese who, after centuries of fighting, were then in a fair way to becoming supreme over the aboriginal inhabitants of the Japanese islands, came into contact with Chinese culture and adopted it bodily. Half a century ago the Japanese came into contact with our Western culture, and due to their remarkable gift of adaptability, assimilated a great many of our western institutions. Today the Japanese are beginning to appreciate that they adopted western methods under pressure, rather than as a result of any studied comparison of eastern and western cultures. There exists today a growing spirit of critical analysis of the institutions of the West. There is a distinct re-action toward the old Chinese ideals of life.

Orientalists are seriously questioning the worth and permanence of our civilization. It seems to the keenest minds in Asia that we are headed either for economic bankruptcy, mutual destruction, or unproductiveness and inanity. We are disgruntled at Asia's slowness to exploit her natural resources. Meanwhile Asia is amazed at our feverish haste to burn up the resources of the earth. She points out that our own scientists tell us that in a few score years our petroleum will be gone, and in lengths of time which are short in comparison with the history of the Asiatic countries, coal and iron and copper will become unprocurable. Barring the hope of the infinite discovery of new resources and the materials with which to harness them, our civilization must crash when these things upon which it is built are gone.

Asia's View of Our Civilization

Although there is constant disruption in Asia, the damage to life and property and the menace to Society is infinitesimal compared with war and crime in the West. It seems to the Asiatics who read our newspapers crowded with stories of murder, arson and assault, wars and rumors of wars, that we must be determined upon mutual extermination.

The Asiatic is no longer overawed by the marvellous processes of nature that we have harnessed, but is judging of their worth by the products which we turn out with these facilities. He is not impressed at our taking the marvelous energy of electricity and producing with it as a finished product, an advertisement for chewing gum, or our utilization of the chemical marvels of photography to produce a motion picture drama which is an offense to his moral and esthetic sensibilities. Nor is he greatly impressed by our great multiple printing presses, when the product is a Sunday supplement dealing in colors with a subject of no more weight than "Why Whiskers Shall Never Touch My Lips." The Asiatic is not sure that time spent running over crowded roads in a motor car adds more to life than the same time spent pondering over the classics at home, and he has discovered that the faster one travels, the less one sees. The new Japanese questioning of the things which they got from us, is one of the evidences of deep cultural unity between the peoples of the Orient which has been forced upon my attention during my residence and travel among them..

Economic Relationship of China and Japan

This feeling of cultural unity has a great and direct bearing upon the next important phase, the economic unity of these countries. Other things being equal, the Chinese would greatly prefer that capital and industrialization should be brought into their country by those who have a true cultural bond with them. The Japanese therefore have a tremendous advantage, not only because of geographical position, but because of cultural relationships. China is the old master, Japan the disciple. If the old sage must be clothed in new dress, he would prefer that his disciple have a large part in the cutting and fitting. This does not mean that America, or the rest of the world, need be limited to furnishing the cloth. Because of cultural and geographical advantage, the Japanese will have the great bulk of the trade, but the Chinese are a people who are not prone to limit themselves to the ideas and the productions of any one nation, even though that nation be Japan. Chinese intellects are today roving the universe, critically searching for the best things of every race.

Japan's Place and Problem

Japan's tremendous natural advantage in China has hitherto been lost to her through her militaristic policy. The reformers of the declining days of the Manchu dynasty looked to Japan for friendly guidance, and a feeling of friendship toward Japan then existed throughout China. The national hatreds aroused by the war of 1894 over Korea were soon forgotten. But when Japan, after her victory over Russia in 1904 began to encroach directly upon Chinese soil, the faith of the Chinese in her was greatly shaken.

To appreciate the Oriental situation, we must realize that Japan is in one of the most difficult positions in which a proud race has ever been placed. She is endeavoring today to keep up the front of a first-rate power on the resources of a third-rate power. Her pride and her fears will not allow her to lag behind. Her only hope of being able to keep up the pace is in availing herself of the resources of the Asiatic continent. There are two ways by which Japan can supply herself from these resources. The first is through military conquest, and the second through what is often termed industrial and economic conquest. History has demonstrated that the two policies can never be carried out simultaneously. For fifteen years Japan followed the policy of military conquest on the mainland, which reached its height in the aggressions in Shantung and Siberia, during and following the Great War. Japan's industrialists were long since convinced that this policy was leading anywhere but to success, and that if persisted in, it must financially bankrupt the nation and make her an outcast among the powers of the world. The Washington Conference of 1921 gave this class the opportunity to assert their predominance over the military class of Japan. As a result the policy of military conquest has been abandoned as a failure. Japan's troops have been withdrawn from Siberia, from Shantung, and from interior China, and even her police guards have been withdrawn from her railways in Manchuria.

The Chinese compelled Japan to withdraw her armies by refusing to buy the products of her manufacturers. Today Japan is endeavoring to win back Chinese friendship and trade by withdrawing her armies.

A Look into the Future

Japan's official impatience at China's slowness in establishing responsible central authority is today tempered by the realization that if China were as centralized and efficient as Japan, Japan would be completely overshadowed by Chinese power. Japan as well as the western world can be thankful that China is slow in adopting western

nationalism. The Chinese on their part have a growing feeling that Japan and China must ultimately present a united front to the world and the sooner the better. The moment that Japan is willing to drop the youthful attitude of superiority which she has unconsciously adopted toward China since her contact with the Western world, and meet China upon an equal plane of dignity, granting her all the "face" to which her ancient culture entitles her, the Chinese will be ready and glad to talk with the Japanese. It is quite possible that in the near future those who have been telling us that the greatest danger to America's peace is in the hostility between Japan and China, will be telling us that the greatest menace to America's security is the coming friendship between Japan and China.

To these changes America must adapt herself, and she should in neither case fall a prey to the forebodings of scare-mongers. The Asiatic peoples are one family. It is much easier for a family whose members are at peace among themselves to be truly friendly to outsiders. Russia, ruled out of Europe, has today turned to the East and is endeavoring to set Asia against the West. The best counterbalance toward this menace is the preservation of an attitude of openness and non-partizanship, patience, and tolerance, on the part of America toward Asia, and particularly toward China.

Japanese Editorial Comment

Recognition of Soviet Government Imperative

Russo-Japanese friendship is more imperative now than before, states the editor of the *Nichi Nichi* (a Japanese vernacular paper) in a recent article. It even has a far-reaching effect upon the vital interests of the world as well as the Far East. If friendship is restored between the two countries, one of the greatest menaces to the peace of the Far East will be removed and the Governments and peoples in the Far East will come to enjoy perfect security. It is therefore regrettable, laments the editor, that there still exist mutual suspicions between the two nations.

It is undeniable that neither has been free from blame. The greatest blunder committed by Japan was perhaps the Siberian expedition. This provoked considerable ill-feeling among the Russian officials and people, who came to suspect Japan of territorial ambitions. We believe that the evacuation of Siberia and the Changchun Conference have convinced the Russians of how eager Japan is to respect Russia's sovereignty. If there is anything at all which still causes resentment to

Russians it must be Japan's occupation of Northern Saghalien, but if the Russian people desire to see that territory cleared of the Japanese troops, they must at least give evidence of their determination to settle the Nikolaievsk affair in a manner consistent with Japan's national honor and dignity. Nothing is further from Japan's intentions than to hold the district in permanent occupation. It will be observed that the view is steadily gaining ground among the Japanese military authorities in favor of evacuation. As for the Japanese people at large, they have never supported the military occupation of the territory.

Recognition of the Soviet Government is receiving greatest support from the public opinion in Japan. Except for the Government and a small section of the nation, the large majority of the people are in favor of recognition. The Government's disinclination to recognize it is not so much due to its opposition to the idea itself as its apprehension lest Japan's separate action in this regard should wound the susceptibilities of Britain, America and other powers.

In agreeing with the above statement, the *Kokumin* goes further in saying that the opinion is as strong among the British and American peoples as among the Japanese that the Moscow government should be formally recognized and trade relations resumed with it. We can fairly say that the establishment of such relationship between the two countries would not only prove of mutual benefit to the contracting parties but furnishes a good means of improving the economic conditions of the world, concludes the paper.

Diplomatic Inconsistencies

China's communication declaring the Sino-Japanese treaty invalid and Japan's reply have once more shaken the foundations of Sino-Japanese friendship, states the *Yomiuri*. Coming at such a juncture, the bill for the encouragement of cultural enterprises for China, introduced in the Diet by the Government, sounds somewhat sarcastic. The diplomacy of Japan and China toward each other has been a chain of inconsistencies and absurdities, from which unless freed and based on a really fundamental understanding will sever all hope of establishing true friendship between the two nations.

None of the enterprises hitherto undertaken by the Japanese Government and capitalists in the interests of the Chinese people has won the gratitude of those for whom they were intended, because Chinese dissatisfaction with the basic China policy of the Japanese Government was greater. The bill before the Diet provides for the promotion of cultural undertakings for China and the Chinese with the Boxer Indemnity due to Japan.

Cultural Aid for China

The Japanese Government proposes to devote its attention chiefly to undertakings pertaining to education, scientific research and medical relief in the interests of the Chinese people. The foundation fund out of which the necessary expenses will be defrayed will consist of yen 43,000,000 (\$21,500,000) due to Japan from China as Boxer Indemnity, yen 12,000,000 (\$6,000,000) from the Shantung railway and yen 3,000,000 (\$1,500,000) for public property at Tsingtao. According to the present program, the money to be defrayed for the purpose will be about yen 2,500,000 (\$1,250,000) a year.

To speak frankly, says the *Chugai Shogyo* (a Japanese vernacular paper), such work ought to have been undertaken by the Japanese Government long ago.

News in Brief

Announcement was recently made by the Department of the Imperial Household that the marriage of the Prince Regent and Princess Nagako Kuni will take place in the latter part of November.

The metric system of measurement was put into effect in the southern half of Saghalien Island on the first of April and the adoption of the system in Japan proper is expected to be officially announced in the near future, states the *Japan Advertiser*.

In keeping with the democratic tendency of the day, the Department of the Imperial Household has decided to afford greater opportunity for the Imperial Princes and Princesses to attend theatre performances, concerts and other public gatherings, reports the *Hochi*. The authorities of the department have been discussing this change in the ancient customs of Japan for sometime, but the decision was reached only recently.

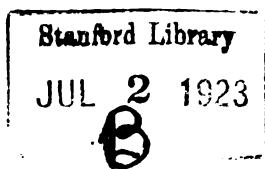
To celebrate the appearance of the first number of an edition printed in English, the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, one of the leading vernacular newspapers of the city, was recently host at a dinner.

Miss Hisako Kuno, regarded as the foremost Japanese pianist, has been appointed by the Department of Education to study piano abroad for two years. During her stay abroad she is expected to spend most of her time in Germany, studying under the leading masters. Miss Kuno has had a lengthy and varied musical career, having studied music since she was six years old. Her talent was first displayed on the samisen, becoming an assistant instructor in the music of this native instrument at the age of 13 years.

A Land of Artistic Attractions

The arts of Japan, while making a very powerful appeal to genuine art-lovers, never fail to attract with their manifold and varied forms even the most indifferent. Moreover, a slight study of the art of the country will afford some insight into the character and ideals of its people, for their artistic productions are the outward expression of their mental attributes and attitudes. Artists and collectors will revel in the wonderful paintings of the old masters or the charming color-prints of a later day; those interested in sculpture will delight in the old temples with their decorative wood-carvings; others will be attracted by the magnificent metal work, especially the old bronzes, or the fascinatingly beautiful specimens of lacquer, in which the country stands unrivalled; and for the average tourist, whose interest is perhaps confined to the desire to procure some quaint or artistic mementoes of a pleasant holiday, there is an inexhaustible supply to be drawn upon, including, besides the art objects above mentioned, porcelains of various kinds and periods, cloisonne ware, sword-guards, carved ornamental buttons, screens, carved ivory, embroideries, silver ware, and a host of other things too numerous to mention.

The Japan Society, with its office at 25 West 43d Street, acts as the New York Agency of the JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU and has booklets that will interest the prospective traveler.



JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

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President

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Vice-President:

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Edited by
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June, 1923, News Bulletin

Japanese Figure Prints

By the middle of the seventeenth century, when the ancient feudal wars of Japan had become legends and the country had long been at peace, the prosperous middle classes began to demand self-expression in art. They had poetry and the minor arts; but painting, sculpture and the theatre were in the service of the Buddhist church or of the nobles.

From the earlier marionette shows a popular theatre was developed that became the national passion, and a popular school of painting sprang into being which expanded certain phases of earlier Japanese art. This school, disregarding the canons of classical painting and unmindful of the Buddhist spiritualities, concerned itself solely with the glamour of daily existence, the joy of life, and the beauty of the world. Color prints became the chosen medium of this school. They were made cheaply and sold by thousands. They depicted the popular actors in favorite roles, the famous courtesans, and served also as fashion plates. They were the *Vogue* and *Theatre Magazine* of their time. But more than this, they were marvels of line and color and of technical achievement. They have won a place in the art of the world and the affections of those who are familiar with them.

INK-PRINTS

All Japanese prints are made from wood blocks. In the early prints but one block was used, black outlines being printed on white paper to make the picture. Later, in the so-called *Brocade Pictures*

of many colors, a separate block was cut for each color so that the black outline impression sometimes received imprints from more than twenty-five other blocks before the desired effect was obtained.

A good example of an Ink-Print (and incidentally Japanese wit), showing with what irreverent levity the public treated the solemn legends of old China, was published in 1715 by Kikuya and is signed and sealed by Okumura Masanobu. It gives an excellent illustration of how much is lost by those who consider merely the decorative value of prints—their composition, line and color—without attempting to discover the meaning. The difficulty of finding the ultimate, central meaning or even the connotations of almost any work of Japanese or Chinese art is immense, for everything is stated indirectly, by implication or through hidden meanings, the artist relying upon the quickness of the spectator's perception and his accumulation of traditional learning. Fortunately the illusion in this particular print spoken of above is clear.

Generations of Japanese children have been nursed on the typically Chinese story of a noble hermit sage whose solitary contemplation had been interrupted by a verbal message asking him to come back into the world of men and be Emperor. When the messenger had departed the incorruptible one was found by his servant seated beside a waterfall busily washing from his ears the taint of what they had heard; and the tale of worldly temptation so shocked the servant that he led back an ox he had been about to water, refusing to let the beast drink of the polluted stream. It is a Chinese Sunday School story with an irreproachable Roman moral, but what did the Japanese do with it? The above print shows a gentleman, who is not a hermit, washing his ear, while a somewhat gay lady leads away her pet cat. Behind them, for sufficient caption, is depicted a classical painting of a waterfall drawn in the Chinese manner.

COLOR PRINTING

Almost from the beginning impressions of the black and white ink prints were colored by hand, and as the popular demand for these prints increased artists became more skilled in this line. At first a dull orange (called *tan*) was the only pigment applied, but soon other colors were added, the total effect frequently being heightened by the use of gold powder and black lacquer.

Shortly after 1740, it was discovered that by the use of a simple device to insure perfect register two color blacks could be added to the black-outline key-block, the sheet on which the finished print was to appear being pressed on each of these in turn. These two-color prints are called Beni-ye, because beni (a somewhat evanescent rose) was always used, the other color being at first green and afterwards either green or blue. Later, a third block was added, and as experiments in over-printing increased, the range of color became more varied, which resulted in the development of polychrome printing in 1765.

Kiyomasu's "Monaka Reading" is a print colored by hand with dull orange. A greenish yellow has been used in other parts of the design.

Monaka, a famous public beauty of her time, whose name and address are given, stands in her gorgeous robes reading a poem, only the essential part of which is visible to us: "Life is full of trouble, but the plum-blossoms by the window . . ." The poem, and indeed the whole print, is significant of the influence which the gentle aestheticism and delicate appreciation of nature had over all classes of Japanese.

This print has been reproduced in color as the frontispiece of the 1922 edition of "The Book of Tea," by Okakura.

An example of the two-color prints is given by Toyonobu in a print that was issued for the revival of a famous play, "The Revenge of the Soga Brothers," a story

of vendetta coming down from the period of the 12th century feudal wars that holds its place on the stage today.

Japan is the only important nation in the world whose legendary and heroic past lives in the hearts of the people. It is as though the stories of King Arthur, the death of Roland, the Crusades, the Wars of the Roses, were so vital a part of our imaginative outlook that we would pack the theatres year after year to see them produced.

The Soga brothers accomplished their revenge and died tragically in early youth. The poem on the print reads: "Youthful Brothers, comparable only to young maples in early leaf."

A MASTER OF POLYCHROME

Harunobu, who disputes with two very different artists, Kiyonaga and Sharaku, the claim to first rank among the painters and print designers of the popular school of the 18th century, unfortunately died young. He is the artist of young girlhood, the poet of youth. His figures, untouched by sorrow, move through an earthly paradise, a fairyland of loveliness. He has caught and rendered the charm of youth; he has sought to preserve with the freshness of the morning on it that fleeting moment between the opening of the bud and the fall of the first petal. Harunobu did not have the stateliness of Kiyonaga or the sardonic power of Sharaku; he turned away from the theatre and was unmindful of the demi-monde; his vision was the Spring-time of life and love.

BUNCHO (1768-1775)

Buncho, an artist of delicate line and a great colorist, stands a little apart from the men of his time, being of somewhat higher rank than most of the artists of the popular school. The red seal on his prints bears his family name, Mori. His color schemes are as different from those of others as his line.

TWO POPULAR DRAMATIC ARTISTS

Katsukawa Shunsho, one of the most powerful and dramatic artists of the popular school, is unquestionably the greatest designer of actor prints—Sharaku, with his limited production, standing somewhat apart. He was enormously productive. The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has over seven hundred prints by this artist; but like all artists who did a great deal of work, his quality is variable. Very few prints by Shunsho are poor; all are interesting, and many are so extraordinarily fine in their dramatic power as to make him without a peer in his special field.

Shunyei, an artist of marked originality, is ranked by many as almost the equal of Shunsho, with whom he certainly compares favor-

ably in power of characterization and individuality of treatment, though he seldom, if ever, shows the tragic intensity of his master. It would be difficult to make a mistake in the attribution of an unsigned Shunyei.

SHIGEMASA (1739-1820)

Kitao Shigemasa's early prints were done in the three-color period, later he was influenced strongly by Harunobu and other masters of polychrome, and worked in many styles, bringing to each his own peculiar distinction of treatment. Early prints by Shigemasa are signed, but toward the middle of his career he is said to have remarked that, as no one else could draw as well as he, there was no necessity of affixing his signature. The work of his maturity is exceedingly rare, either because he did little of it, or because his prints were published in unusually small editions.

KIYONAGA AND HIS CONTEMPORARY

Kiyonaga is considered by many the greatest of artists who designed Japanese figure prints. In power of composition and line he is superb, his people being stately, large-limbed, nobly proportioned and gracious.

Shuncho's work is somewhat less masculine and statuesque than that of his great rival, Kiyonaga. The figures are apt to have a softer, more gentle feminine grace. Kiyonaga was the greater of the two, but Shuncho has a quality all his own that gives him a high place among the artists who worked in the closing decades of the 18th century.

ARTISTS OF COLOR

Very little is known of Choki, who appears to have worked only for a few brief years, although he has left prints of surpassing grace—as beautiful as they are rare. Choki's color schemes are particularly distinctive; and his finest prints are filled with romance.

Yeishi was one of the few print designers of *sumurai* rank. He was fond of portraying ladies of the upper classes, and his long, slim fingers, though drawn with exaggeration, are distinctive in their aristocratic grace, an effect which is helped by the quiet refinement of his favorite color scheme—black, gray, green, purple and yellow, in which the predominant blacks and grays are set off by the touches of brighter color. There is a delicacy of willowy loveliness about this artist's work that makes it prized.

LAST GREAT ARTIST OF FIGURE PRINTS

Toyokuni 1st survived and hastened the death of the art. In his later years, yielding to the enormous demand for his work, he produced a great number of designs which were mediocre in themselves and were printed in crude colors. This encouraged a deluge of imitators, the ocean of whose works the uninitiated suppose to represent the color printing of Japan. Fortunately, at the very moment when the last good figure prints were being made, the art itself came to a new birth in the landscapes of Hokusai and Hiroshige.

In his earlier work, which shows a wide range of subject, Toyokuni is well able to rank with the best of his contemporaries.

—The above has been taken from a catalogue of Japanese figure prints recently exhibited at THE GROLIER CLUB, New York. This catalogue was prepared by Mr. Louis V. LeDoux, a connoisseur and collector of Japanese prints and for many years a member of the Japan Society.

Marine Vegetables

In no other country, perhaps, are seaweeds utilized to the same extent as in Japan. At all seasons of the year this product of the deep is harvested: it forms not only a large item of food, but material from which many valuable articles of commerce are manufactured, such as glue, isinglass and iodine. The entire coast line of Japan (some 17,500 miles) abounds in marine plant life of every variety and thousands of people are constantly engaged in gathering a harvest of fish and marine growths, a crop that is more to be relied upon than the harvest of the fields.

There are more than six hundred varieties of Japanese seaweed of which but few have not some special use or value. Two popular varieties are usually sprinkled with vinegar and eaten with raw fish: others are dried and used as a relish.

This bountiful harvest of the sea has its influence on the life of the Japanese. One variety that grows in great profusion, aside from the fact that it is a cheap and valuable fertilizer, is used on ceremonial occasions to ornament round mirror cakes of rice-dough. Another seaweed is regarded as appropriate for weddings and other festive occasions. Not infrequently, however, does seaweed become the theme of the Japanese poet, though its most interesting aspect is the fact that it forms an annual asset to the nation of many million yen.

IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

Nature has greatly favored the country by making *Amanori*, which is the most valuable of Japanese seaweeds, also the most common.

This variety is to be found everywhere along the coast of the Empire. In its raw state it is freely eaten, but its chief commercial value depends on handling it in a dried condition. The mode of securing the weed is as interesting as it is unique. Branches of trees are bunched together and made fast in bays and river mouths where the daily tides bring in their harvest of the deep and leave it clinging to the branches of the sea nurseries. After the *Amanori* has attached itself to its secure anchorage it later attains a growth sufficient to warrant collecting, which is done chiefly in the month of November. As soon as the weed is brought in it is washed in several waters and after the sand and extraneous matters are eliminated, the clean seaweed is chopped into small pieces. The minced weed, which is then put into a wooden receptacle where water is allowed to drip on it through a bamboo screen, is dried in the sun, after which it is ready for the market, where it nets an annual return close to a million dollars.

Kombu, the species devoted to occasions of congratulation, is found chiefly along the northern coasts of Japan and the best time for gathering it is in the latter part of July. The seaweed gleaners scatter it over the dry sand of the beach where the sun soon deprives it of all moisture, after which it is cut into faggot-like lengths and sent to the dealers. Before being eaten this seaweed must be steeped in water and flavored with *soy*.

Isinglass is made from the *Tengusa* seaweed, which comes from the waters of the Pacific. The period for collecting it varies from March to September, as this weed contains a high percentage of gelatine during the warm season. Because it grows on rocks below tide-water, it can be obtained only by diving for it. This is performed chiefly by women, who are more expert at it than men. The weed is dried on the shore, packed in straw bags, and sold to the manufacturers of isinglass and glue.

When the finished article is produced, it is called *kanten* and is peculiar to Japan, where it is used not only as food, but for the unrelated purpose of the manufacture of cement. The favorite sweetmeat *Yokan* is a product of this weed mixed with sugar and various other flavorings such as bean-paste or certain fruits, varying according to the locality.

The variety of seaweed known as *Funori* has been used in Japan from ancient times for the manufacture of glue, and the demand for it has so increased of late that it is now imported in considerable quantities from Korea. *Funori* grows on the surface of rocks and is gathered at low tide, being scraped off with oyster shells. Dried in the sun and forced through a sieve of finely slatted bamboo screens,

it is either made immediately into glue or put through a further refining process of repeated washings and sun dryings, the chief use of the more refined product being to add lustre to certain textiles.

Funori, adds the author of this article—which is taken from the *Japan Advertiser*, is also used in Japan by women in washing their hair. Mixed with wheat flour, it makes an excellent shampoo, leaving the hair soft and glossy.

Another writer, Dr. H. Yendo—in *New Japan*, declares that the entire revenue from the products of seaweed amounts to five million dollars a year, and he predicts that were the scientists of the country to perfect methods for utilizing the product in chemical industries, this income could be easily augmented.

CULTIVATED SEAWEED

The use of seaweed for food and glues was introduced into Japan from China; but the knowledge of Japanese fishermen concerning seaweed and its practical cultivation exceeds that of many noted scientists. The attention of European marine specialists has been drawn to this fact with the result that they have advised their fishermen to study the methods used by the Japanese in the production of seaweed, which has far greater value economically than hitherto understood by the Occident.

So great is the demand in Japan for seaweed that it has become necessary for the fishermen to cultivate four special varieties. Great quantities of one particular kind of seaweed are cultivated in Tokyo Bay, while the variety used in the manufacture of iodine is produced along the Hokkaido coast to the value of two million yen (\$1,000,000) annually. Some of this crude iodine is then exported to America, where it is subjected to refining and is then exported back to Japan.

One drawback to the full development of the seaweed industry in Japan is the Salt Monopoly Law, which compels manufacturers to throw away valuable by-products containing salt, the private production of which is prohibited.

Notice to Our Readers

Publication of the NEWS BULLETIN will be discontinued during the summer months.

Do You Intend to Visit Japan?

If so, the Japan Society, at its office, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, has some booklets of the JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU that will be of interest to the prospective traveler.

Do You Want to Know More About Japan?

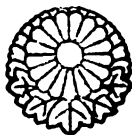
The Japan Society still has on hand some copies of the revised edition of the SYLLABUS ON JAPAN, brought down-to-date by Professor Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale University. Anyone desiring a complimentary copy may have one by applying to the Society's office.

Are You Interested in Summer Courses on Japan?

During the summer session of Columbia University, Mrs. E. I. Sugimoto will give two courses. One course will include elementary grammar, reading, writing and speaking and will be given in the Japanese language, the class meeting daily at five o'clock for a fifty minute period from July 9 to August 17.

The other course will be a series of lectures given in English on life and customs in Japan. This class will meet at four o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons throughout the six weeks of the summer session.

Full information may be obtained by applying to John J. Coss, Director of the Summer Session, Columbia University.



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25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

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Treasurer

Edited by
GLADYS T. MILLETT

DOUGLAS L. DUNBAR
Assistant to President:

EUGENE C. WORDEN
Secretary

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Depository

September, 1923, News Bulletin

The Greatest Disaster in History

The latest official news (received up to September 21) that comes from Japan gives the following facts about the earthquake, fire and tidal wave which, starting about noon on September first, laid waste the capital city of Tokio, the silk exporting seaport of Yokohama, the most popular summer resorts and several small cities and villages. In all, the zone of disaster extended about 140 miles east and west and 110 miles north and south. In this area were five large cities, some thirty counties and a population of 7,000,000.

A cable dated September 13 received by the Japanese Consulate in New York tells of 72,600 killed in Tokio, 298,000 houses burned and 336,000 more shaken down. About 1,000 school buildings were still standing in and about Tokio and these are being used to house refugees. The principal banks had by this time opened for business and were found to be in a surprisingly good condition so far as money, securities and records were concerned.

On September 11 a cable estimated that the number of dead in Yokohama would exceed that in Tokio. Some 68,000 houses were burned or shaken down. Here it was more difficult to estimate the casualties. The survivors were going or had already gone to nearby towns seeking refuge. There were approximately 250,000 still left in the city on that date.

On September 11 it was known that 4,300 had been killed in Kanagawa Prefecture, 24,000 injured and some 80,000 houses destroyed. In Chiba Prefecture 600 were killed and 8,000 houses destroyed. In Saitama Prefecture 200 were killed, 370 injured and 5,700 houses completely destroyed, and 4,000 partly so.

No sooner had the disaster come than relief measures were taken by Japanese officials and individuals. The Tokio Reconstruction Council was organized with the Prime Minister as President. Its function is to study the development of a new Tokio. On its board are ex-Ministers, high officials, scholars and business men.

The disaster came when a change in government was taking place, but a new government under Prince Yamamoto was installed, all meetings taking place in the open lest the building in which they elected to sit crash down on their heads.

The Prince Regent opened the Imperial Palace to refugees, he, himself, being satisfied with a tent in the garden. To those who were anxious about his safety he responded that he was quite all right and that all efforts should be centered on relief work for the people. He has taken an active interest in relief measures, investigating at first hand and doing all possible for the comfort of his people.

The members of the Imperial Family have opened their houses to foreign ambassadors and ministers as headquarters for offices. Prince Matsukata has placed his residence in Tokio at the disposal of the American Red Cross and his home is now the headquarters.

It is worth noting that the big manufacturing and industrial centers of Japan were not damaged. Yokohama is primarily a shipping port, being largely concerned with silk exports to the United States. With Tokio that seaport formed the two big distributing centers of the Empire. The cities of Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe are the manufacturing and industrial centers.

No official estimate has been received of the money loss.

The Japan Society early took action looking toward relief measures. Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, telegraphed from West Virginia appointing Judge Elbert H. Gary Chairman of the Society's Relief Committee. On Tuesday, September 4, Monday being Labor Day, a meeting of the Board of Directors was called on short notice. In the absence of Mr. Taft, Mr. August Belmont presided and the following cablegram was dispatched to Viscount Shibusawa, Viscount Kaneko and members of the America Japan Society in Tokio:

"Members of Japan Society in New York are terribly shocked and grieved to learn of the awful catastrophe which has befallen our friends in Japan and beg to tender our heartfelt sympathy. We are using every effort to ascertain details concerning destruction and injury. Meanwhile we are perfecting plans to render such practicable assistance as our great affection prompts.

E. H. GARY."

It was unanimously voted that an appeal for funds be immediately made to the general membership of the Society. To carry this out, Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff was elected Treasurer, and Douglas L. Dunbar, Secretary of the Relief Committee to be formed. A small Committee consisting of Messrs. Elbert H. Gary, Chairman; August Belmont, James A. Farrell, Eugene P. Thomas, Mortimer L. Schiff and Douglas L. Dunbar was appointed to name a general Relief Committee from the Society's membership in whose name the appeal for funds was to be made.

This small Committee met shortly after the adjournment of the Board of Directors and the following Committee was named:

Elbert H. Gary, *Chairman*
Douglas L. Dunbar, *Secretary*
Mortimer L. Schiff, *Treasurer*

Frank C. Munson
J. Aneha
George F. Baker
Henry Seligman

Charles E. Mitchell
Herbert S. Houston
Henry W. Taft
S. Imamura

Robert S. Lovett
Paul M. Warburg
James S. Alexander
Charles M. Muchnic

Anson W. Burchard
 Don C. Seitz
 Jerome D. Greene
 Darwin P. Kingsley
 Frank D. Waterman
 Albert H. Wiggin
 Francis L. Hine
 Thomas W. Lamont
 Nicholas F. Brady
 Melville E. Stone
 Frank A. Vanderlip
 H. T. S. Green
 George W. Wickersham
 Howard Mansfield
 Cornelius Vanderbilt
 Arthur Curtiss James
 Charles A. Stone

Fred I. Kent
 Hamilton Holt
 Guy E. Tripp
 Lewis L. Clarke
 A. M. Kashiwa
 Percy H. Jennings
 Charles H. Sherrill
 Joseph P. Grace
 C. A. Coffin
 Elmer A. Sperry
 S. Naganuma
 Lindsay Russell
 Seymour L. Cromwell
 Newcomb Carlton
 Otto H. Kahn
 E. W. Frazer
 Julian Street

James A. Farrell
 K. Katsuyama
 John H. Finley
 Clarence H. Mackay
 Gerhard M. Dahl
 Gerard Swope
 Roland S. Morris
 Gates W. McGarrah
 Eugene C. Worden
 Eugene P. Thomas
 Howard Elliott
 Alexander Tison
 Charles Cheney
 S. Tajima
 Howard E. Cole
 H. B. Thayer

The following night letter was then sent by telegraph to each member of the Society in the United States:

"By direction of Henry W. Taft, President of Japan Society, Membership Committee has been formed to appeal to members of the Society for contributions toward fund which will be necessary to furnish immediate relief to the Japanese sufferers. Therefore, you are requested promptly to notify Douglas L. Dunbar, Secretary, 25 West 43d Street, New York City, amount you will subscribe and later at early convenience send check for the amount to Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, 52 William Street, New York City, Treasurer of Committee. Letter follows.

"ELBERT H. GARY, Chairman."

A copy of this night letter, with the following added, was that night mailed to each member:

"The Japanese people, through the America Japan Society in Tokio and otherwise, have during the last few years in various ways exhibited a generous disposition to further the interests of Americans, to bring about a closer relationship and to increase the feeling of friendship which has existed so long. The Japan Society in New York now has an opportunity to reciprocate this attitude and it is hoped every member will cordially make a liberal subscription as above suggested."

The response was immediate and generous.

There follows a list of all contributions received by the Society up to September 30:

| | | | |
|--|----------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| United States Steel Corporation.... | \$15,000 | Coleman du Pont..... | \$1,000 |
| Commercial Pacific Cable Co. (Clarence H. Mackay)..... | 5,000 | Logan & Bryan..... | 1,000 |
| Mrs. Felix M. Warburg..... | 5,000 | James A. Farrell..... | 1,000 |
| Elbert H. Gary..... | 5,000 | Hunt, Hill & Betts..... | 1,000 |
| Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff..... | 5,000 | Horace Havemeyer..... | 1,000 |
| Arthur Curtiss James..... | 5,000 | L. E. Waterman Company..... | 1,000 |
| Elmer A. Sperry..... | 5,000 | George D. Pratt..... | 1,000 |
| International Acceptance Bank, Inc. (Paul M. Warburg)..... | 5,000 | Submarine Signal Corporation..... | 1,000 |
| United States Steel Products Co.... | 5,000 | Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc..... | 1,000 |
| Paul M. Warburg..... | 2,500 | R. Hoe & Co..... | 1,000 |
| Barber Steamship Lines..... | 2,500 | Miss Josephine P. Everett..... | 500 |
| M. W. Kellogg Co..... | 2,000 | Funch, Edye & Co..... | 500 |
| Burlingham, Vreeder, Masten & Fearey..... | 1,000 | Benjamin Strong..... | 500 |
| American Surety Company..... | 1,000 | H. A. Astlett & Co..... | 500 |
| Howard Heinz..... | 1,000 | Otto Rademan..... | 500 |
| Francis L. Hine..... | 1,000 | Henry W. Taft..... | 500 |
| Miss Ada Howe Kent..... | 1,000 | Gould Coupler Co..... | 500 |
| Mrs. Edward S. Harkness..... | 1,000 | Pouch Terminal, Inc..... | 500 |
| E. J. Berwind..... | 1,000 | Julius Goldman..... | 500 |
| Major and Mrs. August Belmont.. | 1,000 | E. J. Buffington..... | 500 |
| | | H. H. Westinghouse..... | 500 |
| | | William P. Eno..... | 500 |
| | | Prince Line, Ltd..... | 500 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| E. W. Rice, Jr. | \$500 | Palmer C. Ricketts | \$100 |
| E. P. Thomas | 500 | Francis J. Arend | 100 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Clarke | 500 | E. LeGrand Beers | 100 |
| Leslie E. Keiffer | 500 | Charles M. Swift | 100 |
| H. D. Walbridge & Co., Inc. | 500 | R. D. Murray | 100 |
| H. D. Hutchins | 500 | R. J. Gross | 100 |
| Thomas A. Edison | 500 | Pierre J. Smith | 100 |
| Charles S. Doran | 500 | Charles MacVeagh | 100 |
| American Beet Sugar Co. | 500 | William Edwin Rudge | 100 |
| Middleton S. Burrill | 500 | John Greenough | 100 |
| Mrs. Josephine P. Everett | 500 | Charles G. DuBois | 100 |
| Suzuki & Co., Ltd. | 302 | Mrs. William C. Baker | 100 |
| Thomas Robins | 300 | David C. Bell | 100 |
| Tison & Melick | 300 | H. O. Hereford | 100 |
| Paul Block | 250 | Hester G. Hone Bartol | 100 |
| George W. Wickersham | 250 | Edwin Bird Wilson | 100 |
| Newcomb Carlton | 250 | Mr. John C. Woodbury | 100 |
| William Fellowes Morgan | 250 | Dr. and Mrs. Henry L. Schelling | 100 |
| Economic Club of New York | 250 | Charles B. Hoyt | 100 |
| H. H. Pike & Co., Inc. | 250 | J. A. Broderick | 100 |
| Lamborn & Co., Inc. | 250 | Herbert S. Houston | 100 |
| Putney, Twombly & Putney | 250 | David H. G. Penny | 100 |
| E. M. Sutliff | 250 | B. F. Yoakum | 100 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield | 250 | Edward D. Adams | 100 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Burlingham | 250 | D. B. Dearborn, Jr. | 100 |
| H. B. Thayer | 250 | Frank Presbrey | 100 |
| J. S. Fassett | 250 | Herman A. Metz | 100 |
| Dr. and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach | 250 | Frank G. Smith | 100 |
| Valentine P. Snyder | 250 | S. Uchida | 100 |
| James S. Alexander | 250 | W. J. Roberts | 100 |
| Frederick M. Warburg | 250 | F. N. Hoffstot | 100 |
| A. B. Leach & Co., Inc. | 225 | A. B. Leach | 100 |
| Employees of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. | 202 | Alexander Tison | 100 |
| H. T. S. Green | 200 | Frederick D. Underwood | 100 |
| L. H. Blækeland | 200 | John J. Carty | 100 |
| Mrs. August Lewis, in memory of | | Major and Mrs. Louis Livingston Sea- | |
| Dr. Jokichi Takamine | 200 | man | 100 |
| Noble, Morgan & Scammell | 200 | H. D. Walbridge | 100 |
| Alpha Silk Company | 200 | Sigmund S. Weiss | 100 |
| John I. Waterbury | 200 | Mr. Charles F. MacLean | 100 |
| Mrs. William Lilly | 200 | Mrs. Charles F. MacLean | 100 |
| Fred I. Kent | 200 | E. A. Richard | 100 |
| Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee | 150 | H. A. E. Jaehne | 100 |
| J. Archibald Murray | 150 | P. S. Jaehne | 100 |
| Franklin Q. Brown | 125 | F. A. Muschenheim | 100 |
| Benjamin B. Moore | 125 | Henry T. Dumbell | 100 |
| J. G. Phelps Stokes | 100 | W. R. Craig & Co. | 100 |
| William W. Coleman | 100 | George Foster Peabody | 100 |
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| Miss Gladys Avery | 100 | Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc. | 100 |
| Dilts Machine Works, Inc. | 100 | Stevenson E. Ward | 100 |
| G. A. Bicknell | 100 | Walter Scott | 100 |
| Howard P. Moore | 100 | Gilbert G. Thorne | 100 |
| Biggs Boiler Works | 100 | W. A. Starrett | 100 |
| Lidgerwood Mfg. Company | 100 | Howard Elliott | 100 |
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| Armistice Lodge | 100 | Dr. Max Einhorn | 100 |
| Mrs. John Reilly | 100 | Osaka Shosen Kaisha | 100 |
| Bernard, Judae & Company | 100 | Jonathan B. Hayward | 100 |
| Mrs. Herbert L. May | 100 | Bashford Dean | 100 |
| S. W. Woolverton | 100 | E. D. Kilburn | 100 |
| Thomas E. Kirby | 100 | Mrs. E. Frank Barker | 100 |
| S. D. Stonebraker | 100 | David C. Bell | 100 |
| H. M. Swetland | 100 | A. S. Frissell | 100 |
| Louis V. Hrabá Co., Inc. | 100 | Miss Elizabeth V. Cockcroft | 100 |
| Mrs. George William Knox | 100 | Ohio Galvanizing & Mfg. Co. | 100 |
| Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr. | 100 | Julian Street | 100 |
| Eugene V. R. Thayer | 100 | Harrington Emerson | 100 |
| Mrs. E. G. Radeke | 100 | Davies, Turner & Co. | 100 |
| Miss Sophia M. Baker | 100 | N. T. Pulsifer | 100 |
| Charles M. Muchnic | 100 | | |

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| Edward W. Hatch..... | \$100 | Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ely..... | \$25 |
| F. W. Lafrentz & Co..... | 100 | Charles E. Bryant..... | 25 |
| American Burtonizing Co. & Waller- | | Fred E. Marble..... | 25 |
| stein Laboratories | 100 | M. S. J..... | 25 |
| Mrs. Frank Sullivan..... | 100 | Henry T. Terry..... | 25 |
| Col. J. J. Slocum..... | 100 | Hudson Maxim | 25 |
| Henry Meyer | 100 | William H. McIntyre..... | 25 |
| Pask & Walbridge..... | 75 | Louis V. Ledoux..... | 25 |
| Mrs. A. M. Tilney..... | 61 | George P. Coolidge..... | 25 |
| Dr. Allen M. Thomas..... | 50 | Miss Ethelyn McKinney..... | 25 |
| J. L. McQuarrie..... | 50 | Paul E. Vernon..... | 25 |
| Otto Fukushima..... | 50 | M. Mitsuboshi | 25 |
| Joseph I. C. Clarke..... | 50 | Albert R. Louis..... | 25 |
| A. C. Pearson..... | 50 | Jerome D. Greene..... | 25 |
| William Barthman | 50 | J. E. Whitaker..... | 25 |
| Charles W. Eliot..... | 50 | Ralph M. Johnson..... | 25 |
| Thomas J. O'Brien..... | 50 | Raymond A. Bidwell..... | 25 |
| H. A. Magoun..... | 50 | Arthur G. Dunn..... | 25 |
| Roger Butler Williams, Jr..... | 50 | Marion McMillin..... | 25 |
| Levi L. Barbour..... | 50 | Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson | 25 |
| James A. Walsh..... | 50 | Alfred M. Low..... | 25 |
| George W. Betts, Jr..... | 50 | H. H. Barnes, Jr..... | 25 |
| Nathan M. Clark..... | 50 | Mrs. Roger S. Greene..... | 25 |
| Charles V. Wheeler..... | 50 | Walter B. Walker..... | 25 |
| Dr. Frederick Peterson..... | 50 | Frank J. Gould..... | 25 |
| J. Fletcher Farrell..... | 50 | R. H. Lyman..... | 25 |
| George E. Roberts..... | 50 | A. N. Gitterman..... | 25 |
| Charles G. Phillips..... | 50 | Miss Ethel Moore..... | 25 |
| Frank C. Munson..... | 50 | H. G. Moore..... | 25 |
| William H. Burr..... | 50 | Miss Florence Waterbury..... | 25 |
| M. Hada | 50 | Galen M. Fisher..... | 25 |
| George C. Scott..... | 50 | Charles T. Root..... | 25 |
| M. Kitani | 50 | Dr. Josephine Walter..... | 25 |
| Y. Katoh | 50 | Dr. George F. Kunz..... | 25 |
| Eugene C. Worden..... | 50 | Mrs. Emma W. Radley..... | 25 |
| Lasser Bros..... | 50 | Charles F. Rand..... | 25 |
| J. Walter Wood..... | 50 | Mrs. Louis V. Ledoux..... | 25 |
| D. L. D..... | 50 | R. Milton Mitchell, Jr..... | 25 |
| Lyman Beecher Stowe..... | 50 | Louis S. Quimby..... | 25 |
| Toyo M. Feuchtwanger..... | 50 | Charles H. Green..... | 25 |
| Lillian Mfg. Co., Inc..... | 50 | C. F. Ahlstrom..... | 25 |
| Mr. and Mrs. George Coggill..... | 50 | Dr. A. W. Dunn..... | 25 |
| Dr. David C. Baker..... | 50 | A. E. Walbridge..... | 25 |
| L. M. Keeler..... | 50 | Oscar W. Smith..... | 25 |
| W. H. Strawn..... | 50 | George Gordon Battle..... | 25 |
| J. Schiano and Longshoremen Asso- | | Casimir DeR. Moore..... | 25 |
| ciates | 50 | Mrs. Casimir DeR. Moore..... | 25 |
| Hester G. Bartol, Jr..... | 50 | F. Charles Schwedtmann..... | 25 |
| John Hone Bartol..... | 50 | John J. Cone..... | 25 |
| Henry G. Bartol, Jr..... | 50 | Mrs. E. D. Lee Herreshoff..... | 25 |
| C. H. Zehnder..... | 50 | George Haven Putnam..... | 25 |
| Miss Ysabella G. Waters..... | 50 | W. H. Hosking..... | 25 |
| Walter R. Gordon..... | 25 | Mrs. Arthur Frank..... | 25 |
| Samuel Heilner | 25 | Floyd W. Mundy..... | 25 |
| Douglas F. Cox..... | 25 | Dr. H. W. E. Walther..... | 25 |
| Mrs. L. McA. Thorn..... | 25 | Charles A. Hall..... | 25 |
| J. F. Allen..... | 25 | Charles Capron Marsh..... | 25 |
| Prof. Caroline E. Furness..... | 25 | Miss Mary B. Cleveland..... | 25 |
| Frederick W. Gookin..... | 25 | Walton Clark..... | 25 |
| Miss Frances Keyo Tetsuka..... | 25 | M. T. Noblett..... | 25 |
| Mrs. H. K. Tetsuka..... | 25 | Grenville Kane..... | 25 |
| S. Mori | 25 | Turner & Blanchard, Inc..... | 25 |
| William G. Fitzwilson..... | 25 | C. P. Howland..... | 25 |
| W. T. Jefferson..... | 25 | W. Rogers | 25 |
| William G. Groesbeck..... | 25 | S. Hoshikuma | 20 |
| Mrs. S. C. Wadsworth..... | 25 | George Kennan | 20 |
| J. E. Blunt, Jr..... | 25 | J. Aneha | 20 |
| Dr. T. Iyenaga..... | 25 | Frederick M. Pedersen..... | 20 |
| Mrs. Elise J. Blattner..... | 25 | Milton Lasser | 20 |
| Abram I. Elkus..... | 25 | Lawrence H. Tasker..... | 15 |
| Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin..... | 25 | W. S. Scarborough..... | 15 |
| | | F. J. Splitstone..... | 15 |

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|--------------------------------|------|------------------------------|-----|
| Harold M. Laudon..... | \$15 | Dr. Leo Mandelstamm..... | \$5 |
| George R. Tompkins..... | 15 | John P. Gavitt..... | 5 |
| Francis D. Bartow..... | 15 | E. J. Simons..... | 5 |
| Mrs. G. S. Morris..... | 15 | Andrews & Wiusten, Inc..... | 5 |
| Miss Ethel C. Morris..... | 15 | Miss Ella M. Young..... | 5 |
| Frederick S. Dellenbaugh..... | 10 | Rev. William Wilkinson..... | 5 |
| Joseph Pincus..... | 10 | Mrs. Samuel Dunseith..... | 5 |
| Dr. J. L. MacDowall..... | 10 | C. Drew Jobson..... | 5 |
| Frederick C. Ely..... | 10 | Albert B. Klepper..... | 5 |
| John H. Hunter..... | 10 | Miss Charlotte T. Blake..... | 5 |
| Dr. William E. Wheelock..... | 10 | Mrs. Annie B. Elzas..... | 5 |
| Miss Henrietta C. Harris..... | 10 | F. R. Fast..... | 5 |
| Miss Olive Percival..... | 10 | Mrs. Frank Casparry..... | 5 |
| Miss Nellie Snoxall..... | 10 | W. Bennett..... | 5 |
| Mrs. F. G. Curtis..... | 10 | J. F. O'Donnell..... | 5 |
| S. Obata..... | 10 | Frank Lind..... | 5 |
| H. D. Hoover..... | 10 | S. Boschwitz..... | 5 |
| George C. Holt..... | 10 | Fred. A. Hageman..... | 5 |
| Miss Annie S. Hoyt..... | 10 | A. Klein..... | 5 |
| A friend..... | 10 | Frank Day..... | 5 |
| S. Kashio..... | 10 | W. Lindsay..... | 5 |
| J. W. Mason..... | 10 | S. T. Kaiser..... | 5 |
| C. E. Stubbe..... | 10 | Chas. Dohren..... | 5 |
| Mrs. Adeline A. Poole..... | 10 | D. J. Kelly..... | 5 |
| M. Shiraishi..... | 10 | J. B. Cusick..... | 5 |
| Miss Ruth K. Stowell..... | 10 | S. Cook..... | 5 |
| Charles H. Townsend..... | 10 | Miss Ethel T. Diaz..... | 3 |
| Mrs. F. Gotthold..... | 10 | Edgar L. Jones..... | 3 |
| Curtis H. Page..... | 10 | W. Besterman..... | 2 |
| J. P. Boyle..... | 10 | F. Dean..... | 2 |
| H. Acino..... | 10 | A. Lindsay..... | 2 |
| Mrs. Charles M. Blaisdell..... | 10 | Mrs. Bardes..... | 2 |
| Rev. Ambrose D. Gring..... | 10 | Bear..... | 2 |
| David Eugene Smith..... | 10 | Jim Branley..... | 2 |
| Miss Mary Martin..... | 10 | E. T. Little..... | 2 |
| Miss Katharine Martin..... | 10 | Jos. Stanley..... | 2 |
| Mrs. C. H. Townsend..... | 10 | Miss Clement Charles..... | 1 |
| Y. Shudo..... | 10 | Mrs. J. H. Murry..... | 1 |
| Grenville A. Harris..... | 10 | Miss K. Kinbasher..... | 1 |
| Mrs. George Gordon Battle..... | 10 | Aida I. Arrigoni..... | 1 |
| Edward K. Davis..... | 10 | W. Cole..... | 1 |
| Mrs. T. Horace Evans..... | 10 | G. Endery..... | 1 |
| C. Seton Lindsay..... | 10 | I. F. Croak..... | 1 |
| W. S. White..... | 10 | Chas. Upham..... | 1 |
| S. Ogawa..... | 10 | J. Schnetzer..... | 1 |
| Dudley James..... | 10 | P. Mullin..... | 1 |
| Henry B. Van Sinderen..... | 10 | Wm. Durling..... | 1 |
| Mrs. Cornelius W. Provost..... | 10 | E. W. Prochnow..... | 1 |
| A. C. Woolner..... | 10 | J. Scott..... | 1 |
| C. S. Hedges..... | 10 | Thos. Klemmon..... | 1 |
| Charles Kentler..... | 10 | F. McQuade..... | 1 |
| A friend..... | 10 | Fred Swett..... | 1 |
| Anonymous..... | 6 | John Quinn..... | 1 |
| Miss Rosalie Saterthwaite..... | 5 | J. Quist..... | 1 |
| C. B. Sexton..... | 5 | E. Grosjeau..... | 1 |
| Albert D. Oi..... | 5 | | |

By Monday, September 10, the fund totalled over \$60,000. That day Judge Gary called a meeting of the General Committee and perhaps the record of attendance at that meeting is as fine an example as could be selected of the personal and keen interest that was everywhere apparent in the work of relief for the Japanese sufferers.

Present at the meeting were:

Elbert H. Gary, *Chairman*
Douglas L. Dunbar, *Secretary*
Mortimer L. Schiff, *Treasurer*

J. Aneha
Henry Seligman
Herbert S. Houston
Guy E. Tripp
Lewis L. Clarke
A. M. Kashiwa
Percy H. Jennings
Elmer A. Sperry
S. Naganuma

James S. Alexander
C. M. Muchnic
Don C. Seitz
Jerome D. Greene
Francis L. Hine
H. T. S. Greene
George W. Wickersham
Arthur Curtiss James
Newcomb Carlton

E. W. Frazar
James A. Farrell
K. Katsuyama
John H. Finley
Eugene C. Worden
Eugene P. Thomas
Alexander Tison
S. Tajima

In view of the large contribution for relief work that would go to Japan through the American Red Cross, it was unanimously decided to place the fund raised by the Japan Society (it now totals over \$114,000) at the disposal of the America Japan Society in Tokio to be administered for relief work as the latter Society saw fit. The Committee was further influenced to take this action because the America Japan Society had at all times shown the keenest interest in promoting Japanese-American relations and in looking after the interests of Americans. It was felt that our friends in Japan would attach a special significance to a gift from our Society aside from any general aid that might come from the United States.

As a first step a cable was dispatched to the America Japan Society in Tokio advising them that \$60,000 was then available and asking for instructions as to how and when it should be sent or used. The following cablegrams give further developments and, with some letters, show the appreciation of the Japanese:

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokio:

"Japanese Government has deepest appreciation for relief measures taken by Executive Committee of Japan Society of New York."—Cable received September 11.

A message from H. E. Masanao Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States:

"In the tremendous outpouring of sympathy that has marked America's response to the calamity in Japan, the action of your Society has touched me especially.

Your friendship to Japan needed no special demonstration; it is well known because of your long record of effort to promote cordial relations between the two nations. But when this situation was created by the uncontrollable forces of nature, the beneficent and merciful qualities in your natures responded instantly and generously.

You need no assurance of mine that Japan will be grateful to America for this friendship in time of need, but I feel that I must voice to you, on behalf of my countrymen, profound thanks. Our hearts are thrilled with gratitude, and to those strong economic and social bonds which have held the two countries in the way of peace is now added the most potent of all ties, that of human, brotherly, practical mercy and enduring gratefulness.

(Signed) M. HANIHARA."

From Viscount Kaneko, of the America Japan Society, Tokio, to the Japan Society, New York:

"The America Japan Society and the Japanese as well deeply appreciate your profound sympathy toward the sufferers from the recent calamity. Please remit through the Yokohama Specie Bank to Viscount Shibusawa and myself. We escaped danger. We thank you for your special inquiry." Cable received Sept. 18.

Letter from Hon. J. Aneha, Acting Consul General in New York,
Sept. 7:

"To the President of the Japan Society:

You will no doubt receive from His Excellency Masanao Hanihara an expression of his deep appreciation of the promptness and efficiency with which your Society has mobilized the ever-ready generosity of the members.

I cannot, however, deny myself the privilege of tendering to you, in my capacity as Acting Consul General, the sincere expression of my gratitude for the spontaneous sympathy exhibited by your Society, and for the measures which have been taken to give it immediate practical effect.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. ANEHA."

Letter from Hon. J. Aneha to Mr. Mortimer L. Schiff, Sept. 13:

"I have the great honor to acknowledge receipt of your check for \$100,000 representing relief funds raised by the Committee of the Japan Society acting under the Chairmanship of Honorable Elbert H. Gary. At the same time I received your letter of September 17th, accompanying the check.

Acting through the Yokohama Specie Bank, I have today cabled to the Governor of Osaka Prefecture the sum of Yen 206,398.34, that is \$100,000 at the exchange rate of 48.45. The Governor is to transmit this sum through the Foreign Minister to Viscount Kaneko as President of the America Japan Society.

I also am cabling Viscount Kaneko through the Foreign Minister as follows: 'Separately I am cabling you hundred thousand dollars raised by Japan Society which places sum at disposal of America Japan Society for use in relief work as your Society best deems fit.'

Assuring you that the people of Japan will long remember this good act on the part of the Japan Society of New York, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. ANEHA.
Acting Consul General."

No doubt every one realizes that the contributions given for relief work through the Japan Society do not in the large majority of cases represent the total contributions of any individual or firm. A cursory glance at the list of contributions published by the American Red Cross, the Silk Association, the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce and many other organizations and groups reveals a duplication of names showing that contributions were divided among the several organizations raising funds. Many contributions were also sent direct to Japan.

Nor do the money contributions alone represent all that members of the Society did in relief work. The many offers of aid sent in to the Society cannot all be listed; they were too numerous. But a few instances, taken at random, are typical of the spirit that was shown.

When the Society sent out by telegraph the night letters to members and the mimeographed circular letter of appeal, Judge Gary placed at the disposal of the Society sufficient of his personnel and equipment to insure that all work could be done within a few hours. Mr. Schiff arranged to have all the details of handling the money provided for in his office. The Town Hall Management early telephoned the Society offering the hall free of charge for relief work or meetings. Mr. Burton Holmes placed himself and his pictures at the Society's disposal. The Japan Society in Seattle offered all possible aid as being nearer the scene of disaster than our own Society here in New York. Many individuals offered office space and personnel. The newspapers opened their columns to listing contributions and appeals.

Cordial support and co-operation were offered on all sides and for all the Society is most grateful.

Stanford

NOV 19 1923



JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

HENRY W. TAFT
President

HON. ROLAND S. MORRIS
Vice-President

U. N. BETHELL
Treasurer

Edited by
GLADYS T. MILLETT

DOUGLAS L. DUNBAR
Assistant to President

EUGENE C. WORDEN
Secretary

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Depository

November, 1923, News Bulletin

"But There Is Neither East Nor West"

*"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat;
But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, tho' they come from the ends of the earth!"*

A prompt and generous response to the suffering that follows a calamity is not a characteristic confined to any one nationality. Nor are huge personal or corporate monetary gifts for humanitarian purposes confined to any one country. Liberality in giving is often cited as a distinguishing mark of the American people and instances without number support the view. Most recently we witnessed the outpouring of funds for Japanese relief. However, as the *London Times* has said, "That America should hasten to the rescue is no more than she has taught the world to expect of her."

But we are a country of enormous resources, of great wealth and of wealth reasonably well distributed. We can afford to give.

Let us look for a moment to Japan and the response the entire country made as news of the disaster in Tokyo and Yokohama spread through the Empire. The total of Japan's gifts to the stricken districts has not yet been even estimated in the Japanese papers reaching this country. But the following figures so reported show that the spirit which prompts immediate and adequate aid in a time of great distress is indeed potent in that Empire of limited resources and wealth where every yen, yes, every sen, counts for more than the value we attach to an equivalent part of our dollar or even our penny.

Leading the contributions stands the Government itself, which immediately appropriated yen 9,500,000 (\$4,750,000) for relief purposes, and a few days after the disaster voted an additional yen 96,000,000 (\$48,000,000). Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, upon receipt of the news, gave yen 10,000,000 (\$5,000,000) for relief, and then the Emperor sold securities, lumber, etc., owned by him personally and contributed an additional yen 20,000,000 (\$10,000,000) from

the proceeds. The Mitsui family gave yen 5,000,000; Baron Iwasaki of the Mitsubishi house gave yen 5,000,000; Z. Yasuda, the banker, yen 3,000,000; Baron Sumitomo, another banker and industrialist, yen 2,500,000; Mr. S. Asano, head of Toyo Kisen Kaisha—the steamship company that operates to San Francisco—yen 1,000,000; Baron Okura, well known as a collector of art objects, yen 1,000,000.

And so the contributions came in in huge amounts—a record to be proud of. But with these came, too, the equally generous gifts of a few yen or sen from those to whom these amounts meant as great, perhaps a greater, sacrifice than the bankers' million yen so willingly given.

A people endowed with such a generous nature certainly help to make a better world. It is worth some effort on our part to learn more about them, to know them better.

Jottings

Japanese stores are rapidly getting away from the bargaining methods common in the Orient, and in several cities there are one-price guilds which maintain a standard charge for goods. A 25-sen store deals in a wide variety of articles worth about 12 cents in American money.

The town of Miyanoshita, which was noted throughout the Hakone district because of its excellent hotel accommodations, fresh air and beautiful scenery, lay in a wide, level tract in the valley of the Haya-kawa, 1,223 feet above sea-level. A part of this city was thrown down a precipice during the great earthquake. Many members of the diplomatic corps and foreign residents in Japan were at summer resorts in the Hakone district at the time of the Tokyo-Yokohama disaster.

Although the island kingdom of Asia now has 7,000 miles of railways, the first line, eighteen miles long,—from Tokyo to Yokohama—was built only fifty-one years ago. One of the greatest engineering feats of modern times is the tunneling of the Moji-Shimonoseki Strait, separating the island of Kyushu from the main island of Honshu. The work was begun in 1920 and will be completed in 1928. The tunnel will be seven miles long, one mile of which will be completely under sea.

Nearly one-fifth of the farm land of Japan is devoted to growing rice. The area under rice has increased 80 per cent in the last 35 years, and is believed by some authorities to have reached its maximum. Irrigation is universal in the cultivation of paddy fields, and farming communities frequently combine to install a pumping plant. The rice harvest usually takes place in October. This grain, besides being the staple food, is the basis of sake, chief alcoholic beverage of the Japanese.

Japanese horses are not used to any great extent for transportation purposes. In agriculture they are now used more than cattle, but live stock of any kind is scarce on the average Japanese farm.

Regarded as an emblem of life that widens as the sticks radiate from the rivet, the fan is selected by the Japanese as a New Year's gift, and it is one of the gifts the bride takes with her to her husband's house. It is given to a youth upon the attainment of his majority, and is used as a signal by umpires of wrestling matches and by jugglers in feats of skill. Upon the presentation of a male child at birth to the temple of his father's deity, he receives two fans, while a girl is given a cake of pomade to bring good looks.

A pound of raw silk requires from 2,500 to 3,000 cocoons, each cocoon furnishing a filament of perhaps 600 yards in length. The work of 5,000 silkworms is needed for one kimono. . . . Japan is the world's largest producer of raw silk, for which the United States is her best customer. Before the earthquake, Yokohama was the clearing-house for this product.

These notes are taken from

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for October.

Earthquake Survivors

So many inquiries have come to the office of the Japan Society concerning the escape from injury of residents in Japan who have a wide acquaintance among Japan Society members, it has been suggested that a list of survivors heard from be published in the Bulletin from time to time.

The following word has been received by Mr. Louis V. LeDoux, for many years a member of the Society, concerning the welfare of a few of his Japanese friends:

Mr. A. S. Mihara of Tokyo, owner of one of the most important print collections in Japan, wired "All narrowly escaped."

Through Frazar & Company the message "Shugio safe" was received. This refers to Mr. Hiromichi Shugio, at one time the Imperial Art Commissioner, who lived for some years in New York and still retains his membership in the Century and Grolier Clubs. Mr. Shugio has a wide acquaintance in this city.

Mr. Kihachiro Matzuki of Kamakura, also well known in New York City, fortunately survived with his wife and children, although his house was totally destroyed.

Mr. John S. Happer of Tokyo, well known to all lovers of Japanese prints, escaped personal injury, although it is thought he has suffered considerable loss in the disaster.

Mr. U. Yoneyama, of the Mitsui Bank, is safe.

All officers of the Mitsui Company are safe.

The Society would be glad to hear any news of others.

Why Japan is Subject to Frequent Destructive Earthquakes

Japan is not only the scene of many earthquakes, but the island kingdom is literally "peppered" with active and inactive volcanoes. Yet volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are not interdependent. The quakes caused by volcanic disturbance, while sometimes of extreme violence, are seldom, if ever, widespread. It is significant to note that more than half of all the earthquakes that have occurred in Japan since careful records have been kept have originated in the ocean deep to the east of the islands.

The crust of the earth is much wrinkled and broken, and the folding and faulting accompanying this process are greatest along the boundary lines between elevated and depressed segments, developing cracks. Such folding is seen in the curving mountain ranges of Japan, while offshore is one of the deepest "deeps" in the whole ocean, suggesting that one block of the crust has slipped over the next and pushed it down. Next outside the island festoons of Japan is the scalloped coast line itself. Beyond that is another series, including the remarkable escarpment of eastern Manchuria, the Great Khingan Mountains, the dominating geographic feature of the entire region.

—From *THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE*.

KYO KUMASAKI

It is with the deepest regret that we inform our readers of the death of Mr. Kyo Kumasaki, Consul General of Japan at New York since 1919. He passed away in Tokyo on October 2, after a long illness, a few days after his friends here had received the welcome news that he had survived without injury the horrors of the earthquake and of the conflagration.

His death brings to an untimely close a career of the utmost promise. He was not only one of the ablest men in the public service of Japan, but was also singularly well fitted, alike by temperament and by experience, to play an important part in the conduct of Japanese foreign relations.

Mr. Kumasaki was graduated from the Tokyo Commercial College in 1908. The following year he passed, with distinction, the severe examination for the diplomatic and consular service. Between 1909 and 1914 he was vice-consul successively at Harbin and Antung in China, and at San Francisco. He was consul at Portland, Oregon, from 1914 to 1916. During the Russian Revolution he was acting Consul General at Moscow, and in September, 1919, he assumed the office of Consul General at New York. In April of this year he returned to Japan on sick leave.

In every post he occupied Mr. Kumasaki rendered distinguished service to his country. His character earned the confidence, as his talents compelled the admiration of all who came in contact with him. Possessed of high intelligence, broad culture, and a keen faculty of observation, he was the most modest of men. To the discharge of his official and of his social duties he brought urbanity and charm of manner, a wide knowledge of affairs, unflinching tact, and a good humor which nothing could disturb.

Men of this type are scarce in the public service of any country; and to this scarcity we may attribute a large proportion of the irritations and failures of diplomacy.

In official circles Mr. Kumasaki will long be remembered as a man of unusual ability, courtesy and patience; his friends will long mourn him as a man made for friendship—sympathetic, generous, tolerant and loyal.

A New Publication

There has been issued from the press of Macmillan "The Real Japanese Question" by K. K. Kawakami. This book sells for one dollar.

Intensive Cultivation Needed

Despite the fact that the Japanese have been "farmers for fifteen centuries" and the Chinese for forty, there are some elements of success now counted among us as the a, b, c of agriculture, such as the selection of seeds and stock, which as principles were virtually unknown

among the Japanese in old days; nor has the handful of professors and scientific men in Japan today as yet greatly altered the situation.

From what Dr. Griffis (quoted elsewhere in this Bulletin) saw during his many years of personal contact with the Japanese, he believes with others—who, he says, know a thousand-fold more on the subject—that Japan's soil, when properly treated, can furnish food for a population at least twice as great as is now there; and that the importation of food, except in the fancy and not staple elements, may be rendered unnecessary.

In spite of the plethora of statistics of visible progress, Dr. Griffis remarks, "I cannot but think that the idea of some of her statesmen, so often reiterated as to become a dogma, that Japan must continue wholly in maritime and industrial expansion, depending on the Asian continent for her raw material, thus tempting the nation to delusive enterprise and to hostile aggression, is a mistake that invites ultimate disaster."

"Such a notion has certainly made the world suspicious of Japan as 'a neighbor-disturbing nation,' if not as a pride-swollen marauder.

"In reverse of this idea, my conviction is that, for ultimate benefit and solid prosperity, Japan should strengthen the foundations by further uplifting her people, improving her soil, and developing her innate resources. The admiration of the world for her military and naval triumphs all too quickly changed into suspicion, envy and hatred. Her nobler racial, esthetic, intellectual, and moral qualities will ever gain the confidence and win the increasing admiration and respect of mankind."

An Early Equine Union

In 1870, no native horse was in use, except for pack or saddle work. Men went barefoot in Japan and pulled or pushed the cart. The horses wore straw gaiters and drank out of dippers filled by men; but traction was beneath their dignity. The muscles of the *uma* were not developed for horizontal work.

When Mr. R. H. Brunton, the English engineer and lighthouse builder, was assigned the task of laying out the streets and making the curbs, culverts, gutters and pavements of Yokohama, he took it for granted that the Japanese horse would co-operate with him.

Vain thought! He, supposing that horses at the ends of the earth were of the same temperament and utility as British nags, sent to London for a set of the best English harness. In his home, men and four-footed friends were so well acquainted with each other that those on four feet could push, pull, carry weights, bear burdens horizontally as well as vertically, and even leap fences and tread mills, up or down. Why not their cousins overseas?

In this course of reasoning, however, Brunton reckoned without his stallions, as they all were in this assigned region of the Land of the Gods, for the whole country was mapped out in lines of demarcation that kept the genders apart.

When he attempted to try the new equine toggery on the native beasts, the result was a surprise and the end an experience. An equine

brainstorm, with legs and feet active in every direction, frustrated British benevolence and enterprise. No respectable horse, in the land where the horse was sacred, worshiped, and kept in the temple stalls as a divinity, would humiliate and degrade himself by labor that was fit only for men!

So Brunton had to rely wholly upon hands, and Yokohama was graded, dressed, and finished with human labor alone, while the laughter of the equine deities was more real than metaphorical.

—From an article by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, for many years a member of the Japan Society, appearing in the October issue of THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

Inspiration of Buddhism

Thanks to Buddhist missions, writes M. Anesaki in his book—*Religious and Social Problems of the Orient*—Asia once was united, from the Siberian prairies down to the South Sea Islands, from the Iranian Plateau to the Japanese archipelago. More important than the extent of Buddhism was the depth of its inspiration. It amounted to fusing the humanity of Asia in one spirit of sympathy, in the sense of a unity of life. It was this sympathy and love that worked to make roads on the prairies, to build bridges over the streams, to plant fruit trees, and to erect almshouses along all the highways, to establish asylums, hospitals and dispensaries as well as colleges and monasteries. It was this sense of the continuity of life, of the oneness of existence, that made the flowers of art and poetry to bloom and the fruits of spiritual exercise to ripen into the stern character of manhood and the persevering endurance of martyrdom. It is also to be noted that Buddhist influence had an important bearing on the international and interracial relationships of Asia, because diplomatic communications were very often handled by Buddhist priests, and the missionaries were recruited without regard to racial differences.

Additional Relief Fund Contributions

The following contributions for Japanese Relief Work have been received since the publication of the last News Bulletin:

| | |
|---|------------|
| William G. Bibb | \$1,000.00 |
| Pohatcong Hosiery Co. | 500.00 |
| Mrs. George B. DeLong | 250.00 |
| Nippon Yusen Kaisha (representing Pier No. 20, Clifton, Staten Island) | 200.25 |
| Faris R. Russell | 100.00 |
| J. B. Hayward | 100.00 |
| Hugh J. Chisholm | 100.00 |
| Mrs. John A. Vanderpoel | 100.00 |
| William L. Saunders | 100.00 |
| Dr. H. Noguchi | 50.00 |
| Seth Sprague Terry | 25.00 |
| Frederick L. Allen | 25.00 |
| John F. Moore | 25.00 |
| Miss Henrietta C. Harris | 10.00 |
| Watson Washburn | 10.00 |
| Benjamin S. Battenweiser | 8.80 |
| Mrs. E. Frank Barker | 5.00 |
| Mrs. R. J. Wallace | 5.00 |
| Charles F. Seeger | 5.00 |
| Elliot G. Andresen | 2.00 |

The amount collected by the Japan Society for Relief Work totaled, on October 23, \$117,476.50. Of this amount \$100,000 has already been cabled over to the America Japan Society in Tokyo.

The following cablegram from Viscount Shibusawa to Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Japan Society's Relief Committee, is of interest in this connection:

October 24, 1923.

JUDGE GARY,
New York City.

Phenomenal has been wave of sympathy that has swept over world for stricken Japan and nowhere has it been deeper and more active and widespread than in United States. This has made indelible impression upon whole Japanese people whose gratitude knows no bound and will last forever. Of many donations received from your people none is more gratifying than that sent by you on behalf of Japan Society of New York and which has been turned over to disposition of Daishibai Zengokai or Associated Relief Committee here of which I am Vice-Chairman. You will rejoice with me that Providence brings about international fellowship in unexpected ways.

SHIBUSAWA.

For Relief of Japanese Sufferers

It was reported in the newspapers on October 26 that the total contributions received by the American Red Cross for Japanese relief up to that time was \$10,448,702 and that the entire amount would be delivered to the earthquake sufferers either in the form of money or supplies. None of the money will be expended on personnel.

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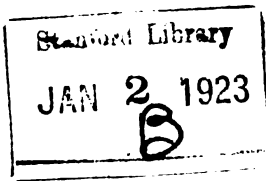
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December, 1923, News Bulletin

Difficulties of Ancient Communication

Only the learned, in 1870, could by ear or eye read anything higher than shop accounts or tawdry fiction. All erudition was in the hieroglyphics of China, writes Dr. William Elliot Griffis in an article entitled "The Empire of The Risen Sun", appearing in the October number of *The National Geographic Magazine*.

It was said by aliens first tackling the Japanese script and style of speech that there were seven distinct languages in one. At times Japanese gentlemen in conversation seemed to have graduated from an old-time school for the deaf, for they used their fingers and the palms of their hands most industriously to show just what ideographs they were using or the meaning they wished to convey.

A reform in this direction meant the uplift of humanity and the manifold increase of the nation's resources through productive individual ability. These facts explain the national renaissance better than official statistics, imposing as these figures of millions are, or even the present-day reports of trained alien journalists.

Briefly stated, Japan is likely to keep up with her competitors in the race because of her previous preparation, and, now that she has accepted the proposals of the Washington Conference, she is likely to gain her "second wind".

"Education is the basis of all progress", became the motto of the nation fifty years ago. With the old Chinese characters, where a single sound might have, in writing, more than 200 different meanings, we can see the necessity of the finger-play referred to.

Japan's Appreciation

"In these days of severe trial, nothing has more deeply moved the hearts of the Japanese people than the overwhelming evidence of sympathy shown by the American Government and people. In every home and in every club and gathering, I hear unanimous expressions of gratitude for the readiness, generosity and thoughtful attention with which the United States has come to our aid. The sense of obligation thus engraved in the hearts of all classes of the Japanese is bound to survive long after the wounds by the earthquake and the fire are healed. It will exercise vast and far reaching influence upon the friendly relations of the two nations."

Dated: Tokyo, October 21; From a Letter to Mr. Alexander Tison, a Director of the Japan Society, from H. E. K. Shidehara, formerly Imperial Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Contributions for Relief Work

| | |
|--|-------|
| Willard V. King (received September 5)..... | \$100 |
| Mrs. Sarah Choate Sears (received December 5)..... | 250 |

The Management of the Society regrets exceedingly this late announcement in the Bulletin of the gift of \$100 from Mr. Willard V. King. It will be recalled that the Society's appeal for funds for relief work went out on the evening of September 4. Mr. King, bearing in mind the slogan, he gives twice who gives quickly, was among the first to respond. A letter came in from him the following day enclosing his check as listed above, but when the first list of contributors was published in the Bulletin, Mr. King's name, in some way, was omitted.

Jottings

Lake Yamanaka lies at an altitude of 3,270 feet, higher than any other lake on Mount Fuji. The Japanese also call it "Three-Days-Moon-Lake", because it is similar in shape to the moon at that phase.

The largest tea-growing district in Japan centers about the town of Shizuoka. About one million Japanese are employed in raising tea and 120,000 acres of land are required. The best leaf is grown around Kyoto, and most of it is consumed in Japan itself. All leaves must be picked by hand, and at the busy season every man, woman and child goes out to labor. After picking, the tea is dried and fired, and the method of firing determines whether the tea shall be "green" or "black".

The artistic sense of the Japanese is well evidenced, in that the national fete days are festivals of Nature. In the autumn the hours of sleep are changed to daytime, so that the people may be free to enjoy the beauties of moonlight.

The lotus is the sacred emblem of Buddhism, and many of the fountains in the temples are in the shape of this flower. It symbolizes triumph over self; extinction of the fires of passion, abnegation and self-control, and is accepted as a token of all that is best in man and woman.

The hamlet of Chuzenji lies ten miles from Nikko, on the shores of Lake Chuzenji, a body of fresh water fifteen miles in circumference. The Lake belongs to the Imperial household, which has stocked it with fish. It is also known as the "Lake of Blessedness" because it was blessed by the Emperor Meiji when he visited there in 1876.

Nikko, called by one writer "the climax of Japanese wonders", lies in the midst of the "Mountains of the Sun's Brightness". It is noted not only for its glorious scenery, especially in November, but also for its shrines, its wood-carving and painting. The total number of men employed daily for 12 years in building and decorating the shrines is supposed to have been about 15,000.

—From the October issue of
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

Recent Volumes

NEW BOOK ON COLOR PRINTS

Charles Scribner's Sons are issuing a new illustrated book on Japanese prints entitled "JAPANESE COLOR PRINTS" by Laurence Binyon and J. J. O'Brien Sexton. This volume will have sixteen plates in color and twenty-eight half tones; in all, more than fifty prints will be illustrated.

The authors have explored Japanese sources at first hand in preparing for this volume. In it they incorporate the fresh discoveries that have been made in recent years and also throw new light on the life and work of print designers. In a number of cases it has been found necessary to reconsider problems believed to have been solved. The plan of the work is chronological and covers the period from 1658 to 1880, about 230 years.

The illustrations have been chosen to represent the chief artists in fine examples, and at the same time to illustrate changes in their style as well as to emphasize the text. They have sought to avoid prints already well known or represented elsewhere.

The volume sells for \$25 and its publication at this time suggests an appropriate Christmas gift for any lover of Japanese prints.

"TOUCH-AND-GO LETTERS FROM THE REAL JAPAN"

Here is a book on Japan by Harmon Black, a member of the Japan Society. It is a record of observations and impressions, a diary of his trip in forty-one letters written from the principal places of interest in the Flowery Kingdom.

The book tells something of the mystery and charm of this nation, its achievements, its home life, its culture and its past. From it we learn what the people eat and wear and how they live. Through it all there is a thread of romance between The Widow and The Diplomat who went with the author's party on the trip.

The book may be obtained from the Real-Book Company, 18 West 30th St., New York.

A Tale of Old Japan

In the midst of a nest of venerable trees in Takanawa, a suburb of Yedo, is hidden Seugakuji, or the Spring-hill Temple, renowned throughout the length and breadth of the land for its cemetery which contains the graves of the Forty-seven Rônins famous in Japanese history, heroes of Japanese drama, the tale of whose deeds A. B. Mitford transcribes in his volume, **TALES OF OLD JAPAN**. This story, which has been handed down for many generations, is a striking example of the bravery, faithfulness and self-sacrifice of men of old Japan, and tells more, perhaps, of the character of the Japanese people than one may obtain by skimming over descriptions of travel and adventure, however brilliant.

There were forty-seven Rônins but there are forty-eight tombstones and the story of the forty-eighth is truly characteristic of Japanese ideas of honor. Almost touching the rail of the graveyard is a more imposing monument under which lies buried the lord, whose death his forty-seven followers piously avenged.

And now for a brief summary of the story:

At the beginning of the eighteenth century there lived a daimio, called Asano Takumi no Kami, Lord of the castle of Akô. Now it happened that an Imperial ambassador from the Court of the Mikado, having been sent to the Tycoon (Great Prince) at Yedo, Asano Takumi no Kami and another noble called Kamei Sama were appointed to receive and feast the envoy; and a high official, named Kira Kôtsuké no Suké, was called upon to teach them the proper ceremonies to be observed upon the occasion. Accordingly, the two nobles were forced to make daily visits to the castle of Kôtsuké no Suké to listen to his instructions. Being a man greedy for money and deeming the presents brought by his pupils as mean and unworthy, Kôtsuké no Suké conceived a great hatred against them and took no pains in his teaching, thinking thereby to make laughing-stocks of the nobles. One of the lords, restrained by a stern sense of duty, bore his insults with patience, but the other, who had less control over his temper, became incensed and determined to kill his instructor.

Thereupon, Kamei Sama, the angered one, called together his councillors in a secret conference and laid before them his grievances, telling them of his desire to kill Kôtsuké no Suké. To this proposal the Chief Councillor advised giving the overbearing instructor another trial, while in the meantime he sought to save his lord and master from thus avenging his wrongs by collecting and giving to Kôtsuké no Suké a large sum of money together with a forged message of grateful appreciation for instruction bestowed.

The following day when Kamei Sama arrived at the court the manner of Kôtsuké no Suké had completely changed and nothing could exceed his courtesy. So pleased was the latter with the gift of money and the expression of appreciation that he even begged forgiveness for his previous ill-conduct. As he further humbled himself by making fair speeches, the heart of Kamei Sama was gradually softened, and he renounced his intention of killing him. Thus by the cleverness of his councillor was Kamei Sama, with all his house, saved from ruin.

Shortly after this, Takumi no Kami, who had sent no presents, arrived at the castle, Kôtsuké no Suké ridiculed him even more than before, provoking him with sneers and covert insults which Takumi no Kami calmly ignored until finally his patience wore away. He then struck at his teacher, but with no serious result.

Then arose a great uproar and confusion. Takumi no Kami was arrested and disarmed. A council was held and it was decided that, as he had committed an outrage by attacking another man within the precincts of the palace, he must perform seppuku, his goods must be confiscated, and his family ruined. Such was the law. So Takumi no Kami performed seppuku, his castle of Akô was confiscated, and his retainers became Rônins (persons of gentle blood, entitled to bear arms, who, having become separated from their feudal lords wander about the country in the capacity of knights-errant, offering themselves for hire to new masters or supporting themselves by pillage or, what was then considered in Japan to be beneath dignity, engaging in some trade or business). Some then took service with other daimios, and others became merchants.

Among these retainers was the principal councillor, who, with forty-six of the other faithful retainers, formed a league to avenge their master's death by killing Kôtsuké no Suké. This leader unfortunately had been absent when the affray took place, for being a wise man, he would not have failed in advance to propitiate Kôtsuké no Suké by sending him suitable presents as had been done by his associate, thus avoiding the downfall of his master's house.

Kôtsuké no Suké suspected that the retainers of his former enemy would plan revenge. So he placed a heavy guard around his castle and sent out spies, who kept a faithful account of all that happened.

But the faithful followers of Takumi no Kami took great precautions to keep their plans secret. They patiently awaited the hour for their attack, some, in the meanwhile separating and practicing various trades. The leader established himself at Yamashina, giving himself up to a life of drunkenness and debauchery, as if nothing were further from his mind than revenge. So deep into a life of wickedness did the

chief avenger delve, that he might make his enemy feel secure in his palace, that he even gave up his wife and family.

All this had the desired effect upon Kôtsuké no Suké, who, thinking the followers of the dead lord to be cowards, lessened the number of his body guards and grew careless in his precautions of safety.

Thus the hour for attack by the forty-seven Rônins slowly approached and at the appointed time, with careful orders to strike none of the defenceless and to destroy no neighboring property, the band divided into several parties and attacked the castle of Kôtsuké no Suké on all sides. It took hard fighting to down the guards and make an entry, but the intruders were finally successful and the protectors of the lord slain. So skillfully did the chief avenger direct the mode of attack, all the time confidently seated on a camp stool, that none of his followers were killed.

Kôtsuké no Suké, fearing death, sought to avoid the invaders by hiding in a secret room. But after careful search he was discovered and captured. Because of the high rank of their prisoner, the Rônins treated him with the greatest courtesy and entreated him to perform seppuku. But he crouched speechless and trembling. At last, seeing that it was vain to urge him to die the death of a nobleman, he was beheaded with the same dirk with which Asano Takumi no Kami had killed himself. The forty-seven then placed the head in a bucket, and prepared to depart. Before leaving the house they carefully extinguished all lights and fires in the place, lest by any accident a fire should break out and the neighbors suffer.

As they passed in procession to the place where their dead lord lay buried, bystanders applauded. Upon reaching their lord's grave, they washed the head of Kôtsuké no Suké in a near-by well and laid it as an offering before the tomb. When they had done this, they engaged the priests of the temple to come and read prayers while they burned incense. Then giving all the money that he had, the leader asked the abbot to bury his comrades and himself decently after they had performed seppuku. For such, indeed, was their intention, knowing full well that when their deed of revenge should be discovered, the governing authorities would demand as punishment that they take their own lives. So the forty-seven Rônins, with their minds at rest, waited patiently until they should receive the orders of the Government.

At last they were summoned to the Supreme Court, where the governors of Yedo and the public censors had assembled. Sentence was passed upon them that, because of their audacious conduct in breaking into the house of Kira Kôtsuké no Suké by night and murdering him, they should perform seppuku. However, as from the very beginning they had all made up their minds that such must be their end, they met their death nobly. Their bodies were carried to Sengakuji and buried in front of the tomb of their master, Asano Takumi no Kami. And when the fame of this became noised abroad, the people flocked to pray at the graves of these faithful men.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH.

Among those who came to pray was a Satsuma man who, prostrating himself before the grave of the chief avenger, said: "When I saw

you lying drunk by the roadside at Yamashina, in Kiôto, I knew not that you were plotting to avenge your lord; and, thinking you to be a faithless man, I trampled on you as I passed. Now I have come to ask pardon and offer atonement for the insult of last year." With these words he prostrated himself again before the grave, and, drawing a dirk from his girdle, stabbed himself and died. And the chief priest of the temple, taking pity upon him, buried him by the side of the forty-seven Rônins.

A terrible picture of fierce heroism which it is impossible not to admire. So it is that the forty-seven Rônins receive almost divine honors. Pious hands still deck their graves with green boughs and burn incense upon them. The clothes and arms which they wore are treasured, though time has nearly destroyed them, to be exhibited to faithful pilgrims to this shrine.

Flowers and Their Seasons

The home and temple gardens of Japan are famed for their beautiful flowers in season. The plum blossoms of February are followed by the cherry blossoms of April and the wistaria shortly after; the lotus in July, azaleas in midsummer, chrysanthemums in October, camelias in December and evergreens the year round.

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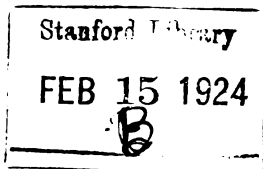
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January, 1924, News Bulletin

This Past Year

The Japan Society during the calendar year 1923 elected 44 Resident members, 8 Non-resident and reinstated one former member, a total of 53.

The present membership of the Society (corrected to January 22, 1924) is 1,325, made up of 126 Life, 854 Resident and 345 Non-resident members.

WELL-KNOWN LECTURER SPEAKS BEFORE SOCIETY

An important event in the Society's year was the illustrated travelogue by Burton Holmes, entitled "Lafcadio Hearn's Unfamiliar Japan," given under the auspices of the Townsend Harris Committee at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, February 6, 1923. As a part of the educational program of the Society this lecture was complimentary to members and their guests and was both largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

ANNUAL BANQUET

On Wednesday evening, April 4, the Society gave its Annual Dinner at the Hotel Biltmore in honor of His Excellency, Hon. Masanao Hanihara, Imperial Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Madame Hanihara. Unfortunately for the Society, the day previous to the dinner the Japanese Government declared three days of official mourning because of the death, by automobile accident in France, of Prince Kitashirakawa so that Ambassador and Madame Hanihara were unable to attend. Arrangements for the dinner had gone so far forward, however, that it was too late to recall the invitations and so the function was held without the guests of honor being present. Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, acted as toastmaster, and the speakers were Hon. Charles B. Warren, who had just retired as

American Ambassador to Japan, and Dr. John H. Finley, a former President of the Society. The speeches were broadcast by radio through the courtesy of Station WEAJ. More than eight hundred members of the Society and their guests were present; dancing followed the dinner.

LECTURE BY MR. STADY

Under the auspices of the Committee on Literature and Art, Mr. Stanley E. Stady, formerly resident in Japan as a member of the staff of the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokyo, addressed the Society on "An Intimate Story of Japan," an eye-witness' account of the earthquake. Mr. Stady used more than two hundred and fifty colored lantern slides to illustrate his talk,—the first group showing many of the interesting spots in Japan before the earthquake, while the second group pictured the destruction wrought by the terrible catastrophe of September first. Approximately one thousand members and their guests filled the large auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building, where this lecture was given.

JAPAN RELIEF WORK

No doubt the greatest piece of work done by the Society during the year was the raising of a relief fund for Japan. At the earliest possible moment, after receipt of news of the earthquake and fire, the Society took action looking toward relief measures. President Taft telegraphed from West Virginia appointing Judge Elbert H. Gary Chairman of a Relief Committee which was immediately formed. Chairman Gary sent to each member of the Society by telegraph a Night Letter urging contributions for relief to the Japanese sufferers. The response was instant and generous and it is a pleasure to announce that the very substantial sum of \$117,726.50 was raised. In view of the large contribution for general relief work from the American Red Cross, it was decided by the Japan Society Committee to place the fund raised by the Society at the disposal of the America-Japan Society in Tokyo, to be administered for relief work as the latter saw fit. Most appreciative cablegrams of thanks were received from the Officers of the America-Japan Society, from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and others in Japan as well as messages from Ambassador Hanihara in Washington and Acting Consul General Aneha in New York. Mr. Mortimer Schiff served as Treasurer of the Relief Committee. To the Chairman, Treasurer and members of the Relief Committee are due the grateful thanks of the Society for their effective work.

VALUE OF MONTHLY BULLETINS

The educational work of the Society in both the general field and the field of commerce and industry has gone steadily on and we confidently believe has contributed much to the American people toward a better understanding of Japan and the Far East and conditions and problems in that part of the world. The News Bulletin has carried

items of information and news interest which have been gleaned from authoritative sources and which the Society feels will be of most value to Americans. This Bulletin, as in the past, has gone not only to all members of the Society, but has been sent on a complimentary basis to editors, libraries, chambers of commerce, college presidents and others. In addition to the news in the Bulletin itself, mention has been made of magazine articles and pamphlets touching upon Japan and the Orient in general, and attention has been called to exhibitions of Japanese art and new books on Japan and the Orient.

The Trade Bulletin is devoted more particularly to technical data regarding business, economic conditions and commerce. This goes to all members who request it and is sent on a complimentary basis to chambers of commerce, boards of trade, banks, business houses and leaders in finance and industry. The Society feels that in helping to build up extensive financial and commercial relations it is doing a valuable work in connection with Japanese American relations.

JAPAN SOCIETY A USEFUL MEDIUM

As was stated in our report a year or so ago, with the broad distribution given the two Bulletins throughout the country, we are not only giving reliable information regarding social, economic and trade conditions, but are giving publicity to the fact that there is an organization here in New York upon which Americans may call and to which they may send their inquiries about Japan; this tends to make the Society a useful medium in connection with better understanding. Each year we receive hundreds of communications from men, women and children asking all manner of questions. The office staff tries to answer them all and where it cannot directly supply the exact information desired, it is generally able to suggest sources from which the information can be obtained. The many communications we have of almost every character, go to show the need and importance of the existence of an organization such as the Japan Society. Our headquarters have come to be known as the place in America to go for information and facts on Japan. We believe our members feel that with the Annual Dinner on a complimentary basis, the lectures and other entertainments with cards for themselves and their guests, with the monthly Bulletins and other privileges, all included in their membership dues, they are getting ample returns on their investment, but we do not believe they appreciate the great amount of valuable work that is being done by the Society and which is made possible by their support. In addition to the numerous communications by mail, many persons come to our offices for personal interviews.

RADIO TALK ON JAPAN

The Society, in the Spring, co-operated with the Independent Magazine in arranging a Japan radio program, as a part of which a message dealing with modern Japan and Japanese-American relations was broadcast by Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

In last year's report we mentioned that a pamphlet entitled "Japan—A Comparison" would be published. This was issued early in the year by the Society's Townsend Harris Committee. It is in attractive form and was sent not only to members of the Society, libraries, editors, etc., but to many others who responded to an advertisement in the *Literary Digest*.

It will be recalled that in 1922 the Townsend Harris Committee published a "Syllabus on Japan," prepared by Professor Latourette. So great was the demand for copies of this valuable booklet that the first edition was soon exhausted and early this year a second edition was published, the matter having been thoroughly revised and brought down to date. This pamphlet has proved very useful and a steady demand for it continues.

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

The Society continues to act as American representative of the Japan Tourist Bureau, and during the past year has answered many communications regarding travel to and in Japan and has distributed travel pamphlets, folders and other literature of the Bureau. It is the desire of the Society that as many of its members, and other Americans, as possible should visit Japan and the Far East, and to encourage such travel it is prepared to supply travel information, letters of introduction to the manager of the Tourist Bureau who, in turn, facilitates travel in Japan and China, and to give other letters and cards of introduction to those having particular subjects for investigation in Japan.

Early in the year the Society's Year Book was completed and distributed to all members.

RELATIONS WITH ORIENT PROMOTED

While the Society has no branches and its policy has been not to ally itself with other similar organizations, it has always been glad to do all in its power to assist groups of Americans in other cities to form organizations similar in purpose and character to our own. Your Officers have, for a number of months, been in correspondence with citizens in Seattle and it is a pleasure to report that a Japan Society has now been formed in that great Pacific coast city. We are happy if our assistance and suggestions have been helpful in the formation of this new organization. Our purpose is to promote friendly relations between Japan and the United States through knowledge on the part of Americans of the people of Japan, their aims, ideals, arts, sciences, industries and economic conditions. We will always be glad to encourage the formation of societies or organizations of like object and to give persons contemplating the formation of such bodies the benefit of our many years of experience.

The Officers, Directors and office staff of the Society have greatly appreciated the support, co-operation and consideration of the members

during the past year and will endeavor to make 1924 an even more active and useful year than the period just closed.

The above is a summary of the Secretary's report of activities of the Japan Society for the year 1923, submitted at the Annual Meeting on Wednesday morning, January 9, 1924, in the Society's office at 25 West 43d Street, New York City.

Notice of Annual Dinner

His Excellency Masanao Hanihara, Imperial Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Madame Hanihara will be the guests of honor at the Annual Dinner of the Society to be held at the Hotel Astor on Monday evening, March 10. Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, will preside; the speakers will be announced later. The dinner will be complimentary to members of the Japan Society. Dancing will follow the speaking.

A Mirror of Poetry

"Japanese Poetry" is the title of a recent volume from the press of Houghton, Mifflin Co. It is an historical essay with translations of exceedingly well chosen examples of the best in Japanese verse. The author is Dr. Curtis Hidden Page, professor at Dartmouth College, who for some years has been a member of the Japan Society.

"If these poems truly represent—and I feel sure they do—the ideals and character of the Japanese people today, as summed up in their rulers, then there certainly is no need to fear from them any unprovoked attack on the peace of the world. * * * The one best means through which to know distant peoples, better than trade or statistics, or even travel, is their literature. Poetry is the most sincere of self-confessions, the most vivid of self-revelations." Thus does Professor Page indicate one thing that may be learned by the reader of the many poems which are offered.

The volume is not an anthology in the strict sense, the poems are scattered among explanatory passages by the author. Nor does the volume pretend to give a full picture of the poetry of Japan. But the reader will find a volume which, in an easy and delightful way, tells a great deal about the poetry of Japan and so of the people.

Many black and white, as well as colored illustrations, likewise well chosen, add to the value and attractiveness of the volume, which is charmingly bound, the cover showing a profusion of small butterflies among chrysanthemums.

A few of the poems follow:

Soft-yielding water shapes itself to fill
Whatever vase you will.
And yet returning waves
Sculpture the ocean-caves;
A trickling rill
Wears through the granite hill.

Vast spaces of the untilled noble sea
Lying serene beneath the morning sun,
Would that all nations of the world might be
Like you forever, peaceful and at one.

If cherry-blossoms in their pride
Covered the far-flung mountain side
Day after day, the Summer through,
Should we praise them as we do?

It well may be that I
Deserve your scorn and hate * * *
But the flowering tree at my gate,
How can you pass it by?

Old age is not a friend I care to see.
If some day he should come to visit me,
I'll bar the door, and shout,
"Most Honoured Guest, I'm out."

The moon pursues its destined shining way
Untouched by any earthly care or woe * * *
Do thou, my heart, throughout life's little day
Be even so.

Newly Elected Officers and Directors

At the Annual Meeting of the Japan Society on Wednesday, January 9, 1924, the following Officers and Directors were elected to serve:

President, HENRY W. TAFT

Honorary President, HON. M. HANIHARA

Vice-President, ALEXANDER TISON

Honorary Vice Presidents

AUGUST BELMONT

ELBERT H. GARY

Secretary, EUGENE C. WORDEN

Honorary Secretaries

S. TAJIMA

HENRY VAN DYKE

Treasurer, U. N. BETHELL

Honorary Treasurer, H. KASHIWAGI

DIRECTORS

Delos W. Cook

Howard Mansfield

Gerard Swope

A. M. Kashiwa

E. Jinushi

G. R. Parker

Eugene P. Thomas

George A. Post

The following committees have been appointed to serve for the ensuing year:

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Elbert H. Gary

H. Kashiwagi

Francis L. Hine

U. N. Bethell

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

William G. Bibb

Jerome D. Greene

A. M. Kashiwa

PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION COMMITTEE

Edwin Bird Wilson

G. R. Parker

Lindsay Russell

George W. Betts, Jr.

E. Jinushi

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE AND ART

Alexander Tison

Howard Mansfield

Louis V. Ledoux

S. Z. Shirae

S. Naganuma

COMMITTEE ON TOWNSEND HARRIS FUND

Gerhard M. Dahl, *Chairman*

Howard Elliott

Elbert H. Gary

Otto H. Kahn

H. Kashiwagi

Robert C. Morris

F. A. Pirie

Lindsay Russell

Elmer A. Sperry

Gerard Swope

Henry W. Taft

S. Tajima

Alexander Tison

Guy E. Tripp

Paul M. Warburg

Edwin Bird Wilson

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Alexander Tison

H. Kashiwagi

Lindsay Russell

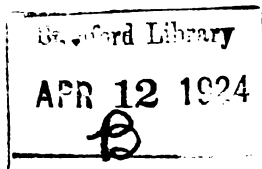
Elbert H. Gary

Henry W. Taft

Eugene C. Worden

DO YOU INTEND TO VISIT
JAPAN ?

If so, the Japan Society, at its office, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, has some booklets of the J A P A N TOURIST BUREAU that will be of interest to the prospective traveler.



JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

HENRY W. TAFT
President

ALEXANDER TISON
Vice-President

U. N. BETHELL
Treasurer

Edited by
GLADYS T. MILLETT

DOUGLAS L. DUNBAR
Assistant to President

EUGENE C. WORDEN
Secretary

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
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March, 1924, News Bulletin

The Gods Behind the Machine

By HUGH BYAS

(Reprinted by permission from the Magazine "Asia".)

The representative of a great nation had just returned from the Foreign Office in Tokyo. He turned on his electric fan, wiped his brow, and bewailed the oblique methods of Japanese officialdom. "I can never touch bottom," he said. "Now in London, when I got a question from my government, I put it up to Lord Curzon and in nine cases out of ten he gave me his 'yes' or 'no'. In the tenth case, I might have to wait three or four days for the Cabinet's decision. But the Cabinet was rock-bottom. Here I never get a direct answer to anything. 'It will be considered,' or, 'The matter will be laid before the proper quarter.' Why is it? Whom must they consult? What are they afraid of?"

There is a bottom, and a solid one, or it could not sustain the weight of the modern Empire. But the difficulty of sounding it is a real one. This difficulty is the basis of the misunderstanding of which the Japanese continually complain and never succeed in removing. It explains the opinion of many competent observers that the Japanese political system is mere camouflage for control by a military camarilla.

A writer in an American magazine not long ago stated that the Washington Conference had pretty well cleaned the slate of the risk of war between Japan and America, but he thought some risk remained because Japan was not a democracy. This view implies that democracies may be regarded as more peace-loving than other forms of government. I am a believer in democracy. I cannot conceive of any other basis of government receiving from the western mind the sanction on which government must rest. But as I read the well-meaning words, I felt that if Japan were a democracy in the ordinary sense, if power were in the hands of the people and the politicians whom they chose, the danger of war would be increased. I believe that Japan, converted

into a complete democracy on the western model, would be like an engine racing with the load off, a danger to herself and at the same time a potential danger to everybody near her.

The principal fault of Japan's system of government is the weakness of the cabinet as compared with the older, stronger, more deeply ramified organization of the army. But this weakness would be accentuated if the cabinet were made subservient to the elected house, as in England. One has but to read the proceedings of the elected house year after year to realize its unfitness for power. If Japan's constitution is only paintwork and canvas, masking the guns of a military oligarchy, we cannot sleep quietly in our beds, Washington treaties or no treaties. And if we study the Japanese system as a copy of western democracy, we shall hardly escape the depressing conclusion that it is either camouflage or unsuccessful imitation. But what if it is not a western importation but an eastern product, embodying immemorial eastern ideas and furnishing the only bridge on which any eastern nation has been able, so far, to cross the gulf between its landlocked past and the present?

I went to Japan under the impression that Japanese success was due to the wholesale importation of western ideas. This state of mind gave me the nerve to edit a daily paper in Tokyo. I looked on at Japanese politics during eight years pretty much in the spirit in which one watches a game of baseball in Tokyo. The faces are different, the uniforms are different and there is a certain lack of finish, but undoubtedly it is a baseball. So with politics. The next phase is the discovery that the political game is not the pastime you may watch in Washington and London but a different game altogether in spite of superficial resemblances. The electors elect, the politicians orate, there are cabinets and pork barrels and corruption—all the paraphernalia of representative government, but not the thing itself. There are the motions but the results are lacking. Forces in the background from time to time propel the ball where it has not been hit. The diet and all this apparatus are a "fake", you say. If you begin to read American and European books about Japanese politics, you find chapter and verse for your belief.

Many remain in this stage. My experience was to pass through it. I came to the conclusion that the fundamental mistake was trying to measure eastern institutions by a western foot rule. Taking the condition of the people as the test of government, there is no getting away from the fact that the Japanese have a good government. It is not faultless. What government is? It is not democratic, but the longer I watched the political scene, the more I doubted whether government by majorities would have done better, or as well.

I shall ask the reader first to observe an operation of the Japanese political system which cannot be satisfactorily explained in western terms but which is intelligible in terms of traditional Japanese methods of government. Next I shall dissect the most striking abnormality—from our point of view—which Japanese political operation presents; and finally I shall arrive at the family system, the true basis of Japanese social organization and one of the most remarkable social structures ever evolved.

As the first exhibit I present an example of Japanese system in action. A bureaucratic ministry headed by a Satsuma Admiral had collapsed under a drum fire of popular opprobrium provoked by a naval contract scandal and reinforced by riots. The Admiral-Premier resigned. Count Okuma, veteran liberal, eloquent exponent of democracy, was called to head the government. American missionaries in Japan will recollect the high hopes of their congregations at the change, for nearly all Japanese Christians are liberals. Okuma was one of the brilliant men who laid the foundations of new Japan amid the ruins of the shogunate. But he was not a member of either of the predominant class. He had wanted to travel faster toward popular government than they. In twenty-four years out of power, he had founded a university and a newspaper, had written books, had in all ways open to a rich, popular, indefatigable man, peopled his wilderness with adherents. Nothing was more natural than that he should come to power.

The political scene seemed entirely familiar to a western eye—the legislature with its two houses, the voters and, less than a couple of years behind, the general election—*vox populi, vox Dei!* The premier and his colleagues bore familiar titles and did familiar things—all in the best parliamentary style. How was the western observer to know that behind the facade was a Japanese structure to which he had no clue?

The new Ministry, called in between elections, had not a majority. Reform was in the air. Japanese and foreigners alike were in the mood of the Spaniards when James Russell Lowell was minister to Madrid. "The Spaniards," he wrote, "like the rest of mankind, look to a change in the Ministry for a change in the nature of things." The elections were held. The cash argument, so effective with unrefined voters, was as persuasive as ever, and more pervasive, but it was not for the opposition-pot to call the government-kettle black. The government got its majority and was theoretically free to give the country that liberal legislation for which it stood.

But nineteen months after the triumphal election, while his majority was still intact, the liberal Premier resigned. Field-Marshal Terauchi, who came from Korea where he had been governor-general for several years, took the premiership as he would have taken any other executive post. The thunderbolt flashed from a clear sky. The diet was not in session; the country was tranquil; no popular criticism of the government of any importance was heard. So little did the elected House like the change that it immediately passed a vote of no confidence in the Field-Marshal. Okuma did not yield without a struggle. But he yielded. A constitutionally correct recommendation that his successor should be Viscount Kato, foreign minister and head of the majority party, was ignored. The honest Field-Marshal, proclaiming that he was no politician, that the diet was merely a consultative body, that ministerial responsibility to the representatives of the people was a figment, became Prime Minister by imperial appointment practically as he might have become chief of the general staff. No proceeding more subversive of the ordinary conceptions of representative government could be imagined.

If you can picture a Republican governor of the Philippines com-

ing to Washington half-way through a presidential term and displacing a Democratic president without violence or votes or even a speech you can form a rough idea of the problem. It was insoluble in terms of western institutions. To understand it one had to search for Japanese sanctions.

The first adjective that rose to one's lips was "unconstitutional". But neither in law nor practice did Count Terauchi's appointment conflict with the constitution. Why then this political apparatus? Whence came the new Ministry; who sent it? The new Premier had not a majority; not even a party. He said he did not need party or majority. Our facade of representative government looked blank indeed.

The fall of the Okuma Ministry was due to unreported and, in that sense but in no other, secret activities of the Elder Statesmen, or *Genro*. They went to the Emperor—the newspapers significantly called it an "intrusion on the court"—and the Emperor accepted Okuma's reluctant resignation and appointed Terauchi. The *Genro*, if not the gods out of the machine, were the gods behind the machine. Who were the *Genro*—and why?

If the reader will patiently follow the clue which the singular activities of the Elder Statesmen provide, he will find himself on the way to that angle of vision from which Japanese politics can be understood. Those activities furnish the most salient abnormality of the system. Those parts of the political machinery which the Japanese have copied from the West are at best feeble and at worst fraudulent imitations of democracy. But it is never safe to assume that any institution which lives and gets results, as the Japanese system certainly does, is a sham. It would be impossible to understand the Japanese political system without a knowledge of the deep-seated national ideas from which the institution of the Elder Statesmen spontaneously sprang. It may be said that Prince Yamagata is dead, Prince Matsukata in retirement, Prince Saionji very old and weary of the world. My reply is that men must die, that names may change but that the thing itself is a natural and necessary part of Japan's political requirements.

The first explanation of the Elder Statesmen, the one usually offered, is that they were the old friends and advisers of the late Emperor. Admitting this to be true, it is not quite adequate. It was not the old Emperor who was being advised but his son, a man of thirty-four. Further, an advisory function like that usually ascribed to the *Genro* presupposes a request for advice. Only by a political euphemism could it be said that the *Genro* were advisers. They were executives in this case. Their action was that of powerful and predominant interests intervening at their own time and in their own manner to accomplish a policy.

The power of the *Genro* is not only personal because of imperial friendship and official experience but is representative in the sense that its members possessed the confidence of great interests in the nation. The only Elder Statesmen who have exercised actual influence have been men who combined with age and lofty position this representative quality. Prince Yamagata was a Choshu clansman, beloved chief of the great arm of the bureaucracy which comes from this clan. He spent

a lifetime in the innermost circles of power. In 1872, he was Minister of War; in 1878, Chief of the General Staff. For half a century thereafter, he figured in almost every great position—Prime Minister, Home Minister, Minister of War, president of the most important constructive boards which helped to shape new Japan, diplomatic emissary, Commander-in-the-Field, organizer of victory at home, Field-Marshal, President of the Privy Council. Think of the officials and promotions he has made. Think of the fifty years during which an ever-widening circle of soldiers and high officials, mostly clansmen and in sentiment therefore his kinsmen, have looked up to him as the source of their success.

Marquis Inouye was also a Choshu clansman and was associated for many years with the great firm of Mitsui. That gave him something more than the power of age and experience. Prince Matsukata, created prince in 1922, is a Satsuma clansman and the founder of Japan's banking system. Prince Saionji comes from an old family of court nobles but he was head of the political party which for many years, with some short intervals, has commanded the majority of Japanese voters. His promotion to the rank of prince came when his party was in power. Yamagata, Matsukata and Saionji are the three Elder Statesmen who in recent years have taken action when governments were to be changed. It is not a coincidence that each man was the *de facto* representative of some great interest in the state.

The Elder Statesmen represented, in an oriental and therefore perfectly valid way, the army and navy, the bureaucracy, big business, high finance and the political party that usually dominates the elected house. The Japanese build from the family, the social unit. The nation itself is a family and the Elder Statesmen are not only venerated elders but the personification of interests which are conceived of as powerful members of that family.

Henry Ford, General Pershing, Judge Gary and J. P. Morgan represent great interests in the American state but they do not arrive at Washington one morning and put a new president in the White House. Nor does the Japanese constitution provide that a few prominent persons may interfere with the government. Explanation of the powers of the Japanese elders is found in the time-honored political customs of the Japanese people, as modified by the revolution-restoration of 1868. The Japanese as a people are singularly tenacious of their past. Every Japanese newspaper every morning publishes a chapter of a serial story of the days of chivalry. The majority of the plays performed at the popular theaters are historical.

Japan's history practically begins in A. D. 645, with a restoration not unlike that of 1868. It was accompanied, like the latter, by a national renovation through foreign culture, China's civilization furnishing the model for it in 645. The first post-restoration government of 1868-69 was actually modelled on the government created by the reformers of 645. Every nation lives on its past, but none has shown such a vivid consciousness of the past as Japan did when she harked back twelve centuries for a change of government. We should suspect a system of government of immemorial age of being too small for our growing destinies.

The Japanese political system of today is the child of two dissimilar parents—the revolution of 1868 and the impact of western ideas. The convulsion of 1868 is called the Restoration because it brought the emperor back to the forefront of government. It was also a forcible transference of power from the Tokugawa family, which had ruled Japan for two hundred and fifty years, to the clans of Satsuma and Choshu. This power they have held, broadly speaking, ever since. If that were all, the story would be the commonplace one of successful revolt. But the change coincided with the tremendous impact of western civilization, and it was this moral collision that made modern Japan.

If you can imagine the inhabitants of a pastoral middle-western state suddenly confronted with determined and irresistible eruptions from the inhabitants of Tibet you have but a pale picture of the alarm of the Japanese before the incalculable menace of the western approach. Perry's warships naturally seemed more vivid to the Japanese than the benevolent words of his message from President Fillmore. Wherever white men had gone in Asia the power had passed to them. India was British. China, defeated by the British and French, had been forced to open her ports. To punish the murder of a British subject by the followers of the Satsuma clansmen, British warships shelled Kagoshima, the clan's stronghold. Later a combined British, French, American and Dutch squadron laid the forts of the rival clan of Choshu in ruins as punishment for attacks on merchant vessels. Fear of foreign aggression, dread of losing their independence, introduced an entirely new element into the revolution—a movement towards unification of the government as the only defense.

Prince Ito, with three companions, clandestinely journeyed to England to gain the secrets of western civilization and enable Japan to drive the barbarians into the sea. When he saw the barbarians at home, he returned to preach a different gospel. He also learned that, without a centralized government instead of a clan government, Japan could not be strong enough to defend her independence against the West. The result was that the young men who furnished the brains of the revolution and who were to guide the country henceforth, realized the need for a government uniting all elements of the nation.

On April 6, 1868, the aspirations of the new government were embodied in the famous Charter Oath which was put into the mouth of the boy Emperor. The first of the five clauses declared that "government shall be according to public opinion". This must not be read as the expression of a political ideal borrowed from the West. It was a pledge that all the clans would participate in the government—thus to prevent the mere substitution of a Satsuma or a Choshu shogunate for a Tokugawa. There was no idea of representative government in the western sense. That the subservient masses had the right to a voice in government was more revolutionary than any proceeding of the revolution. Fear of the West had caused the movement for displacement of the Tokugawa shogunate to be caught up in a greater movement for unification of the Empire. An attempt to set up an elected parliament on a popular basis must have failed. The leaders of the Restoration were not experimenting with foreign novelties. They

were taking a necessary step towards self-preservation. Their notion of government was a centralized bureaucracy under the ancient throne. They made their words good by summoning immediately in 1869 a Parliament (*kogisho*) of two hundred and seventy-six members, one from each clan. The growth of the representative idea may be seen in the succession of steps which led up to the diet: in 1869, clan parliament; in 1871, nominated council; in 1875, nominated senate; in 1878, elective prefectural assemblies; in 1890, national diet. The clan parliament was not a success and was allowed to become moribund. The method, thereafter, of nominating a small number of selected persons found favor until the constitution came into force and established an elective lower house with strictly limited powers.

We see now how the system came into being. The constitution is ineffective largely because representative assemblies, chosen by popular election, are an advanced and specialized form of democracy, while the Japanese masses are politically immature and their specialization, in social organization, has been along different lines. But if the new institutions, introduced by the revolution, are so feeble, how do we explain the strength and success of new Japan?

A revolution is something like an amputation—what is kept is of more importance than what is cut off. The Japanese added a modern facade to their old building but they did not pull down the structure. The Elder Statesmen, unknown to the constitution and unpossessed of legal power, exercised an authority so traditional that it had become second nature. They ruled because they had always ruled. They derived their authority from sanctions as deeply rooted in the past of the Japanese race as any that we derive from Magna Charta. For the Genro, as a political institution, is a natural growth from the family system and the family system is the basic foundation of Japan.

An understanding of Japan's political spirit is necessary if America's relations with Japan are to remain on the plane of the Washington agreements. But the question has a wide human interest as well. The government of Japan occupies a place of unique importance because it offers the only example of an Asiatic nation which has solved the problem of Asia. Regard, as a political spectacle, the mother continent from which this magazine takes its name. From the Golden Horn to the Yellow Sea, eight hundred million people are of no account in the affairs of the world because they cannot organize themselves. They can neither shut out the West nor can they fit themselves to social and political forms we have worked out in a different environment.

Four eastern nations in our day have engaged in revolution. Japan led the way fifty-five years ago. Within the last dozen years, China, Turkey, and Persia, have attempted to modernize their governments. In the streets of Constantinople, milk-white camels, garlanded with flowers, carried the ballot-boxes in which liberty was enshrined. It was a false dawn. Turkey, China, Persia, badly governed before, have been worse governed since. Japan alone among eastern nations has preserved her independence and has made herself so strong that she is now unassailable. Alone, she has accomplished an immense improvement in the condition of her people—the ultimate standard by which systems of government have to be judged. The Japanese have

almost doubled their numbers; they have far more than doubled their prosperity; they enjoy equality of opportunity as fully and practically as people of the most advanced western countries. But Japan, we are told, only pretended to westernize her politics. Her diet is a sham. Her government is still government by oligarchs and bureaucrats. Yet Japan has succeeded in crossing the bridge; the others have failed. She succeeded because she did not attempt to swallow a mass of institutions for which she was unfitted, but stuck, in essentials, to the system she understood and could operate.

An Earthquake Victim

The more one hears of the Japanese earthquake, the more one realizes its terribly far reaching effects. Among the well known institutions that suffered was Tsuda College in Tokyo, which had all its buildings and equipment destroyed by the fire.

The college was founded in 1900 by Miss Umé Tsuda, who was the youngest of the group of girls sent over with the Iwakura Embassy for study in 1872, and later was the first Japanese student to enter Bryn Mawr College, where she founded a scholarship for Japanese women through which six young women have since studied.

Tsuda College has specialized in the English language and western thought, and until recently was the only institution for women whose graduates received the license as English teachers without the special Government examination. At present it has an enrollment of over 325. Tsuda College graduates are leaders in educational and social work in Japan today.

Miss Anna C. Hartshorne, a Trustee of Tsuda College who is now in the United States seeking aid for this institution, states that ten of the graduates have taken degrees in American colleges, and nine are now studying in the United States. In June, 1923, two of its graduates received their degrees from Vassar College, taking highest honors in the class.

Work is being carried on in temporary barracks, under difficulties and hardships that would daunt almost anyone but a Japanese student. Opportunities for higher education of women in Japan have been limited due to the very small number of institutions open to them. The destruction of Tsuda College is, therefore, all the more keenly felt. In ordinary circumstances the reconstruction could have been undertaken by its supporters in Japan, but they have suffered too much by the great disaster to assume the full burden now. As a private institution it can not obtain aid from the Government.

In these circumstances an effort is being made by a number of Americans to raise the necessary funds for rebuilding,—several members of the Japan Society being among those interested.

Mrs. Roland S. Morris, Room 200, N. E. Corner 20th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., is Chairman of the Tsuda College Permanent Committee; Mr. Alba B. Johnson, 605 Morris Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., is Chairman of the Emergency Committee, and Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Plaza Hotel, New York City, is Chairman of the New York Committee.

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MAY 20 1924



JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

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Edited by
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May, 1924, News Bulletin

The Speech of His Excellency Masanao Hanihara, Imperial Japanese Ambassador to the United States, at the Annual Dinner of the Japan Society on March 10, 1924

In printing the following excerpts from the speech of Ambassador Hanihara, particular attention is called to those paragraphs dealing with "emigration." They have added value and significance in view of the present prominence in the news of Japanese emigration and American immigration policy.

It was eighteen years ago that I knew your Society in its very inception. I know some of the many difficulties that your Society had to encounter in its growth. Through the able and unremitting efforts of your officers, backed by your loyal and enthusiastic support, the Society stands today as one of the most creditable organizations of its kind in this country or elsewhere. It has made, and is making, most wholesome contributions to the growth of better understanding and closer friendship between the two important countries on the Pacific.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Almost a year ago I had the privilege of saying at a luncheon given by your Society that the relations between the two countries had never been better in recent years than they had been since the Washington Conference. I then pointed out that there had at no time been any real conflict of interests between us, and stated that in my opinion there were on the contrary at least three good reasons why our relations should always be good and grow to be still better.

TRADE RELATIONS

I hope you will forgive me if I repeat here the substance of those remarks. The first of those reasons was—and is—that Japan sells to the United States more than she sells to all other countries combined excepting only China, and that Japan is America's best Oriental customer. In fact, Japan's purchases from America amount to more than 90% of the total bought here by all the South American countries combined. In other words, a continued development of the trade relation is not only of great and growing importance to America, but it is a vital necessity to Japan. The second point was that, since the two countries are by God's will, if not by their choice, on one ocean where the currents of two great civilizations meet, they are by duty bound to co-operate and their hearty co-operation can produce nothing but good, not only for themselves, as the leaders of progress in West and East, but for the rest of the world as well. A drifting apart of the two would inevitably bring a check to the onward march of human progress, and for this reason we both owe it to ourselves and to the rest of our human brethren to preserve and promote our friendship and co-operation.

FRIENDSHIP THROUGH SENTIMENT

Lastly, was the sentimental reason. In the precarious years of her national life following the reformation of 1867 my country received innumerable evidences of American good-will and sympathy—wise counsel and friendly help. And during the trying period of reconstruction, of the wrenching loose of the ancient order of things and the sudden re-adjustment to new ideas and environments, it was more upon your Government and people than on others that we leaned, and we were never disappointed. All that history has taken deep root in the grateful minds of the Japanese. You can readily understand, then, that not only do we want no shadow to obscure the happy flow of our traditional relations of friendship, but that we desire to repay in some measure, at every possible opportunity, the lasting debt of gratitude.

EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

Since last May there have been two events that have had, or will have, a very important effect on the relations between our two countries, and each of these events provides one more strong link in the bond of friendship between us. First, the earthquake of September first. That fearful calamity brought forth an instant response of the very best in American character, its genuine sympathy for distress. Today there is hardly a Japanese, even in those remote districts which were wholly unaffected by the disaster, who do not feel a warm thrill at the thought.

Money and materials will soon be spent or consumed, but the spirit and sentiment that provided them will remain.

JAPANESE BOND ISSUE

Next in order, but possibly of equal importance, I place the recent Japanese loan. The success of that business transaction testifies in a most practical way to America's faith in Japan. Bankers and investors

are not unintelligent people, although property has been in some parts of the world an object of violent attack as the source of all the ills and pain that humanity is heir to, and if these conservative people—the bankers and investors, I mean, whose judgment is as a rule sound and reliable—had entertained any misgivings or unfriendliness for Japan, the loan could not have been made.

The success or failure of an international government loan does not primarily depend upon the attractiveness or unattractiveness of the terms offered. The essential factors are first, the credit of the borrowing nation and second, the sentiment of the lending country toward the nation which stands in need of the money. If the American Government and investing public had no trust in, or friendly feeling toward, my country, its Government and people, attractive terms alone could not have made the loan a success. I for one am satisfied that Japan has received friendly consideration in this transaction, and I believe that the bankers, most of whom I understand are members of your Society, who are directly responsible for the successful flotation of this loan, are entitled to the thanks of my country, and perhaps also of yours, for they made of this matter of business an additional lasting bond of mutual advantage which cannot fail to knit the two countries closer. "As a financial matter," said one of the leading New York papers in its editorial the other day, "the Japanese loan is not merely important for its magnitude. As a symbol and agency of enduring peace between the two countries it should be of incalculable importance." I heartily agree with the editor and I believe many of you will agree, also.

Thus, with these two potent additions to the many old but good reasons for friendly co-operation between Japan and America, I cannot help rejoicing in the conviction that we are at the beginning of a new and happy era in our mutual relations. I might say that we are at the dawn of a revival of our good old friendship as expressed in the first article of the first treaty Japan ever made with a Western Power. The article provided:

"There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the Empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places."

EMIGRATION

It is true that there is still pending one important question, which, as I said on former occasions, is the only question likely to provide a cause for anxiety in the otherwise perfectly friendly and happy relations between our two countries. It is in a way a question of treaty rights, but more essentially it is one of elementary principles of international intercourse. In other words it is the question of whether the Japanese as a nation and not as individuals, are entitled to that respect and consideration by other Powers, which they by common consent accord to each other, and which form the basis of amicable intercourse among the nations of the civilized world. With us it is not the question of immigration or emigration as it appears to be commonly understood. As far as

Japan is concerned there is no question of her sending more emigrants to this country. Not only did we declare our intention, at the time of the conclusion of the present commercial treaty of 1911 between your country and mine, to exercise voluntarily control over the coming to this country of our emigrants who are not desired here, but we have been most scrupulously and effectively carrying it out in deed. The facts in the possession of your Government will prove it, in spite of persistent allegation to the contrary. If you choose to restrict your immigration it is your own affair. Another country has no right to complain about it, so long as such restriction is imposed in a manner conformable to the terms of treaties and involves no arbitrary or unfair discrimination against other nations. With Japan the question is not one of expediency—of whether Japan be allowed to send a few hundreds more of her emigrants to this country or not—but one of principle; of whether her self-respect as a nation should be given proper and friendly consideration or not.

JAPANESE RESIDENT HERE

As regards the Japanese who are already residents in this country, the total number of whom in the entire continental United States is, according to your census of 1920, only 111,010, about one in a thousand of your population, the matter is entirely distinct from that of immigration. They have come here largely on your invitation. They have been allowed to come to this country under the treaty and under the law. It is only for the best interests of both countries that they should be given fair and just treatment.

In this connection, if I carefully refrain as I do from alluding to the immigration bill now pending in Congress, you will readily understand the reason why. There are matters which, at times, no representative here of a foreign nation can with propriety discuss publicly or privately except with the appointed authorities.

I think, however, that I can with perfect propriety say to you that with such sure evidences, as I pointed out elsewhere, of confidence and good-will on both sides, I cannot help believing that whatever difference or difficulty may arise between our two countries, it will in the end be composed in a manner fair and satisfactory to all concerned. We in Japan know what your friendship means to us. We have in the past spared no effort to preserve it, and we are now determined to do everything in our power not only to preserve it but to make it even stronger. We have learned, to our comfort, the warmth of the American heart and we feel sure that it is the underlying spirit of justice that ultimately guides your action. We have today too strong a faith in the high sense of reason and justice of the American people to think that they will allow injustice and unfair discrimination—evils expressly denounced in your very Constitution—to exist and to becloud their relations with their friends.

MUTUAL RELATIONS AND THE WORLD

Do you not agree with me that we both owe it not only to ourselves but to the rest of mankind that we should keep our friendship intact

and make it closer, if possible, so that if we cannot give positive and substantial help to others, we may at least give them the moral guarantee of knowing that they have no cause of worry so far as our relations are concerned? In other words, our responsibility is broader than our immediate interests and I am profoundly thankful that we have the opportunity and strength, based on realities, of serving ourselves and the rest of our fellow human beings.

"After all, the main support of peace is understanding. It is a matter of accurate information by one Government and one people about other Governments and other peoples."—PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

Baron Ijuin's Death

In the death of Baron Hikokichi Ijuin, Japan loses a statesman of the first rank. He was born a samurai of Satsuma at Kagoshima, in June, 1864, and died on April 26, 1924 at Tokyo after a brief illness of pneumonia and an affection of the throat. He was a distinguished graduate on the English side of the Law College of the Imperial University at Tokyo in the famous class of 1890, of which class the member best known in this country is Viscount Ishii, now ambassador to France and a power in the League of Nations. Ijuin was what Burke would have called essentially a public creature. He made diplomacy his life work and saw service in London, Vienna, Rome and many parts of China. He was ambassador to Italy during the World War and helped to make the Peace at Versailles. For five years before that, he had been Minister at Peking, a post which because of its difficulty is almost, if not quite, the blue ribbon in the Japanese Foreign Office. His work during the Boxer trouble and the Russo-Japanese War earned him great distinction, and for what he did during the World War and afterwards he received his title as Baron. Ijuin was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Yamamoto Cabinet right after the earthquake. He had all the characteristics of the typical Satsuma man. After a life crowded with achievement, he died before he was sixty. Had he lived, he would have been Prime Minister. That is the way men spoke of him for twenty years past.

An Ancient Seismometer

With the great earthquake which devastated Tokyo and vicinity still fresh in our memory, it may be of interest to be reminded that a very early attempt to record earthquakes by a mechanical contrivance was made in China (A.D. 132) by Chang Heng, a man well known for his literary and scientific ability.

According to an article appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* recently, this ancient instrument for judging the direction of earth movements was shaped like a wine jar, being formed of fine cast copper, eight feet

in diameter and fitted with a dome cover. It was ornamented with ancient characters and reproductions of mountains, turtles, birds, and beasts. Concealed within the jar was the cunningly devised mechanism. An important part of this, apparently, was a control post which could move sideways in any of eight directions. Outside the jar were eight dragons' heads, each holding a copper ball in its mouth. Below each head was a frog with mouth wide open. When there was an earth movement, the shaking of the jar actuated the mechanism. The control post fell in a certain direction and this released one of the copper balls, which would fall from the mouth of the dragon into the mouth of the frog below. The sound of the shaking was high and loud, which would attract the attention of an observer who was thus aroused to know of the earthquake. The mechanism was so arranged, it is said, that only one ball was released, and this from the head of the dragon who was looking in the direction from which the earthquake came.

Japanese House Furnishing

Simple and almost destitute of furniture appears a Japanese room to the Westerner, accustomed to a richly furnished and apparently crammed apartment. Arranging and decorating the interior of a Japanese house, however, are the result of long study, laborious care, and patient practice. It really deserves to be treated as an art. Every useful article or decorative object reflects the highly developed artistic taste of the people; and the placing of each in its proper place, and in a manner suitable to the particular occasion, requires more than an amateur's skill. Associated with such arrangements are rites and ceremonials well-nigh religious in their character.

TEA CEREMONY; FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

The method of furnishing a room, as followed by the present-day Japanese, dates back to the period of the Ashikaga regime (1338-1568 A.D.), when the tea ceremonial began to be practiced by the cultured class. There is no doubt that it has a close connection with the rites of the tea ceremonial and the art of flower-arrangement. These two forms of refinement have a deep esthetic significance as also has the art of house-furnishing.

HARMONY AND CONTRAST

First of all, one should learn that the most scrupulous attention is required in the selection of different colors, forms and character of articles to be displayed, so as to impart to the room harmony, agreeable blending and beauty of contrast. A dark bordered scroll is not to be hung on a dark wall, or a white one on a white wall. A household shrine, which plays an essential role in the arrangement of the interior of a Japanese home, should be set up in gold, silver, amber, unpainted wood, or some transparent, colorless substance, inasmuch as it must be made to appear as pure and clean as possible, in order to fit it for the consecration to deities or departed spirits of ancestors. White is also a symbol of purity and sanctity; hence it constitutes the chief part in the decoration of a funeral hall.

CHANGES OF FURNITURE

All movable furniture has to be changed as much as possible with the change of season. Articles exciting a gay, buoyant feeling are preferred for Spring; those arousing a cool, refreshing sense are selected for Summer; things calling forth the sense of innocence and courage are put up for Autumn; and objects causing the feeling of warmth and comfort are shown for Winter.

White walls and white-wood furniture and unpainted shrines are regarded as effective for securing brilliancy and magnificence. These make a room lighter and thus add cheerfulness and happiness to the home. Black objects, on the other hand, are gloomy and cheerless. But to the Japanese nothing appears so effective for readily causing a feeling of solemnity and gravity as does a black object. It is therefore used in ceremonial observances requiring a stiff formality and strict adherence to prescribed rites. Ceilings with linings of black, black-framed sliding screen doors, and black-edged mats give a serious, impressive aspect to a room.

WALL DECORATIONS

As to hanging framed pictures or calligraphs, it is not thought good taste to display more than three such objects within an eight-mat apartment. (A standard mat is 5' 8" x 2' 10".) When more than one are shown they should not be all pictures, nor all calligraphs, but the two should be shown intermingled. Places for them may be selected so that they will get a good light, although the general rule is that they should be hung on the wall opposite the dais or raised platform that is located at one end of the main room.

These objects complete the room-furnishing of a Japanese house. For visitors, small cushions, usually of a square shape, are supplied—one for each guest. A fire-box containing lighted charcoal in Winter or a tiny smoking box or tray for Summer months, is brought out as occasion demands.—From *The Tourist*, issued by the Japan Tourist Bureau.

Characteristics

Love of flowers is an inborn characteristic of Japanese and during the varying seasons they spend much time in the gardens and under the arbors, enjoying their fragrant beauty.

The art of entertaining as practiced by the "geisha" is the result of long and arduous study in music and dancing.

The Japanese kitchen, while not equipped like those of the west, excels in cleanliness.

The family is the first consideration in Japan; the individual is of secondary importance.

Exhibition of Japanese Color Prints

Members of the Japan Society interested in Japanese Color Prints may recall the fine exhibition of beautiful Japanese figure prints from Moronobu to Toyokuni exhibited last year by members of the Grolier Club at its gallery, 47 East 60th Street, New York. There is now another splendid opportunity afforded art lovers to see another exhibition of color prints at the same galleries, arranged in the most artistic manner. Although the total number of prints is not large, it is probably the most beautiful print exhibition held for many years.

The exhibition is specially devoted to landscape, flower, and bird subjects by the well-known Ukiyoe artists, such as Utamaro, Koriusai, Kuniyoshi, Hokusai, Hiroshige and others.

In general, the prints exhibited are of artistic quality of design, are in perfect condition, have charm of color, and are excellent in composition. All in all the prints are of a kind such as collectors speak of as "prizes".

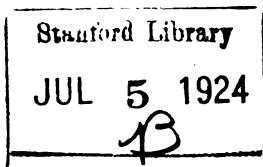
Landscape, flower and bird subjects by Koriusai, two white herons at sunset, and the silver world by Utamaro are very rare. And there are many notable prints by Hiroshige, such as catalog No. 90, Twilight Snow at Kambara; No. 109, Evening Rain at Azuma; No. 111, Autumn Moon on the Tama River; No. 105, Moonlight Mist at Miyanokoshi. These are remarkably beautiful and fine impressions. Other prints by the same artist are equally important and rare items. There are a few Surimono, No. 78, Gytoku Salt Beach; No. 79, the Bay of Matsudo; No. 80, Maple tree at Kaianji; No. 81, Hagidera in Autumn, are all fine impressions and extremely rare—prints that will not soon be forgotten by those who see them.

The showing of attractive prints by Hokusai are also of the kind that make a strong appeal to collectors. No. 19, Fuji in Clear Weather at Dawn; No. 34, Cormorant Fishers; No. 36, The Great Wave at Kanagawa, are popular in subject. No. 44, Surimono by Hokkei, Lovers Boating, is extremely beautiful and is one of the gems.

It is difficult to single out prints for special comment. However, there is print No. 120, Oji Fox Fire, an exceedingly fine impression. Above, on the wall, there is the same subject (but a poor impression) for comparison, as well as for the educational advantages to be gained in displaying the two together.

Color prints in such quality, especially so many fine exhibits, are seldom to be found except in a few museums and it is therefore a good opportunity for lovers of Japanese art to see not only some of the best Japan has produced, but also the finest impressions of the best prints. The exhibition will remain open until the end of May, and the Grolier Club has generously opened the exhibition room free of charge.

An illustrated catalogue of this exhibition, edited by Mr. Louis V. Ledoux, a member of the Japan Society, can be secured through the members of the Club. The catalogue will be found of great value to admirers of color prints.



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June, 1924, News Bulletin

Japan's Foreign Policy

The sympathetic attitude generally adopted by the vernacular press of China toward Japan, following the action of the American Congress regarding immigration, is evoking a widespread interest in the latter country. The *Japan Advertiser* in an editorial states that this attitude should not be overlooked or discounted in any consideration of the relations between the two countries. Several of the leading Japanese journals are urging the Government, and the people as well, to do all possible to foster this growing spirit of friendliness toward Japan on the part of China. Only in the more radical and sensational publications is there an open discussion of a racial conflict with the white race, an idea deplored, even scouted, by those who utter it, but there is strong emphasis on the importance of Japan and China acting in unison to prevent any measures which result, intentionally or otherwise, in racial discrimination.

CHINA-JAPAN INTERESTS VITAL

The cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy is China. Japan could better afford to sacrifice all other interests before giving up her present and her contemplated co-operation with China in an economic and diplomatic way. The old militaristic idea of political dominance of China by Japan seems to have largely disappeared, along with certain other views long held by the powerful military bureaucrats who have so often dictated to the Foreign Office in the past but who have frequently lost in recent years when swords were crossed with the constantly growing power of the business and commercial "Genro" of Japan.

The fundamental importance of co-operation in one form or another with China has too often been overlooked or not given sufficient consideration by Americans and others attempting to evaluate and judge Japanese motivation and probable future activity. An understanding of Japan's foreign policy without an understanding of the intertwining interests in China is impossible.

ANGLO-SAXON RELATIONS

Up to and including the present, Tokyo's second major foreign policy has been co-operation with the Anglo-Saxon nations, particularly the United States, because of the tremendous commercial and financial interests involved and for the reason that active American antagonism would seriously affect Japan's policy toward China.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY

There is a minor section of Japanese official opinion that has believed that Japan would profit more by substituting co-operation with Russia and with Germany for the present co-operation with the Anglo-Saxon peoples. When the earthquake struck Japan on September first, there were some people of the opinion that the Tokyo Government was being seriously urged from influential quarters to re-orient its whole foreign policy on this basis. Such a plan seemed ridiculous at the time and it still seems so from the viewpoint of the business world abroad, unless it be remembered that potentially China is far more vital to Japan than is any other market or source of the latter nation's imperatively needed raw materials. In addition, there is the fact that the recent American immigration legislation threatens to make active co-operation between Japan and the United States more difficult than in the past.

The questions outstanding between Japan and Russia are much simpler of solution than are the questions between Russia and any of the major Powers of the West save the United States. German influence has always been strong in Japan.

JAPAN'S FAITH IN THE UNITED STATES

It would be most decidedly premature to say that any such action is being officially contemplated; but undoubtedly the scheme must be finding lodgment in the thoughts of the Government as an alternative measure in case Japan finds it impossible to continue her old American policy advantageously, a course undoubtedly preferred by a great majority of the officials of the Japanese Government, as evidenced by the reluctance to make the slightest statement that would have an adverse effect in the United States and to restrain, as far as possible, public and press utterances of Japanese that might prove detrimental to the friendship existing between the two nations.

It would be difficult from a psychological standpoint for Japan to turn toward Russia, her enemy of the past. It would be easier to continue in the friendship with the United States if that nation is but willing to make it a friendship of equality, in which each gives as well as receives. The faith of the Japanese in international morality and idealism has been concentrated in America, and now they are dazed because their faith seems to have been misplaced. They are eagerly anxious to have it re-established, which is in reality the most important phase of the whole problem. America stands to sacrifice a priceless moral leadership or to regain it by reversing her official action. If America fails Japan, then Japan must of necessity turn

elsewhere in an attempt to strengthen her international position, but it is with the United States that she would prefer to work in harmony and equality.

(Summary of an editorial in the *Japan Advertiser* of April 26.)

Japan's Railways Praised

Mr. H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, who recently toured the Orient, is quoted in the *Japan Advertiser* as saying, concerning the management and operation of railways in Japan: "In my experience in traveling in Japan I have found railway conditions highly satisfactory. The trains run on schedule, the equipment is clean and comfortable and of the most modern type. I am pleased to observe that the authorities are electrifying the service by degrees. They have copied and incorporated several American ideas regarding railway management and adapted them to local conditions admirably. . . . I was much interested to find out that the Government railways depend largely on passenger traffic for revenue. In Japan about 70 per cent of the business is passenger traffic and the other 30 per cent freight. In America the situation is reversed. . . . I am informed also that the Japanese are great travellers considering the smallness of the country as compared with America."

Bushido and Ju Jitsu

Some recent writers on Japan have criticized the use of *Bushido* (The Warrior's Path, or The Knightly Way) by Dr. Nitobe, who used this term as the title of one of his books. They say the word was coined for a merely literary purpose, that the term did not exist in native conversation or writing, and is not to be found in the older dictionaries, native or foreign, and that the whole idea and setting in literature is an idealization, etc.

To all this Dr. William Elliot Griffis, a recognized authority on things Japanese, takes exception. The thing existed, he states, for as in all ancient life custom antedates written law. He saw the life in actual operation in the far interior; and there wrote the introduction to Dr. Nitobe's book, *Bushido*, a score of years ago.

There were several other new verbal coinages after the entrance of foreigners to Japan and the making of treaties. Ju-Jitsu was early unknown by that name. Dr. Griffis recognized that it was not wrestling but something quite different, and he was the first foreigner to refer to it, describing it in his book, *The Mikado's Empire*.

What Japan borrowed from western nations has often been told, even with exaggeration. A good catalogue could be made of the things and ideas which Americans transferred from Japan.

Notice to Our Readers

The publication of the NEWS BULLETIN will be discontinued until September.

Jinrikisha Boy, No. 18

When we meet and deal with foreign people we may open the way to misunderstanding even about ordinary events of everyday life. But when each understands the other's point of view, differences are quickly adjusted, and the better understanding that results may have more far-reaching effects than the temporary feeling of satisfaction. Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley, a member of the Japan Society, relates some experiences that clearly show how important it is to know the "how" and the "why" of what the other fellow thinks.

The final appreciation of what at first appeared to be an almost impossible annoyance led to a much happier visit in Japan.

The following of an American custom almost spoiled the day in Japan.

Let us keep these things in mind in our international relations.

A REMNANT OF FEUDALISM

When I told the manager of my hotel that I intended making a prolonged stay in Kyoto and should like to engage a jinrikisha with a reliable boy by the week, I had no idea that I was entangling myself in the meshes of a lingering feudalism. The manager gave me no intimation of the complexities that were to ensue. He merely bowed profoundly—being as yet unwesternized—and said that No. 18 would have the honor of serving me.

No. 18 was lithe and active, but he looked very young. While I hesitated, doubting his strength, he shook out the rug, rearranged it deftly on the seat, and then turned to me with such a frank and friendly smile that I could only smile in return and yield myself to whatever he might have of strength and endurance.

We started off briskly and all went well so long as we were on the level, but Kyoto is a city of hills and so it happened that the rest of the party had often to wait while Eighteen and I tacked laboriously upward. I told the manager that evening that while I regretted to lose so pleasant and obliging a boy I should have to ask for one who was stronger. The manager smiled and bowed, but the next morning Eighteen was waiting for me as cheerfully as though I had insisted upon having him and no other.

We spent a second day together and our adventures convinced me that not only did I need a stronger boy, but that it would add materially to my comfort if one could be found who could understand a little English. I asked the manager when he came to help me divest myself of the rugs and wraps, which the March winds had made necessary, whether any of his boys could speak my language, and when he answered, "Several of them," I told him to be sure and keep one of them for me the next day. He smiled and bowed, but it was Eighteen who greeted me in the morning and announced by pantomime that he was ready for whatever the day might bring forth.

That evening I went to the jinrikisha boys in their shelter by the courtyard gate and asked for one who could speak English. A sturdy young fellow stepped forward and taking favorable note of his muscles I told him I should want him the next morning and every morning for an indefinite time. He smiled and bowed and I went to dinner with a cheerful heart. The next morning I rose early to plan the day's trip with my new boy, but Eighteen answered my call, his friendly face proclaiming his readiness to take me wherever I should point the way.

For several days I tried all my resources of persuasion and argument to get the boy I had chosen, or any boy who could understand a little English and be equal to the Kyoto hills. The manager would bow, but produce Eighteen. The jinrikisha boys at the shelter would bow, but all would stand aside for Eighteen whenever I appeared. At last I gave up the struggle, but happening to meet a Japanese acquaintance one day I stopped and told him of my troubles. I asked him if there were any good reason why I had to keep a boy, who, while pleasant and obliging, did not suit me, and if there were any reason, good or bad, why the manager should persistently ignore my request for a boy who could understand English. My acquaintance was deeply concerned. He lamented that I should be inconvenienced, but, yes, there was a reason; in fact, by saying simply that I wanted a boy by the week, I had involved myself in the intricacies of the Japanese feudal system. Not, he hastened to add, that there was any longer a feudal system; it had been abolished years ago by imperial decree. But old customs are hard to break, and the real truth of the matter was that Eighteen belonged to me and I belonged to Eighteen so long as I should stay in Kyoto. In Tokyo, he added, one would not run up against any such remnants of feudalism, but in Kyoto old customs still lingered. The new competitive system had not supplanted the old feudal relations between employer and employee, and should I spend the rest of my life in Kyoto, Eighteen would continue to be my boy, and we should grow old together.

Only an American, brought up in the extreme of individualism, accustomed to discharge his employees, or be left by them, on the slightest pretext, or no pretext at all, can fully appreciate the charm of a feudal tie, and as soon as I understood the nature of the bond between Eighteen and myself I would not have exchanged him for the strongest runner nor the most accomplished linguist among all the jinrikisha boys in Japan. My new and unexpected viewpoint emphasized his many good qualities. His slim body might lag on a hillside, but his spirit was never weary. Morning, noon and night he was ready, and his smiling face never clouded, no matter how long the journey. He kept his jinrikisha spotless. The white canvas slippers to cover my defiling feet, should I desire to visit a temple, were never forgotten, and on the occasional sharp and windy days that came to Kyoto in March, a hot water-bottle nestled under the rug that covered my pampered western feet.

A VISITOR AT AN ANCIENT BUDDHIST TEMPLE

By a fortunate chance, I had arrived in Kyoto in time to see a great national pilgrimage to its historic shrines, a pilgrimage that is held but twice a century. Every hour of the day brought hundreds of faithful Buddhists into the sacred city. Many came by train, stepping fresh and eager from comfortable cars; many more, foot-sore and weary, had walked from mountain provinces whose ancient villages had never echoed to the whistle of a railway engine. These walked in companies led by the village priest, their wooden sandals suspended from their shoulders, their garments tucked up to their knees to protect them from the dust of the highways.

Eighteen and I went to see the great procession of priests and acolytes that opened the services of the pilgrimage. As my eyes followed the lines of gorgeously robed priests and the crowds that surged around them it came to me that I was a part of a spectacle whose like had never been seen in Japan and in all probability would never again gladden the hearts of the worshippers of Buddha. Fifty years before there had been no railways to bring such throngs to the sacred city, and by another fifty years the paternal government of Japan would doubtless have forbidden all pilgrimages for sanitary reasons. Already it had been found necessary to prohibit one of the pilgrims' most cherished privileges. Huge placards near the temples announced that in the interests of the public health it was forbidden to kiss the sacred images. The simple country folk whom I delighted to follow from shrine to shrine, read the placards with wondering eyes, and I saw more than one worshipper in pilgrim dress glance furtively around and then press hasty but reverent lips upon the miracle-working image.

I soon began to wonder whether my feudal tie with Eighteen did not extend to some others who served me daily. There certainly seemed to be a bond between the head-waiter and myself. He knew a few English words and every morning when I entered the dining room, he would conduct me with much ceremony to my chair, inquire solicitously about the state of my health, and then linger to ask whether I had seen this or that interesting place or event. There was one ceremony connected with the pilgrimage which I in common with all the guests in the hotel ardently desired to see. The High Priest was to conduct a service with full Buddhistic ritual in the largest temple in Kyoto, and the report was current that no foreigners would be admitted to this service inasmuch as several who had tried to buy their way in with the offer of a hundred yen had been scornfully repulsed. Money cannot buy everything in Japan; in fact, the longer one stays in that country the more one realizes the limitations to what we in the western world are prone to believe all powerful. I remember being once in a crowded car on an over-full train. The so-called "drawing-room" was vacant and several of the uncomfortable passengers demanded the use of it, but the conductor refused them all on the ground that he was not authorized to sell it. Finally, an Englishman, offered a fancy price for the coveted space and showed the conductor his card in proof of his importance and of his ability to pay. The conductor glanced carelessly at the card and seemed not the least bit interested. He merely repeated that he was not authorized to sell the space. The Englishman turned to me and said, "This is the first time in my life that my title backed by my money has failed to get what I wanted."

Knowing thus the limitations of money in Japan, I was astonished when the head-waiter asked if I should like to go to the great ceremony. "I should like to go very much indeed," I answered, and in my crude western way I added, "How much will it cost?" He gave me a glance that savored strongly of condescension and pity and I understood that it was only his feudal loyalty that restrained him from telling me how rude I was and how very western to put everything on a financial basis, but all he said was "Meant kindly," and then I saw that he was offering me a ticket to the coveted ceremony. It appeared that he had a

near relative in the service of the temple and this relative would see to it that I should be admitted on the ticket he gave me, a ticket which was most imposing, being a colored print of the procession of priests and fully half a yard square.

The day of the ceremony was clear and bright, but knowing from experience the deadly chill of the temples in which no artificial heat is ever permitted, I carried my rug with me instead of leaving it as usual with Eighteen. The guide who met me and whom I took to be the head-waiter's influential relative, led me through a side door to a place near the grand altar where to my surprise there was a camp chair ready for me. As I settled myself on the welcome chair two Japanese ladies came through the door behind the altar and knelt down near me. The one who walked first wore a most wonderful kimono of deep blue silk brocaded with gold chrysanthemums. Observing that my eyes followed the blue kimono my guide, who remained near me, leaned over my shoulder and whispered, "The lady in blue belongs to the Imperial family. She is a sister of the Crown Princess."

But the robe of the princess, rare and beautiful though it was, paled before the gorgeous garments of the priests who filed slowly into the temple and sank on their knees on the polished floor. There were hundreds of them, thousands more probably, for the temple was vast and the kneeling priests filled it from wall to wall, lighting up the perfumed dimness with the shimmer of silk and cloth of gold. A group of musicians stationed themselves near the wide doors. They carried wind instruments of strange shapes from which they evoked stranger tones. The venerable High Priest entered last, and kneeling in the center of the throng began a monotonous chant to which the priests boomed an antiphonal chorus.

The chant went on and on, the wind instruments wailed, the priest intoned the name of Buddha, and the chill of the temple penetrated to my very bones. I did not dare leave my conspicuous seat, but as my teeth began to chatter and I thought of the unpleasantness of having pneumonia in Kyoto, I pulled up the rug with which I had wrapped my feet and drew it around my shoulders. Swathed like a mummy, I listened to another hour of the chant, and then the High Priest arose, and preceded by the musicians and a throng of acolytes, walked slowly out of the temple. There was a rustle of silk and the priests followed in solemn rows. The princess and her companion vanished and I followed my guide to the side door where I had entered. As I stood waiting for Eighteen, my guide turned to me and said bitterly, "Madam, you have seriously offended our customs." I was startled. "I am so sorry," I said, "what did I do?" "You wrapped your rug about you," he answered, "and you ought to have known by this time that cloaks and wraps are not permitted in sacred places." "But I was so cold," I replied. He brushed my words aside contemptuously. "I was cold," he said, "the princess was cold. But she did not profane the temple with a wrap." I apologized profusely, but it was plain that my offense was unpardonable. The jinrikisha boys must have heard of it and spoken of it among themselves for when Eighteen tucked me up in the offending rug his eyes were full of respectful reproach.

(Other experiences of Mrs. Oakley will be given in a later Bulletin.)

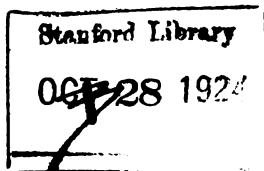
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There can be no doubt whatever as to the safety of travel in Japan, the temporary confusion brought about by the recent disaster having been remedied by a complete restoration of order in all spheres of activity. As a matter of fact, parties of a very large size travel through the country, with the exception of a small district devastated by the recent earthquake, with the usual facilities and pleasure. If the work of restoration continues at the present rapid rate, reconstruction in the devastated area will be more speedily effected than was at first expected.

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If you wish to make your visit to Japan a complete success, do not fail to make use of the service which the Japan Tourist Bureau offers you. The Japan Society, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City, will give you a letter of introduction to the Bureau.



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October, 1924, News Bulletin

A Tribute to Roosevelt

Of the Ministers making up the Japanese Cabinet at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, Admiral Count Yamamoto, later a Premier, is the sole survivor. As Minister of the Navy, he was, of course, in most intimate touch with all phases of the war.

Commenting on Dr. Tyler Dennet's recent statement made at the Williamstown Institute about the existence of a secret agreement between Japan and America at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, Count Yamamoto is quoted in *The Japan Advertiser* as saying that he cannot recall the experience of the Russo-Japanese War without the great figure of the late President Roosevelt looming large over the horizon of his memory. "It was my good fortune to meet him several times," remarked the statesman, "and the deep impression his great personality left on me remains as vivid and fresh today as it was twenty years ago. Mr. Roosevelt is one of the greatest men who adorns the pages of modern history. Few men whom I have met have exceeded him in broadness of vision, in farsightedness, in purity of ideals, in genuineness of statesmanship and in decision of character."

"Although he did not have much experience in the real war, his knowledge of military and naval matters was very accurate and extensive," continued the Count. "I very frankly exchanged views with him on several important problems in which Japan and the United States were then involved. He showed himself sincerely sympathetic with Japan's position."

SYMPATHETIC AND PEACEFUL NATURE

"President Roosevelt's attitude toward Japan at the time of the Russo-Japanese War was inspired by a far nobler motive than mere friendly sympathy with one of the belligerent parties. Certainly he, and Americans in general, sympathized with the Japanese, but the motive that governed his actions all through the war was his love of world

peace and a broad and deep sympathy with bleeding humanity. His whole effort during the war was concentrated to limiting the field of hostilities to the narrowest possible sphere; to allow the least possible number of nations and persons to become involved in it; and, finally, to shorten the duration of the war. He feared that if that war were to have continued indefinitely, other nations of the world would have become more acutely divided, according to the direction of their sympathies, with one side or the other; the feeling of hostility more sharply intensified and some unexpected development take place. With such an apprehension, he looked for the earliest opportunity to make peace before the honor and 'face' of either was entirely crushed.

"The first opportunity was after the fall of Port Arthur and before the battle of the Japan Sea, when Russia's Baltic fleet was still voyaging to the Far East and when Mukden was still strongly defended by the armies under General Kuropatkin. But various circumstances intervened and kept him from carrying out his great design till half a year later, which is to say, the middle of 1905.

A WELL-CONCEIVED PLAN

"Mr. Roosevelt worked for this humanitarian purpose in his capacity as President of the United States, as a private citizen of America, and as a member of the human race. He threw the whole weight of his influence into this affair. He left no stone unturned in order to bring his great effort to a successful termination, to restore peace, and to lay the foundation of Far Eastern peace on a steady footing and to prevent the world from being set on fire. He moved with a cold calculation and on a well-conceived plan, under the inspiration of noble emotions such as inspire a great thinker in serious moments. Indeed, all mankind, no less than the Japanese and Russians, has ample reason to be grateful to him for his undaunted and untiring exertions for the cause of humanity. He went always to the point and never failed to produce the result for which he aimed.

"To the men who knew him and the way he worked, the successful termination of that war which threatened to drag on much longer is no wonder at all. It was bound to come out that way. It could not have been otherwise. Through the whole course of the event, the one point about which we should be especially grateful to this great man is the fact that we could fight this war without being interfered with by other Powers. This means a great deal and, moreover, such an example is very rare in modern history. Look at the example of the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Turkish War. The victors were each time deprived of the prize of their efforts by the intervention of other Powers. The fact that other Powers were kept from interfering in the Russo-Japanese War was due solely to the thoughtful but invincible attitude taken by President Roosevelt," concluded Count Yamamoto. "Without his mediation for the broad cause of humanity, the world might have gone through a far more disastrous experience than was actually the case at that time. We shall, indeed, never forget the noble deed of this great man as long as we have history to write and to read."

Names of Royalty

In answer to a query appearing in *The New York Herald* as to the two "names" used by Japanese royalty, Dr. William Elliot Griffis (well-known authority on Japan and the Orient, many of whose articles have appeared in this Bulletin from time to time) replied:

"Unlike any European royal line, that of Japan has no family name. It is the surest proof of the great antiquity of the Mikado's ancestry. He is not, as our Lowell says, one

'whose slow blood crawls,
. . . from some victor in a border brawl,'

for the imperial line in Japan antedates any in the world. Hence the archaic simplicity of personal names as *Mutsu-hito* (meek or peaceful man) of the great Emperor who ruled from 1867 to 1912, *Yoshi-hito* (good man)—the present Emperor. Even the Prince Regent has the word *hito*, supposed to mean in derivation *light bearer* as well as *man*. *Miya* means a shrine or temple and comes down from the days when the Mikado was deemed a god, one of the heavenly line of rulers. *Miya* is not a name but a title. All offspring of the Emperor are entitled to *miya*, the qualifying word referring in olden times to the place of the Shinto shrine. Even the imperial palace, where the Emperor resides, is a *miya*."

RELIGIOUS RITES

"It is well to remember that the first Protestant Christian convert was baptized only sixty years ago, in 1864; the first church organized March 10, 1872, and the Mikado (now the Emperor) as late as 1869 was fumigated to purify him from contamination after his first interview with a foreign envoy in Tokyo. Public edicts providing for death or imprisonment of all Christian believers were once read all over the country, and even in 1870-72.

"It speaks well for the capacity and will of the Japanese that now, and for two generations past, there has been full freedom of conscience.

"Nor need one forget that four or five great American teachers—virtually forgotten at home during our civil war—had the whole country of Japan to themselves from 1859 to 1870. These men and women taught the lads who became statesmen, editors, diplomats and even premiers."

Earthquake Disturbances

The number of earthquakes felt in Japan since the disastrous one of September a year ago total 1,498 up to the middle of August, according to a report of the Central Meteorological Observatory. Of this number, afterquakes of the great earthquake of 1923 totaled 1,298 up to the end of that year. All these quakes were felt in Tokyo, but if the earthquakes that occurred in the Kwanto district are included, the number is increased to 2,360.

New Species of Fish Found

Many varieties of white fishes, which also are blind, are reported to have been found in a large cave in a mountain region of Japan. The fishes are of unusual size and resemble carp, catfish and eels. They are difficult to catch. It is reported that this is the first time white fishes have been found in Japan.

Golden Water Well Drying Up

The Golden Water Well in the compound of the Imperial Palace is reported to be drying up for the first time since the establishment of the old Edo castle on that site. Dr. Fujiwara of the Weather Bureau investigated the well but is unable to explain the phenomenon. He says it may be the result of a change in the soil due to the earthquake of September a year ago.

The water in the well is colder than that in any other in Tokyo; in fact it is so cold that one cannot keep his hand in it for more than a minute. During the severest droughts of the past there has always been water in the Golden Water Well.

Women to Replace Men

Authorities of the Department of Communications have come to the conclusion that women are better natured than men, therefore better fitted to act as clerks at the windows of post offices in Japan. This decision has been reached after the receipt of numerous complaints from post office patrons about the unkind attitude of men clerks.

Not only will disputes with patrons be eliminated with women at the windows, but expenses reduced, say the wise officials.

The Money Tree

Money did grow on trees, a fact—says *The Wall Street Journal*—which can be proved by students of Japanese history, because the leaves of the Ginkgo, a species of pine, were used for money by rulers of the land of the Rising Sun. The Ginkgo, peculiar in that it does not bear needles like other conifers and that it bears leaves every year instead of every three years, in which manner pines grow needles, has, unlike other leaves, no midrib. As the Ginkgo leaf ages it becomes like leather. This, combined with the fact that it has no midrib makes it wear well. When the great military leaders of the ninth to fifteenth century desired money they plucked the leaves of the Ginkgo and punched them with various designs, such as half moons and stars, to denote the denomination of the money. Ginkgo trees those days were carefully guarded and stealing the leaves was punishable with immediate death.

News Items

It was recently noted in the *Japan Advertiser* that Dr. Yuzo Tsubouchi has, after a decade's interval, consented to resume his lectures on Shakespeare at Waseda University. These lectures are regarded by the Empire as a national treasure.

The establishing of a radio broadcasting company in Tokyo is expected to be authorized by the middle of October, and broadcasting may be commenced before the end of this year.

It is said that a bride for Sub-Lieutenant Prince Chichibu, second Imperial son, will be selected before the end of this year.

There are now forty more cinema houses in Tokyo and vicinity than before the earthquake. Applications have been received for the construction of 26 additional houses.

Motor cars in Tokyo now number over 10,400, which is nearly three times the pre-quake figure. Osaka has 3,500 cars, and Kyoto 1,200.

The latest returns put Tokyo City's population at 1,741,500, which is a decrease of nearly 300,000 as compared with the pre-earthquake figure. On the other hand, the population in other parts of Tokyo Prefecture has increased more than 320,000.

Osaka City contemplates amalgamating adjacent towns and villages next spring, thereby increasing its population to 2,000,000 and becoming the largest city in Japan, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

Grolier Club Print Catalogue Available

Members of the Japan Society are informed that the catalogues in two volumes, by Mr. Louis V. Ledoux, of the recent remarkable exhibitions of Japanese prints at the Grolier Club—one of figure pieces from Moronobu to Toyokuni, and the other of landscape prints, bird and flower pieces, and surimono—can be obtained for them, so long as the supply lasts, by Mr. Dunbar at the office of the Japan Society at the published price of \$15 for the set. These catalogues are illustrated by more than forty reproductions of important prints, including some that have never been reproduced elsewhere, and, both for the information they give and their literary interest, are of peculiar value to all lovers of Japanese prints, as well as collectors.

Deepest Place in Ocean

What may form the center of a serious seismic disturbance in the future has been located by the naval survey ship *Manshu*, attached to the Yokosuka Naval Station, at sea bottom just 35 miles off Boshu district, it was announced by the Yokosuka naval authorities recently. The *Manshu* is assigned to the duty of making a survey of the coast facing the Pacific, more particularly along the coast where last year's earthquake caused serious damage.

While conducting a survey off Choshi, near Lake Kasumigaura, the *Manshu* passed over a "deep". On closer survey it was found that neighboring waters were the deepest in the world. Heretofore the deepest bottom was believed to be east of the Philippines where the sea is 9,688 meters, but the new bottom found off Boshu is more than 9,700 meters. A steep precipice exists in the water and if this precipice collapses, a more serious earthquake may take place in Kwanto district, it is said.

The survey ship also found a volcano, double Mount Fuji in height, in the sea off Cape Ushio in Kii province facing the Pacific and an eruption of this submarine volcano may cause trouble in the Kwansai district. The matter was reported at once to the Seismological Department in the Tokyo Imperial University.

It is expected that an investigation will soon be started by Dr. Imaura, seismological authority of the University, on the reported discovery of the precipice off Boshu district.

"Japan's Place in the World"

Members who recall the interesting talk on "Mt. Fuji" given by Professor Frederick Starr, formerly of the University of Chicago, before the Society two years ago, and those who did not then hear this well-known world traveller and observer will be glad to know that another opportunity will be afforded them.

Under the auspices of the Committee on Literature and Art, Dr. Starr will address the Society on "JAPAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD" at the Engineering Societies Building, Saturday afternoon, October 25, at three o'clock. In his address he will begin with the period of seclusion and trace step by step to the period of 1918 when Japan was one of the "Big Five" at the Peace Conference in Paris. He will speak also of Japan's outlook.

The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and admission will be free to members and their guests.

To Prospective Travellers

Japan, though undergoing many changes of a political, social, and even a physical, nature, is nevertheless unchanging in her attitude towards foreign visitors. As in the past, she stands ready to welcome them cordially to her shores, to share with them the beauty and charm with which Nature has endowed her, to learn more of their culture and to reveal to them something of her own.

It has come to our knowledge that rumors are current abroad to the effect that, on account of the recently enacted American Exclusion Law, it is not safe for foreigners to travel in Japan. Such rumors are entirely groundless. We may confidently state that not a single resident or visiting foreigner has been molested or insulted. In fact, some foreign residents, when asked whether they had observed any change in the people's behavior towards them, replied that the only noticeable difference was that they were treated even more courteously than before.

Consequently, those contemplating a visit to Japan may come, confident that they will be well received by people in general, and we in particular will do our utmost to make the travel of our foreign visitors as pleasant and comfortable as possible.

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU.

Head Office:
Tokyo, Japan.

Plan Your Spring Trip Now!

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A Distinctive Part of Correct Japanese Dress

No doubt every visitor to Japan has noticed the small circular crest worn on the clothes of Japanese, but probably few realize the almost infinite number of devices which this custom demands. Every Japanese above the class of laborer possesses at least one garment adorned with a crest, for it would be as impossible for him to attend any formal function without a *mon-tsuki*, as it would be for an Englishman to appear in a drawing room wearing a bathrobe.

In the case of a man, this formal garment is known as a *haori* (black silk coat) on which five crests appear in white—one at the back of the neck, one on each breast and one on each sleeve. On less formal occasions, men wear *haori* with three crests only—at the back of the neck and on the sleeves.

Formal dress for women is also marked with five *mon*, or crests, in the same position as those on the men's coats; but, as it is as great a breach of etiquette for a woman to wear a *haori* at a formal function as it is for a man not to, her crests appear on her dark colored *kimono*.

MANY CRESTS INHERITED

In many families the crests have been handed down from generation to generation, although it is not compulsory even in these instances that every member of the family use the same crest. The Imperial Family uses two, the universally known sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum and the paulownia crest. Therefore it is illegal for anyone other than a member of the Royal House to use these devices. In most families there are at least two crests in use, for the wife uses the *mon* of her own family—one of the very few things she does retain.

Some of the feudal *daimyos* displayed as many as five or six different crests, but this was considered ostentatious and most of the important *daimyos* contented themselves with two or three crests. These adorned not only the clothes and armour of the lord, but ap-

peared on nearly all articles used by him. Traveling chests of black lacquer had the crest worked in gold; lunch boxes were similarly marked, as well as sword racks, clothes boxes, tea-caddies, writing boxes and a host of smaller personal belongings.

DESIGNS MANY AND VARIED

Until the abolition of the feudal system in 1868, retainers and servants wore their master's crest on their clothes. After that time, if a man wished to use a crest, he had to procure one of his own. This naturally led to a great multiplicity of devices.

The original conception of the *mon* was a representation of the round orb of the sun, heaven's greatest gift to man. Devices intended to indicate different families, or to commemorate events, were placed inside this disc. Gradually there grew up a recognized system of heraldry, simple in design and differing in many respects from the heraldry of Europe, but resembling it in essence.

All sorts of objects were called upon to furnish suggestions for conventional designs; in fact, almost any object could be made to serve as a family crest. Usually the object pictured begins with the same syllable as the name of the person selecting the emblem.

Under the syllable *su*, there are 170 different devices listed. These are divided into eight groups. Most of the crests are set in circles, but those called *sumikiri* are placed inside an octagon with uneven sides. Literally it means "cut corners", and actually that is what it is, a square with the corners cut off. Inside this octagon is found a great variety of subjects, principally geometrical designs such as two horizontal bars, three diamond lozenges, a Swastika, feathers, or other objects.

Still another very ingenious design under the *su* syllable is called *sumi no kiri-guchi*, or "The cut-off end of charcoal". If a piece of charcoal is examined on the end, it will be seen that lines radiate from the center, forming a starry pattern which the crest designer has turned to his purpose.

A great favorite is the stork, yet there are only about 30 devices where the stork is the material of the design. Instead, plum blossoms, the chrysanthemum, the rice stalk, and the peony are all so arranged as to simulate a flying stork. A still more frequent use is made of the butterfly, banana leaves, clam shells, the tea blossom, the oak leaf; even a helmet or a bunch of feathers can be made into a butterfly. The crab and turtle, too, are found fashioned from flowers or leaves. There is no limit to the number of happy designs where a play upon syllables is combined with a refinement of artistic conception.

In almost every case the design is ingenious, is individual, and is handled with great artistic skill. Subjects are varied, but always reduced to the most delightful simplicity, and nothing can exceed the pleasant effect of the small, neat *mon* adorning the sober costume of a Japanese gentleman or lady.

Stock Breeding in Old Japan

A tourist seldom, or never, finds a meadow or pasture along the railway line in Japan, and so may feel that something is missing. Stockfarming, however, has been practised from the pre-historic period, even if only on a very small scale.

In the fifteenth year of the reign of Ojin-Tenno (270-312), two fine horses were presented to the Imperial Court by Korea. Before this time nothing but ponies thrived in the Empire.

Later (532-535) breeding came into great vogue. Horses from Hyuga and eastern provinces became famous. Live-stock were kept for military and agricultural purposes, but never for food. Pigs were reared but seemingly pork was called "flesh of the wild boar".

From that time on the popularity of breeding horses increased. During the period of Tokugawa Yoshimune (1716-1744), veterinary science was introduced into Japan by a Dutch surgeon.

Sheep were imported from China in the early 1800's, and so dates the breeding in the Empire of these animals.

During the era 645-654, when cattle breeding began to prosper, an official was given charge over milking. A tax of eight "go" of milk per fat cow, and four "go" per lean cow was levied.

It was not until 1856 that beef-eating ceased to be regarded as a custom to be undreamed-of for Japan. The name "human beasts" was given to cows drawing the court-car, and on them was set a high value. The Buddhist precept forbidding the destruction of all living beings of course exercised a great influence upon the life of the Japanese and so made them small meat-eaters.

When the fleet under Commodore Perry visited Japan, the American officers requested the authorities to provide them with beef. This provoked a heated public discussion. A general outcry arose against the offer of beef for the foreigners. The people were of the opinion that since the Japanese themselves had never taken "human beasts" for viands, none should be placed at the disposal of the "barbarians". Had the Japanese given away even a slice of beef it would have been thought by them to reflect disgrace upon the Mikado's Empire. Therefore, the application was rejected.

However, at a few places beef was on sale for medical purposes. It was preserved in salt and pickled in bean paste. There are those who say that some Japanese secretly ate beef, cooking it *à la japonaise*. They "steaked" beef in a bath-furnace on "suki" (which means "plough" in English). This "steaked" beef was eaten on a straw mat spread in the garden; it never was eaten inside the house. Indeed, it is said that this was the origin of the Japanese dish *sukiyaki* (Japan's Irish stew, but made in a frying pan), so famous among the foreign residents in Japan today.—From *The Tourist*, a publication of the Japan Tourist Bureau.

Jottings

The Social Education Bureau of Tokyo has appropriated \$1,200 to reconstruct and repair the 170 electric clocks in various parts of the city, announces the *Japan Advertiser*.

Mr. Nakamura, recently elected Mayor of one of the municipalities of Japan, has refused the offer of a salary amounting to \$12,500 a year and has told the Assembly he will accept only \$10,000. This, he said, is in line with the reform of city administration by which he hopes to save money for the public.

Japanese women may not yet be in politics, but there is no keeping them off the tennis court, out of the pool, or away from the golf links. In short, they are taking up athletics of all kinds with a vim and enthusiasm that is no less pronounced than the spontaneous manner in which the girls of other countries have taken to sports.

The orchestra attached to the Imperial Theatre is entirely composed of women, and is the first of its kind in Japan. Leading musicians are training the young ladies.

Famous War Ship to be Memorial

The Mikasa Preservation Association plans to raise \$150,000 by public subscription for the preservation of the "Mikasa", famous for its part in the Battle of the Japan Sea fought during the Russo-Japanese War, as a memorial of that May engagement. It is hoped that any deficit will be made up by the Government.

The ship, which will be anchored to the shore by concrete runways, will be converted into a library, clubhouse and exhibition building where relics of the battle will be shown.

Motion Pictures of Reconstruction

Through the courtesy of the Japanese Consulate, the Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee of the Japan Society showed at the Engineering Societies Building on Tuesday afternoon, November 18, six reels of motion pictures of reconstruction work in Tokyo and Yokohama, following the earthquake of last year.

As is the custom of the Society, this interesting and instructive display of pictures was complimentary to members and their guests.

Japan Society Luncheon Meetings

The Japan Society has tentatively arranged a series of interesting luncheon gatherings to discuss, under the leadership of competent speakers, topics about Japan or Japanese-American relations.

The first of these gatherings is scheduled for Tuesday, November 25, at the Hotel Astor, when Dr. R. B. Teusler, Director of St. Luke's International Hospital in Tokyo, will talk of Japanese-American relations past and pending.

It is probable that future meetings will occur on Wednesdays. An important feature of these luncheon gatherings is the plan to have them end by 2 o'clock so that guests may keep afternoon appointments at the matinee or elsewhere. To accomplish this, it is essential that all guests be punctual so that the luncheon may begin promptly at the scheduled time, 12:30 o'clock.

The continuation of the series of luncheon gatherings will depend upon the interest shown by the members, who may invite guests to any of these meetings. The management of the Society will welcome any suggestions looking toward making these meetings as interesting as possible.

Memories

Most of us think of Japan as a very old country. From a geneological standpoint this is correct, for the Imperial House goes back in a direct unbroken line for over 2,500 years. Judged by standards of Occidental civilization, however, Japan is only a youngster in the family of nations, having been in contact with them for but a little over seventy years. It was Charles O. Shepard's privilege to be a representative of the United States in Japan during those exciting years when Nippon was trying to shake off her swaddling clothes and walk alone for a few steps. His recollections published in the December number of the magazine *Japan* will no doubt help the present generation to appreciate the vast strides that have been made in a brief half century.

"Who and what was the Tycoon? What was the difference between the Mikado and the Tycoon?" are two questions Mr. Shepard answers in his article.

The Mikado—meaning August Gate, or Tenshi—meaning Son of Heaven, or Tenno—meaning Heavenly Emperor, is, and always has been the Monarch of "Dai Nippon", Great Japan. The title "Tycoon" (Shogun) signifies "Commander-in-Chief" or "Generalissimo". Supposedly, the authority of the Mikado, now generally spoken of as Emperor, was always supreme, and all edicts (there was no written law) were issued in his name, although for generations they really emanated from the Tycoon.

Jimmu Tenno, the first Mikado, came from "over the sea" twenty-five hundred years ago. Tradition is very indistinct in regard to the direction; hence the natives believe it was from Heaven, and that Jimmu and his descendants are therefore gods.

Legend has it that the islands were "Crystals dropped from the point of the Creator's spear"; that the first inhabitants were Vikings from the North who came on the backs of huge turtles that were driven upon the shores by a terrific cyclone,—hence the turtle has always been regarded as sacred.

Several women have been upon the throne of Japan, but the most noted was the somewhat mythical Empress Jingo who reigned sixteen hundred years ago and who brilliantly repelled an invasion from Korea.

According to history, about seven hundred years ago there came an invasion from China. The Japanese princes (Daimyos), of which there were one hundred and seventy-five, great and small, furnished each his quota of soldiers; the levies varying according to the size of the provinces over which they held sway.

As the war progressed it came about that one of the provinces developed a General of exceptional ability, one Yorimoto. He rose rapidly, and became in time, because of his genius, Tycoon. He brought the war to a brilliant termination by driving the Chinese from the islands, and for this was universally hailed as a hero, and made Generalissimo of all the armed forces, with headquarters at Kamakura, near the present Yokohama. By a gradual process which it would be tedious to detail, this Generalissimo, or Tycoon, enlarged his own powers, and as time went on, usurped more and more of administrative sway, until finally the Mikado was retired to one of his capitals, Kyoto, and became more of a Pope than a temporal ruler.

About the year sixteen hundred came another war, this time with Korea; and a Tokugawa prince of great ability, although of a small province, succeeded to the Tycoonate because of his military prowess.

For seven hundred years the Emperors of Japan lived within the moats and walls of Kyoto, and were seen only by certain attendants and persons of their own household. It was during this time that the Tycoons, for their own purpose, endowed the Mikado with divine origin and attributes. The Tycoons meanwhile administered the government. All the lines of Tycoons were lesser Daimyos, while the most powerful four princes were Satsuma, Chosu, Tosa and Hizen. These Daimyos chafed under the rule of their inferior colleague, and many times the reigning prince would have been overthrown and replaced by a more powerful one, save that when the question arose as to who should be Tycoon, these superior princes disagreed and each claimed the position for himself. Thus, the weakness of the stronger princes was the strength of the weaker prince.

In their own provinces the princes held absolute sway over the property and lives of their subjects, and in order to keep in touch, the Tycoon required them all to repair to Yedo (now Tokyo), his capital, for six months in each year, bringing with them their armies and always leaving their families in Yedo as hostages.

Thus it was that at one time Yedo had the reputation of being the largest city in the world, which it perhaps was, at that period, for those six months each year.

This was the condition of affairs when Commodore Perry sailed into the Bay of Yedo in 1853. One of our merchant ships, while en route for China, had been driven upon the coast of Japan, under stress of weather, and the crew had been massacred. This was made a pretext for the visit of our navy to these shores.

Commodore Perry was accredited to the Mikado, but he soon found that the ruling power rested in the hands of the Tycoon. He therefore entrusted his letters from President Fillmore to the Tycoon to be conveyed to the Mikado.

Perry spent months in demonstrating to the Tycoon and his advisers the strength of our government and the uselessness of opposing it. Firearms were little known to the Japanese and the Commodore made evident by his large and small guns the power of modern ordnance.

From the first, hatred of intruding foreigners had been general, but, as time passed, it became more bitter.

The treaty made by Perry was soon followed by treaties with other Occidental countries and their ministers speedily arrived.

Because of the bitter hostility toward the nations, their ministers established their actual legations in the foreign settlement of Yokohama, although each nominally maintained residence in some temple in Yedo.

For two or three hundred years the Dutch had been allowed, under the most humiliating conditions, to live upon, and trade from, a little island named Deshima, in the harbor of Nagasaki. They never left the island except to make pilgrimages to the capital at the call of the Tycoon, there to furnish his court with entertainment in the way of depicting foreign manners and customs—dancing, eating and kissing, which latter custom was unknown in Japan.

It may be incidentally remarked that nature seems to have occasionally reversed herself in this "Land of the Rising Sun." Not only were the delights of osculation unknown, but the natural condition of things defaulted in other directions. Generally speaking, the birds of Japan have no song, the native fruits no taste, the flowers no perfume, the lovers no kiss, and the language no profanity. Horses were mounted from the "off" side; roofs were built first and the houses put underneath them; sweets were eaten first and soups last.

In return for the diversion they furnished, the Dutch were allowed to receive from home a certain number of ships each year, and to trade with certain designated Japanese merchants, and so matters had been going, with more or less fluctuation, until Perry arrived.

From their safe retirement at Yokohama the foreign Ministers made new demands, such as the opening of other ports; and the hatred grew. The Tycoon and his immediate advisers were convinced that the foreigner with his warships would not be denied, but the inland princes (Daimyos) knew little and cared less of what was going on at Yedo and Yokohama, and they demanded that the Tycoon drive the "barbarians" into the sea. They instanced the cases of the Chinese, the Koreans and the Portugese who had been, a hundred or two hundred years before, successfully expelled.

The Tycoon knew his impotence, and temporized. He promised the Princes that if they would exercise a little patience he would rid the Empire of foreigners. He promised the foreign Ministers further concessions and new treaties.

He was subjected to a fire from both front and rear, and he resorted to diplomacy—the gentle art of lying. He lied to both sides. Other ports were, however, forced open and the poor Tycoon found it more and more difficult to explain to his Princes.

By 1867 the foreign Ministers had made still further claims upon the Tycoon; claims which he found it impossible to meet. They accused him of double dealing, and finally united in a determination that he be retired.

One of their number, so it is said, suggested a play upon the selfishness of the larger princes, and by insidious means caused it to be suggested to Satsuma, Chosu, Tosa, and Hizen that they recall the Mikado to the temporal throne and retire the Tycoon to his own province, hinting at the same time to these four princes that they become advisers of the Mikado; hence, practically the administrators of the government. This touched their pride and fancy and they entered into negotiations. The result was a rebellion against the Tycoon which soon became fierce and bloody.

In the midst of this rebellion there arrived in Yokohama the old Confederate warship "Stonewall," which had been purchased by the Tycoon from the American Government. It was brought to Japan by American naval officers to be delivered to the Tycoon. Its arrival raised a fierce controversy; the foreign ministers demanding that the man-of-war be delivered to the Mikado's representatives, the Tycoon claiming it for himself. The result was that neither side came into possession of the ship, and during the remainder of the rebellion it was held by the same officers who had brought it across the ocean.

(To be continued in the December issue)

Plan Your Spring Trip Now!

There can be no doubt whatever as to the safety of travel in Japan, the temporary confusion brought about by the recent disaster having been remedied by a complete restoration of order in all spheres of activity. As a matter of fact, parties of a very large size travel through the country, with the exception of a small district devastated by the recent earthquake, with the usual facilities and pleasure. If the work of restoration continues at the present rapid rate, reconstruction in the devastated area will be more speedily effected than was at first expected.

One sometimes hears complaints about congestion of railway traffic, difficulty in obtaining hotel accommodations, and inadequacy of automobile service. A complete freedom from these unpleasant experiences cannot be expected in view of the earthquake, but consultation with the Japan Tourist Bureau will go a long way towards preventing such annoying disappointments. In more ways than one the service of the Bureau can be availed of by prospective travellers to Japan. Should a tourist in search of better health be at a loss in selecting a hot spring best fitted to his case, an inquiry to the Tourist Bureau will be promptly responded to.

The Japan Tourist Bureau is a semi-official organization having for its object the facilitating of travel in Japan. It is intimately connected with all the important railways, steamers, and hotels in the Far East, and during the twelve years it has been in existence, several thousand travellers in Japan have been benefited by the information and facilities offered. Introductions to tourists for the inspection of famous institutions of learning, factories, private gardens, and noted residences are gladly issued.

If you wish to make your visit to Japan a complete success do not fail to make use of the service which the Japan Tourist Bureau offers you. The Japan Society, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City, will give you a letter of introduction to the Bureau.

B



JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET. NEW YORK

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
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Japan Society Activities

At the Annual Meeting of members of the Japan Society on January 14, 1925, the following Officers and Directors were elected, the Officers for a term of one year each and the Directors for a period of three years each:

OFFICERS: Henry W. Taft, President; Hon. T. Matsudaira, Honorary President; Alexander Tison, Vice-President; Elbert H. Gary and Thomas W. Lamont, Honorary Vice-Presidents; Eugene C. Worden, Secretary; Henry Holt and S. Tajima, Honorary Secretaries; U. N. Bethell, Treasurer; and Francis L. Hine and H. Kashiwagi, Honorary Treasurers. **DIRECTORS:** John J. Carty, Howard E. Cole, F. Kingsbury Curtis, Howard Elliott, Lindsay Russell, Guy E. Tripp and J. Y. G. Walker.

Mr. Worden, the Secretary of the Society, reported that the present membership totalled 1332, made up of 127 Life, 878 Resident, and 327 Non Resident members. The Secretary in his report summarized the activities of the Society during the past year, and an account of them follows:

In co-operation with the Board of Directors, the Society's activities during the year have been carried on by the Committee on Literature and Art, the Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee and the Annual Dinner Committee.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES

Shortly after the Annual Meeting of last year, Dr. Frank Crane, the well-known editor, magazine writer, traveler and speaker, addressed the Society on January 26, at 3 o'clock, at the Engineering Societies Building, on the subject "The New Orient". Dr. Crane had recently returned from the Far East and gave many interesting observations on the lands he had visited, the peoples and customs.

On March 22, at the Engineering Societies Building, Capt. Sidney F. Mashbir spoke before the Society on the broad subject "Japan". After two years as Professor of Military Tactics at Syracuse University, Captain Mashbir, one of three out of four hundred and eighty to pass an examination in the Japanese language, was attached to the American Embassy at Tokyo and spent nearly four years of service and study in Japan, during which time he went through the terrible earthquake and fire of September, 1923, and, because of his official position and his ability to speak and write Japanese, had exceptional opportunity to get a real insight into the life of the Japanese, both official and private. His observations were keen and enlightening and the story of his experiences in the great catastrophe was a most interesting and thrilling one.

Dr. Frederick Starr, world traveler and international student, has spoken before the Society a number of times but perhaps the most forceful address he has made to our members was that made by him on October 25, at the Engineering Societies Building. Because of his years of study and his many visits to the Far East, he was able to give a clear picture of various stages of Japan's history since she was opened to intercourse with the rest of the world in 1853. The subject of his lecture was "Japan's Place in the World" and he began with the period of seclusion when Japan wanted no place in the world, then traced her advance step by step to that she occupied in 1918 when she was one of the Big Five at the Peace Table in Paris. He spoke also of Japan's outlook and, as he was in Tokyo at the time of the great earthquake and fire, he referred briefly to that disaster. The lecture was illustrated with many interesting and beautiful lantern slides. There was an attendance of 600 members and guests.

"RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN JAPAN"

Through the courtesy of the Japanese Consulate General, the Society secured a number of motion picture films on "Reconstruction Work in Tokyo and Yokohama" and presented these before the Society on November 18, at the Engineering Societies Building. There were six reels of these pictures and they were most interesting, not only in showing the great amount of work involved in reconstruction following the earthquake and fire of September, 1923, but in giving to an American audience an excellent idea of the various methods of transporting material, — in many cases so different from those in our own country, — of Japanese workmen using their tools, of street scenes, of congestion at bridges due to the necessity of the large amount of traffic having to go over the few bridges which had been rebuilt since the destruction of the fire, etc. There was a large attendance of the Society's members and guests at this exhibition and much interest shown in the progress of rebuilding the destroyed cities.

A NEW ACTIVITY

As something of an innovation in the Society's activities, it is planned to give a series of interesting luncheon gatherings to begin

promptly at 12:30 o'clock and be over at 2, so that guests may be able to keep afternoon engagements. The first luncheon of this proposed series was given on November 25, in the Laurel Room at the Hotel Astor; the guest of honor and speaker on this occasion was Dr. R. B. Teusler, Director of St. Luke's International Hospital, Tokyo. His address was chiefly on Japanese American relations from the intimate viewpoint of a physician who had spent nearly twenty-five years in Japan in close contact, not only with the American colony in Tokyo, but with the Japanese people themselves. Dr. Teusler was also for two and a half years, during the occupation of Siberia, American Red Cross Commissioner there. Because of his first-hand knowledge, his talk was authoritative and he spoke feelingly of the grief and regret of the Japanese because of the passage of the American Immigration Bill including the Japanese Exclusion Clause. At this first luncheon, there was an attendance of 100 men and women. President Taft presided.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

The most important event of the social side of the Society's activities during the year was the Annual Dinner given on March 10, at the Hotel Astor in honor of His Excellency Masanao Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Madam Hanihara. Unfortunately Madam Hanihara was unable to be present, as, shortly before the dinner, she was called back to Japan by the serious illness of her father. Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, acted as toastmaster and the addresses of the evening were made by Ambassador Hanihara and Hon. Charles S. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. There was an attendance of nearly 900 members and guests, this being, perhaps, the largest number ever present at one of the Society's annual dinners. Following the speaking, there was a reception and dancing.

BURTON HOLMES TRAVELOGUE

On the evening of December 30, at the Town Hall, Burton Holmes spoke before the Society on "Classic Japan" showing a large number of his beautiful colored lantern slides and motion pictures. Mr. Holmes' many visits to Japan, his close contacts with the people and native life of the country and his sympathetic understanding, made his address most interesting and this, with his unusually fine pictures, made the evening a very delightful one. President Taft made the introduction and there were about nine hundred persons present.

MAGAZINES DISTRIBUTED

Early in the year, the Society sent to all its members in the United States the special number on Japan of the magazine "Our World". Later in the year, similar distribution was made of the August number of the "Review of Reviews" which contained a number of interviews with distinguished Japanese business men giving their views of Japanese-American relations with particular attention to the immigration legislation passed by the Congress of the United States.

LECTURE SERIES

Cards announcing a series of six lectures on Japan and Japanese-American relations, to be delivered by Mr. Y. Tsurumi at Columbia University, were sent out by the Society to all of its members.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

Last year's annual report mentioned that Dr. William Elliot Griffis was gathering together for the Society material for a book on "Proverbs of Japan". This was published early in the year and distributed to the Society's members and to a considerable number of public and college libraries.

Many will recall the "Syllabus on Japan" prepared for the Society by Professor Latourette of Yale University. Two editions of this were published and the last copies of the second edition were distributed in the Fall. The demand for this Syllabus from libraries, debating clubs, school teachers, pupils, writers, etc., has been so great that it has been decided to publish a third edition and this will come out shortly. The publication of this booklet has proved a most useful piece of work and has been an effective way of supplying those interested in Japan with the names of books dealing with the subjects they are desirous of becoming more familiar with.

· MONOGATARI—A BOOK ABOUT JAPAN

Through the Society's Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee, arrangements were made to have published by G. P. Putnam's Sons an edition of 2500 copies of a volume entitled "Monogatari"—Tales of Old and New Japan, edited by Mr. Don C. Seitz, one of the Directors of the Society. The book has just come from press and through a special arrangement can now be supplied to members of the Society at a special price of \$2.00, the publisher's price being \$2.50.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The general educational work of the Society has been carried on as in the past several years, and we believe has been a real contribution toward the cause of good Japanese American relations. The monthly News Bulletin, which supplies interesting and valuable news information regarding Japan, has, as in the past, gone to all members and on a complimentary basis to newspaper editors, libraries, college presidents, and other interested persons and institutions on our free mailing list. The Trade Bulletin, devoted particularly to business, economic and financial matters, goes to all members who request it and, in addition, to many Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, banks, important business houses and leaders in finance and industry. With the broad distribution given to the two Bulletins throughout the country, we are not only supplying reliable information regarding social, economic and trade conditions, but are giving publicity to the fact that there is an organization here in New York upon which Americans may call and to which they may send their inquiries regarding Japan and this tends to make the Society a very useful medium in connection with

good understanding. We receive a very large number of communications from all parts of the United States making a great variety of inquiries and we try in each case to supply the information desired. Many persons come to our office for personal interviews, this being especially true of those contemplating a visit to Japan. The Society acts as American representative of the Japan Tourist Bureau and supplies a large amount of travel literature, suggests books to be read, often gives letters of introduction to the Manager of the Tourist Bureau in Tokyo and to members and friends of the Society in various parts of Japan. While we believe our members feel, with the Annual Dinner on a complimentary basis, the lectures and other entertainments free to themselves and their guests, the monthly Bulletins, occasional books and pamphlets and other privileges all included in their membership dues, that they are getting ample returns, we do not believe they appreciate the great amount of valuable work that is being done by the Society and which is made possible by their support. Every member is actually contributing toward an important international work.

In addition to the books and pamphlets published during the past year, a number of further copies of the volumes by Okakura, Street and Nitobe, which were published by the Society, have been sent out.

PURPOSES OF JAPAN SOCIETY

The Directors have consistently followed their policy of not involving the Society in political controversies. The Society's work is along educational, cultural, social and business lines. In creating and stimulating interest in and diffusing among the American people of a more accurate knowledge of the people of Japan, their aims, arts, sciences, industries and economic conditions, in extending hospitality to visiting Japanese and arranging for them to meet representative Americans for an exchange of thoughts and ideas, in urging Americans to visit and study Japan, and in encouraging the development of financial and commercial relations, the Society feels it is performing a useful purpose in American life and in the field of international relations.

In concluding, Mr. Worden reported the Society to be in a healthy and vigorous condition and doing a valuable work in its field.

The Officers, Directors and office staff have appreciated the support, co-operation and consideration of the members of the Society during the past year and will aim to make 1925 an effective and useful year in the great cause of good Japanese-American relations.

MEMORIES

A Retrospect on the Japan of Fifty-five Years Ago

By Charles O. Shepard

(From the magazine "Japan")

(Continued from November Bulletin)

In 1868 the rebellion came to an end by the defeat of the Tycoon, when the young Mikado was brought from his western capital (Kyoto)

to Yedo, and placed once more in temporal power. Mutsuhito, the late Mikado, was born in 1852 and ascended the throne in 1867.

His reign is called the *Meiji*, and the dynasty (Reign of Enlightenment) dates from six hundred years before Christ.

The principal officers of the Tycoon were cast into prison as captured, and he himself was sent under guard to his own province. Because of the insistence of the foreign ministers no heads were taken off, and as fast as they accepted the new regime the officers of the Tycoon were released from prison and given prominent offices in the government of the Mikado. Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Hizen voluntarily surrendered their feudal rights, after the fall of the Tycoon, and a compulsory surrender of the other princes followed.

Up to this time, the Mikado's person was considered too sacred for ordinary human beings to look upon. The tradition existed that to see him would cause instant blindness. The belief existed that his foot had never touched the earth. When he travelled from his Western to his Eastern capital every house along the highway was closed and sealed, and as his *norimono* (sedan chair) passed the natives prostrated themselves on the ground, he himself being in his closed conveyance with curtains and blinds carefully drawn.

Thus it was that I found matters when I arrived in Japan after the close of the rebellion of the four princes, or Daimyos, against the Tycoon. In 1869 the Mikado came from Kyoto to Yedo, and the name of the latter city was changed to Tokyo. In 1870 it was agreed by those responsible for the Mikado that sooner or later he must show himself; but his advisers properly insisted upon delay to accustom the people to the change.

FOREIGN MINISTERS PRESENTED

Finally the presentation of the foreign ministers to the Mikado was determined upon, and took place at the Palace in Tokyo. At this presentation nothing was seen of the Mikado's person. He was behind a screen, and only through a small opening at the foot could his garments be observed. That he was there in person, the foreign ministers were obliged to take upon credit.

EMPEROR APPEARS IN PUBLIC

After a judicious delay the Emperor began to appear in public, to review his army, to visit his men-of-war, and to go about among his people. He was kind and unassuming. He developed, as did his gracious Consort, qualities of head and heart which endeared them to their idolizing subjects and gained for them the respect and admiration of all countries.

Up to 1868 he was a recluse and an absolute monarch; but he speedily developed into a paternal, an enlightened, and liberal ruler. In a noble and memorable edict he volunteered a constitutional government, but at the same time wisely took from the feudal princes their power and territory, compensating them, however, with rank and revenue.

EARLY AMERICAN RELATIONS

To American students of Japanese-American relations, the name A-sa-bu no Zempf-ku-ji (meaning the temple of Zempf-ku-ji in the district of A-sa-bu) is classic. Originally an ancient Buddhist temple, it was used as the American Legation from the time of our first Minister, Townsend Harris, until the doing away with extra-territoriality in the '90's. The minister did not live in the temple itself, but in a rambling Japanese building attached to it, originally built for the priests.

Townsend Harris was a great and good man. Eminently loyal to his own Government, he was, at the same time, the greatest, the most unselfish, and the best friend and adviser of the Japanese, who have since erected a monument to him. And they revere his memory.

As treaties with other countries were made, and as their Ministers arrived, they were each assigned a temple for Legation purposes.

FOREIGNERS NOT POPULAR

The hatred toward foreigners became so intense that the Tycoon's disbanded followers could not be controlled, and they indulged in the assassination of the "foreign devils" when safe opportunity presented itself. All Legations were heavily guarded by Japanese soldiers, but as an added measure of safety the British and French Governments imported their own troops to protect their ministers.

TOWNSEND HARRIS

So "fed up" were the foreign ministers with the prospect of extinction that they moved to the safer precincts in the foreign settlement of Yokohama, which was guarded by the English and French marines, and there established themselves. Townsend Harris alone refused to budge. He said: "My duties to my own and to the Japanese Government, to which I am accredited, are *here*, and *here* I stay." And he *did* stay. His Legation was at one time attacked and he was assaulted; his Secretary was killed. But he appointed another Secretary and "held the fort."

Attention Librarians and Teachers

Under the auspices of the Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee of the Japan Society, a third edition of the *Syllabus on Japan* will soon be ready for distribution. The *Syllabus* was prepared by Professor Kenneth Scott Latourette, of Yale University.

A copy will be sent you upon request to the Society's office, 25 West 43d Street, New York City.

Plan Your Spring Trip Now

There can be no doubt whatever as to the safety of travel in Japan, the temporary confusion brought about by the recent disaster having been remedied by a complete restoration of order in all spheres of activity. As a matter of fact, parties of a very large size travel through the country, with the exception of a small district devastated by the recent earthquake, with the usual facilities and pleasure. If the work of restoration continues at the present rapid rate, reconstruction in the devastated area will be more speedily effected than was at first expected.

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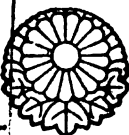
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MAR 24 1925

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JAPAN SOCIETY

25 WEST 43D STREET, NEW YORK

HENRY W. TAFT
President

ALEXANDER TISON
Vice-President

U. N. BETHELL
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Japan's Economic Niche

"Japan can cut down her adverse balance of trade and, by a regeneration of the nation's labor policy and an economic operation of factories and mills, can build up an export market that will again place the country on the high road to prosperity."

This was the salient point of an address recently made before the America-Japan Society, Tokyo, by Mr. J. R. Geary, of the International General Electric Co.

His address, which dealt entirely with business conditions and remedies for the economic depression in Japan, was a departure from the usual order of speeches. Ordinarily, the addresses have been made by diplomats and have been concerned chiefly with the foreign affairs of Japan and the relations between that country and the United States. The entire address will be found in the *Japan Advertiser* of January 28, 1925. A summary follows:

"The dependency of all other industries on manufacturing," said Mr. Geary, "is true to a greater extent in Japan than in some other countries where there is a greater diversity of natural wealth both above and below the ground and where there has grown up from the wealth of industry, trading, and natural resources, great foreign investments which constantly bring revenue to such countries.

"This does not exist with respect to Japan at the present time to any great extent. Therefore, it is evident that it is most important for Japan to become a great industrial and manufacturing nation in order that it may some day be in the same favorable position as are other countries.

"In order to accomplish this, it is most necessary that the manufacturing plants have the latest and most up-to-date machinery and methods of manufacture and that they operate with the greatest effi-

The verdant beauty of the feathery bamboo groves of Japan, make an indelible impression on every visitor.

ciency and the lowest possible cost in order to be able to compete in outside markets with the products of other countries.

COMPETING WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

“Natural resources are not abundant enough to enrich the country. Coal and iron are not plentiful, cotton and wool are non-existent, and so it may be said of many other essential commodities. They must be brought here from abroad and changed from the raw material to the finished product.

“The product when finished must be equal in quality to similar articles made in other countries and the manufacturing cost must be such as to enable the selling of such products outside of Japan in competition with the goods of other countries.

“If this can be accomplished on a large scale, the balance of trade against Japan will disappear; more and more commodities, both necessities and luxuries, may come into the country without detriment, and gradually actual money will flow in, being payment by other countries for excessive exports in place of the condition which exists now—money flowing out from Japan for the payment of excessive imports.

“There is ample labor in the country and the population is increasing constantly. This labor as a whole is of as high an average intelligence as the labor of other countries which are at the present time engaged in manufacturing and doing a large export business.

“In addition to the labor, there must be proper management—engineering, scientific, administrative, and executive. Japan has good schools and universities which are graduating yearly hundreds of engineers and other young men who must necessarily go into these industries and be trained in the operation of them by the existing owners and executives and thus grow up with them and put into effect the best methods.

“The opportunity for investigating the latest methods and data with regard to various industries is, I am sure, open to Japan in other countries, and the Japanese are to a considerable extent taking advantage of this.

“MADE IN JAPAN” SLOGAN

“With all of these conditions, why should not the manufacturing activity of Japan be such as to make it prohibitive to import articles which can be manufactured here, and also why should not Japan have a large and growing export trade besides?

“The cost of manufacturing in Japan is so high that the products cannot compete with foreign made goods. It is true that many of the necessary raw materials are not found in the country; but that same condition exists in England, for instance, which country imports large quantities of raw materials, changes the raw materials into the finished product, and ships the finished product to other countries with resultant profit to England.

Kasuga Shrine in the heart of the lovely park at Nara, is fascinating in appearance and tradition.

JAPAN'S DISADVANTAGE

“Japan suffers from the disadvantage of old customs, and it is more difficult by reason of this to change methods and meet conditions as readily as is done in other places. When the welfare of the whole country is concerned, however, and it is a matter of dollars and cents, and the increase and progress of the manufacturing industry is at stake, a good many of the old customs must be forgotten and the new and necessary methods put into effect. Were it not for the competition of other countries this might not be necessary, but competition exists and the manufacturing industries of Japan must find means to meet that competition and to sell outside of its own dominions.

PATRIOTISM A STIMULUS

“There is one fundamental factor in Japanese thought-life that has brought the nation to its present high state in international affairs, and that is the intense, fanatical capacity for nationalism. It was this patriotism that was utilized in the early days of the Meiji by those who sought to rear a State able to hold its own against all others, and through its utilization they achieved success.

JAPAN'S PROBLEM AN ECONOMIC ONE

“Japan's problem today is not political, diplomatic or military—it is economic. A high place in the world attained, Japan must now support herself in such station or abandon it. The cost of being one of the “Great Powers” is heavy. It is the factory owner to some extent, but primarily it is the factory worker who alone can pay that price, which he shows no inclination to do. His concept of the economic system must be radically altered, and the surest way of bringing about that alteration is the appeal on patriotic grounds. The day laborer in this country who will not exert himself for his employer or even for increased pay, will strain nerve, brain, and muscle to the utmost if convinced that it is ‘for the glory of Dai Nippon.’

JAPAN CANNOT COMPETE WITH UNITED STATES

“Economy requirements and up-to-date methods will be more necessary in the future than they have been in the past. During the recent great war the principal nations made tremendous strides in manufacturing and improvements, and also in efficiency of factory operation. This naturally has continued since, and the result is that in spite of higher labor costs in Europe and America, even after paying in many instances high import duties, products are coming into Japan from Europe and America at prices so low that it is impossible for Japan under present conditions to compete with these countries.

Ueno Park, the delightful recreation spot of Tokyo, with its lakes and gardens, is the daily resort of thousands.

SLOWER PROGRESS IN JAPAN

"I think it is perfectly honest to state that Japan has not made the progress in efficiency of manufacture and management which other nations have made during the war; and Japan has not kept pace with the progress which other nations have made in efficiency since then. As I have stated before, this may be due to the difficulty in displacing in this country the old methods which have been in existence for so long. But nevertheless, I think it must be done and I feel quite sure that the executives in authority here are desirous that it shall be done.

FOREIGN EXPERTS NEEDED

"My belief and experience is that one of the ways to partly accomplish it is to bring to Japan experts from other countries in various definite lines of work, putting them in charge of divisions or departments in the factories here with sufficient authority to enable them to control the workers and thus have the work done in the manner which they have found to be most successful and most economical in the other countries.

EXPERIENCE ABROAD NEEDED

"Another very important thing to do is to have Japanese engineers placed in the factories of foreign companies abroad; remain there a sufficient length of time to become familiar with the particular kind of work being investigated, and then, when they return to their own country, they naturally put into effect the various methods and changes which they have observed while they have been away. As I have stated previously, this has been done to a very considerable extent in the electrical business and it has proved to be wonderfully successful to both sides.

TOO MANY EMPLOYEES

"One of the bad features at present is the excess number of employees in many concerns. They are kept on the payroll in some cases notwithstanding the fact that there is little or no work for them to do. There is a general disinclination to dismiss people when they are not required. This is not the custom in other countries.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL AID

"Still another point I would like to speak of is this. Where foreign investors are willing to take part in the Japanese manufacturing plants, it should be encouraged, and finally, where the investment amounts to any considerable portion of the capital, the foreign representatives should hold definite authoritative positions in the company.

The twin waterfalls — Nunobiki — at Kobe are equally alluring in the spring and fall.

JAPAN'S MARKETS

"In conclusion, I believe Japan stands in a unique and important position with reference to the manufacturing industry. China and Russia, including Manchuria, are very near neighbors. None of these can be classed as a manufacturing country. Russia cannot possibly manufacture in this part of the world for years and years to come.

"China has no such constructive and progressive methods as the Japanese nor has it the schools or universities or the engineering ability of the Japanese.

"The countries I mention require a tremendous amount of manufactured products. Japan is at present supplying China with great quantities. It should increase this 1,000 fold.

"Raw materials can be had in large quantities from China and from Russia. The requirements of Russia for manufactured products for years to come will be tremendous. Japan should be in a position to supply such requirements.

JAPAN'S OUTLOOK BRIGHT

"The possibilities for the future of Japan in China, Manchuria and Russia are, it seems to me, beyond comprehension. If the manufacturing industry of Japan is properly developed, there is no question but that a very great portion of this trade will come to this country. While, therefore, there is at present an economic depression and dullness of business in Japan, it can only be temporary. The difficulties and the unfavorable conditions which I have mentioned will, I feel sure, be solved in due time by the business men, and the people in authority in this country. Then Japan will again take on the stride of success and prosperity."

Lacquer

Lacquer, which is loosely used as the term of five or six different materials, is the natural varnish derived from the sap of the tree *Rhus vernicifera*, which appears to have been indigenous to China, but which is now largely cultivated in Japan. The sap is extracted at the proper season in much the same way as is rubber. Impurities are then removed by straining, and any excess of moisture is removed by artificial heat or strong sunlight.

A peculiar characteristic of the lacquer of the Far East is its quality of attaining an extreme hardness in the presence of moisture. Indeed, it might almost be said that to be made dry, it is put in a damp box; although that does not accurately represent the process that takes place. The use of the damp box for this purpose is an essential operation many times repeated in the course of making a piece of lacquer ware. The hardening thus produced is such that a coat of lacquer can

Aso San, smoking and rumbling, is a spectacular but not dangerous volcano near Kumamoto, Kyushu.

be ground with whetstone to any required degree of fineness and given a wonderfully brilliant polish—superior even to that of enamel or pottery glaze—with fine burnt clay, deer-horn ashes or similar substances. Lacquer thus treated will resist a good heat.

On its way home from the Vienna Exhibition in 1878, the ship containing the Japanese exhibits was wrecked; but, on the recovery of the cargo some months afterward, the lacquer was found to have been quite uninjured by the prolonged immersion in sea water. Lacquer ware is used to a great extent by the Japanese for ordinary domestic purposes—tableware and the like; it cleans easily, and does not stain.

EARLY USE OF LACQUER

The traditional use of lacquer in China goes back to a period even beyond that to which the Chinese themselves assign a definite chronology. In a Chinese treatise on the art of lacquer dating from the Ming period, it is stated that the original use of lacquer was for writing on bamboo slips, the original form of books; that the mythical Emperor Shun had food utensils made of black lacquer ware, and that his successor, Hu, ordered ceremonial articles to be made in black lacquer, lined with red, and with pictorial designs. According to the same document, under the Chou Dynasty, (B. C. 1169-255) lacquer was used for carriages and carriage trappings; under official regulations, for bows and arrows, etc., and gold and color were employed. It is said the Emperor Cheng (B. C. 246-209) used lacquer for the decoration of his castle. Records show that the central gate of the palace of one of the Empresses was lacquered red, and reference is also made to the poisonous qualities of raw lacquer, though the juice of its leaves had medicinal qualities.

KOREAN LACQUER

Although Korean lacquer is practically unrepresented at present in the museum collections, it is worth while to note that an office charged with business relating to lacquer is recorded to have been in existence there about A. D. 669, and references to the cultivation and use of lacquer frequently occur after that date. Lacquer was then employed chiefly for domestic utensils. In the twelfth century the process of inlaying shell was introduced from Japan. (Incense boxes, decorated with shell, and lacquer combs have recently been found in graves of the period 918-1391).

TECHNIQUE OF MANUFACTURE

The basis of almost all lacquer ware is wood—generally a sort of pine of a soft and even grain, and worked, in the smaller pieces, to an amazing thinness and evenness of texture, though the larger articles, such as cabinets, etc., have, of course, the substance necessary for the requisite strength of construction. When the woodwork has been

Fantastically beautiful in situation and outlook is the ancient temple on Mt. Haruna near Ikao.

finished by the joiner all projections, such as knots, etc., are smoothed away; cracks, and any remaining irregularities, are luted with a composition of rice-paste and seshime lacquer, till the whole presents a perfectly even surface. It is then given a coat of seshime lacquer to fill up the pores of the wood and to provide a basis suitable for the succeeding processes. In the case of a piece of very fine lacquer these may amount to 20 or 30 or even more, successive operations, the nature of which may be briefly indicated as follows: On the wood as already prepared, a coat of lacquer composition is laid and ground smooth with whetstone. Next comes a finer composition, (including burnt clay, as well as lacquer), and another surface grinding, after which the object is laid aside to dry for at least 12 hours. Then comes an adhesive paste of wheat or rice flour and lacquer, over which is very smoothly laid a coat of hempen cloth; and a drying period of twenty-four hours follows. The cloth is then smoothed with a knife, given another coat of fine lacquer composition, dried, and this process repeated several times. A coat of a very hard lacquer is then applied, entailing a lengthened drying period, and next the surface is ground fine. When quite hard, eight or ten more coats of lacquer of various qualities are given, each needing time to dry and each being ground with whetstone and polished. The time necessary for the above process amounts to about eighteen days. The article is then ready for the decorative artist.

CARVED LACQUER

With regard to carved lacquer, it is stated that the cutting should be V-shaped in sections, and carefully regulated according to the thickness of the coat of lacquer. The knives used, which are of various patterns (according to the nature of the work required), must be very sharp, but kept well in hand and not allowed to slip or penetrate too deeply. Clean, direct cuts must be made, and care must be taken not to cut away too much lacquer, which would give the work a "lean" appearance. The carving must be done before the lacquer becomes so dry as to be brittle. An admixture of too much coloring matter has the effect of making the lacquer brittle and difficult to work. —*Taken from a paper on "Chinese Lacquer" read before the School of Oriental Studies in London.*

Trans-Arctic Passenger Service

A four-day non-stop trans-Arctic airship service between England and Japan is a probability which may be realized within the next two or three years, according to a statement in the *Japan Advertiser* by the former head of the British Aviation Mission to Japan. The proposed route would be across Scotland, Norway, Northern Russia, Siberia, and Saghalien, a distance of 5,000 miles. For the service, airships 700 feet long and capable of carrying from 50 to 100 passengers would be employed.

Yabenoshi — a celebrated valley near Fukushima — is filled with quaint rock formations and lovely woods.

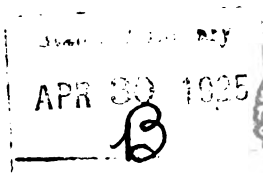
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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Depository

April, 1925, News Bulletin

Japan's New Ambassador Welcomed

The name MATSUDAIRA means "Peace under the Pine Tree" and the name TSUNEO means "Perpetual". Surely that is a happy augury for our relations with Japan, particularly while His Excellency the Honorable Tsuneo Matsudaira remains with us as the Imperial Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

The Ambassador and Madam Matsudaira were the guests of honor at the Annual Dinner of the Japan Society on Tuesday evening, March 24, at the Hotel Astor, when some nine hundred and fifty guests welcomed them. Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, presided. In addition to the Ambassador the other speakers included the former Ambassador to Japan, Hon. Cyrus E. Woods; and Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of a former Military Attaché of the American Embassy in Tokyo. Mrs. Burnett is widely known and honored in Japan because of her ability in composing Japanese poetry; so excelling, in fact, that the unusual honor was accorded her of being invited by the Empress to be present at the reading of prize poems at the Imperial Palace. Through the courtesy of Station W J Y of the Radio Corporation of America the speeches at the dinner were broadcast.

Both Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Woods welcomed the Ambassador and Ambassadors as old Tokyo friends, emphasizing the fact that Japan had indeed spared no effort to select for the post in Washington a man by training eminently fitted to cope with any questions that might come up in our relations with Japan and, from a personal viewpoint, noting that the Ambassador and Ambassadors descend from two of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the Empire.

A summary of the remarks of the Ambassador and Mr. Taft follows:

REMARKS OF H. E. TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA

You know the bright, as well as the dark side of our country. You are not blind friends of Japan. Neither are you unreasoning censors.

You have appraised our civilization, our achievements, and our national traits. You have put our defects on one side of the scale, and our virtues, if we have any, on the other; and you have come to the conclusion that the Japanese are not, after all, such a bad lot.

The importance of such an organization as the Japan Society in enlightening the general public with accurate and fair knowledge of our country, cannot be overestimated. Through such activities, a sane and sound popular will on our relations with your country will come to be formed.

Ours is an age of democracy. This is true in regard to international affairs as in domestic policies. The practice of diplomacy has ceased to be a mysterious function performed by a few exalted personages. It has become a representative function, reflecting the views and sentiments of multitudes, who are, to no small extent, responsible for the creation or solution of international problems. Under such a world system, peace among nations can no longer be maintained by the solitary efforts of Ambassadors and Ministers. It cannot be maintained unless the people at large take it upon themselves to bear the responsibility which the new world order has placed upon their shoulders.

I am sure the world has gained much by the change in methods of diplomacy, but we must know at the same time that this change is apt to bring its own dangers in its train. It is no easy matter for the general public to test the correctness or incorrectness of the information they get, and they are liable to be misled by misrepresentation, sometimes by mistaken ignorance, and sometimes with a malicious intention. This is a danger inherent in the new diplomacy. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that nations should get better acquainted with the customs, thought, history, political and economic conditions of the other nations.

It would be remiss of me to let this present occasion pass without speaking again of the way in which we Japanese are impressed by the generosity and friendliness which have characterized your attitude towards us. What you did for us in the days of strain and stress following the great earthquake nearly two years ago is but a manifestation of that attitude.

The Japanese nation shall forever treasure the memory of this great manifestation of Humanity and Friendship by the American nation, and shall always remember the name of Cyrus Woods, then American Ambassador in Tokyo, in connection with it.

In the wake of this overwhelming evidence of sympathy, came the immigration law, putting us among the excluded nationals. The enactment of this legislation gave us a great shock and disappointment, and I should not be honest with you or with myself if I were not to tell you that the dissatisfaction of the whole nation with the status which the new law has conferred upon my countrymen is widespread. For me to discuss this question on this occasion would serve no good purpose. We have, however, an abiding faith in the sense of justice and equity inherent in the American people, and this faith gives us hope that the

day will come when this question may be settled in a manner satisfactory to both our countries.

On my way to Washington I was asked by someone what I thought about the possibility of war between Japan and America. Fully convinced as I am that there are no issues whatever between our two countries awaiting their adjustment by the application of force, I replied frankly: "I don't think about it." Your government and statesmen have repeatedly declared that America wants to live in peace with Japan, as with every other nation. Your newspapers and your people with insignificant exceptions, do not want to breed trouble with us. On the other side, the Japanese government and statesmen have iterated and reiterated the same sentiment, and our people and our newspapers, with slight exceptions, deprecate any idea of discord with this country. I am curious, therefore, to know who is going to start a war between the two countries and who is going to fight in it!

I want to say to you that Japan is, and will ever be, glad to join hands with America or any other nation in any endeavor looking to the establishment of peace throughout the world.

We have not only carried out every obligation imposed upon us by the treaties concluded at the Washington Conference, but have faithfully observed their spirit in the conduct of our foreign relations. We have completed the scrapping of capital ships as required by the Naval Treaty. We have withdrawn our garrisons from Southern China; we have restored Shantung to China; we have pursued the attitude of non-interference in China's internal affairs; we are doing all that lies in our power to observe both the letter and the spirit of our pacts in all our international dealings.

We have recently concluded a treaty of amity with Russia, and a detachment of our troops now stationed in Northern Saghalien will soon be withdrawn and there will not be a single Japanese soldier on Russian territory by the fifteenth of May.

I believe that Admiral Takarabe, our Minister of the Navy, was right when he said to an American newspaper correspondent that "the best bulwark of peace would be the impossibility of aggression and that this should be made dependent not only upon human will, but upon the technical impossibility of practical warfare." The question of preserving peace among nations must be approached from a moral as well as from a material point of view. The reduction of armament is one thing; the will of the people for peace is another. These two things together will give us lasting peace throughout the world.

REMARKS OF MR. HENRY W. TAFT

American people probably have less concern about conditions in Japan than the Japanese people have about American affairs. We are absorbed in this country in our own activities, and unless our toes are stepped upon, what happens in the Orient only mildly excites our interest. But Japan is sending her bright young men and women to this country and to England, to give them the broad basis of Occidental education. They go home and tell their people about our civilization. They may not think it is as good as theirs, but they learn what are its

characteristics. In a similar way the Japan Society is trying to interpret Japan to America. In our relations with the people of the British Empire, much can be taken for granted. A thousand years of development along the same lines enable us to understand each other's strength and weakness. To establish a like basis of understanding with a nation founded upon a different culture and civilization requires more patience and more effort.

But we do have some things in common. Thus, both countries have a yellow press which seems to care little how far their exaggeration and misrepresentation may affect the relations between the two countries. Calamity howlers too, are common on both sides of the Pacific and in this country dire prophesies are not confined to our own people. Only within a few days in this city a titled Englishman in a public address gave us the startling information that a plan has already been formed for an air attack from Asia on the Panama Canal and California, and from a base obtained in Mexico, for an invasion of the United States. This gentleman would perhaps excuse his candor by pointing to the warning uttered by a Rear Admiral of our own Navy only a day or two since to students of Columbia University, that there was a real danger of war with Japan, solely because of commercial rivalry.

But the people of this country have never permitted such rivalry to become a cause of war. And, furthermore, in 1923, more than one-half of all Japan's exports came to the United States and we sent to Japan more than a quarter of her entire imports. Over a third of Japan's entire foreign trade, import and export, is with the United States. If the economic situation alone were to be considered, Japan would be little short of mad to let war end her commerce with this country.

But too much reliance must not be placed upon statements emanating from heated imaginations. The responsible statesmen of both countries know that there is no real danger of war between our two countries. I need not refer to the repeated expressions of American statesmen like the President and Mr. Hughes. In Japan we have emphatic statements from the leaders of both the Navy and the Army, as well as from responsible statesmen.

Admiral Okada, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Navy, referring to the American naval maneuvers in the Pacific, said that they were undertaken by every other nation, and added:

"Were I a statesman I would feel far more deeply about the attitude of the press which is ever intent on making capital of matters of this kind, eventually creating an atmosphere inconsistent with international friendship and good understanding between nations.

"Here they fret and fume about ulterior motives of America, while there they write about Japan's suspicions. One is as groundless as the other. I do not deny that some suspicion is entertained by a limited section of our public but I do assert that it is far from the sense of the entire Japanese nation or navy."

General Ujaki, the Japanese Minister of War, says that he cannot conceive of war between two countries whose armies exist not for aggression but only "for the defense of the national honor and the liberties of their people".

And Foreign Minister Shidehara has recently expressed similar views, saying:

"What is really important in the final analysis of the question is that the American people shall have come to a correct understanding of our people and our points of view. An impetuous mood or an impassioned utterance will not conduce to an international understanding."

And Premier Kato, himself a great Admiral, says:

"We are not misled by the vicious activities or irresponsible groups of either country. We know the United States desires peace. We know Japan desires peace. Japan is not contemplating war with any country, nor preparing in secret nor overtly for war."

And so, in spite of the dire predictions made for one motive or another, the responsible leaders of sentiment in both countries reassure us that there is no real danger of war.

Between our periodical revivals of interest in Oriental matters, the people of both nations should patiently pursue their task of acquainting themselves with the national necessities and aspirations of each other. Here are the surest foundations of peace. And that the task is not hopeless is clear from numerous historical episodes.

It was by just treatment that Commodore Perry was able to be the occasion of enabling Japan to put herself in touch with the rest of the world. It was because Townsend Harris understood Japan, and Japan trusted him, that his name is revered by the Japanese people. It is because America poured forth her treasure at the time of the great earthquake disaster, that Japan learned that the American people were not lacking in human sympathy. And finally, the expressions of sympathy from Japan evoked within a few days by the dreadful disaster in the Middle West, while she herself was suffering from a dreadful scourge of fire, cannot be regarded as mere conventional ebullitions.

In concluding, Mr. Taft made a plea for mutual understanding and sympathetic consideration of national needs which, he said, are the only foundations on which permanent peace can be erected.

Removal Notice

The attention of members of the Japan Society is called to the fact that on and after April 25, 1925, the headquarters of the Society will be in the Bar Building, 36 West 44th Street, New York City.

Clippings

A survey of the housing situation in Tokyo this winter shows that rents are tumbling almost daily and that an average decrease of 15 per cent, as compared with a year ago, prevails.

* * *

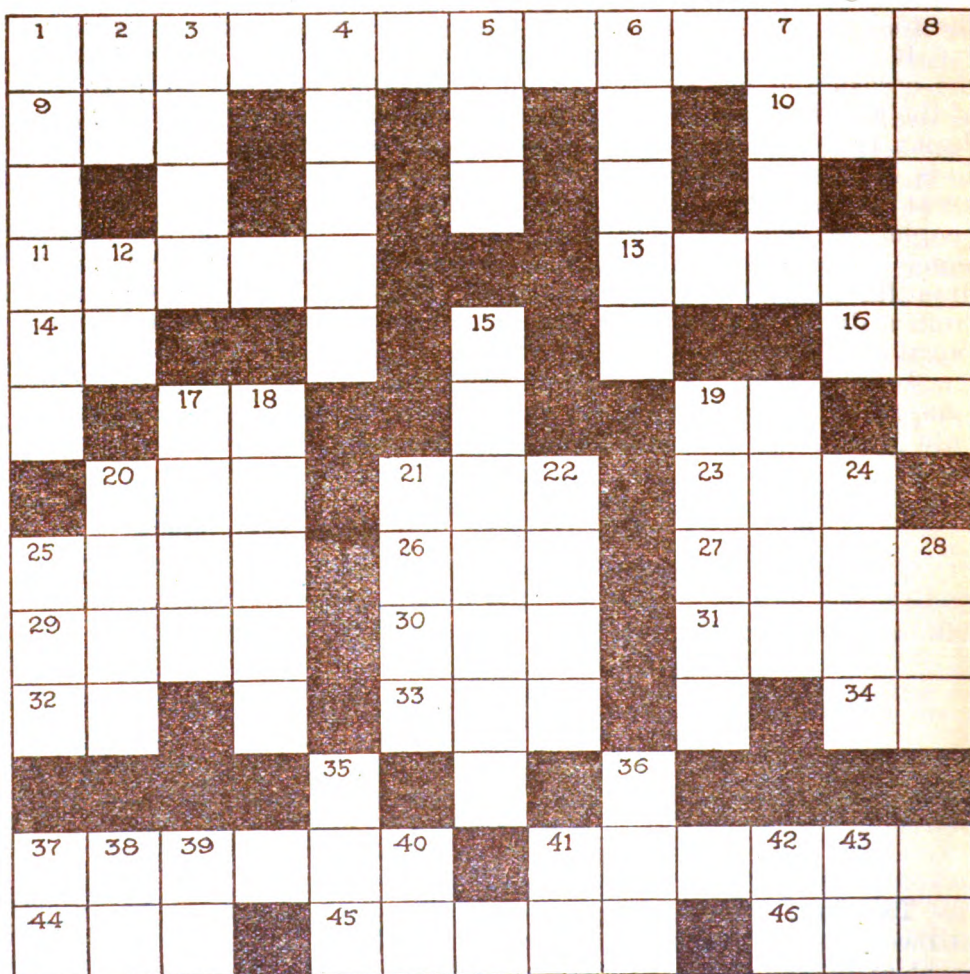
The population of Japan is increasing by 1.2 per cent a year, or at the rate of 12 per 1,000 residents, according to an official announcement of the Bureau of Statistics.

Cross Word Puzzle

Miss Edith A. Sawyer, an authority on things Japanese and for many years a member of the Japan Society, has contributed for this issue of the BULLETIN a cross word puzzle for the solution of which one's familiarity with the more common Japanese names and terms will be tested.

Through the courtesy of Yamanaka & Company, Japanese art dealers, the Japan Society is delighted to be able to offer five prizes for the correct solution of this puzzle. That all may have an opportunity to compete on even terms, it is planned to place all the correct solutions in a box, shake them up, and the first five solutions to be withdrawn on May 25 will each win a prize.

Send in your solution to the Japan Society, with your name and address on the sheet, not later than May 23. The names of the winners will be announced in a *Bulletin* to be published shortly after that date. Please note that on and after April 25, 1925, the address of the Society will be 36 West 44th Street, New York City.



(Anglicized names and terms in common use.)

Horizontal

1. Most honored flower
9. Word meaning "yes". (Rhymes with "my")
10. Celebrated Prince, assassinated by a Korean
11. Lafcadio Hearn's frequent characterization of Japanese womanhood
13. Popular modern entertainment. (First four letters)
14. Famous Chinese General
16. Railroad (abbreviation)
17. Game resembling checkers; also an honorific
19. Cry of "rickshaw-runner"; also word meaning "nephew"
20. Name for automobile
21. An outcast class
23. A call always heeded
25. Held sacred; often painted and sung
26. Ancient city; home of Emperors
27. General Oriental term for child's nurse
29. Name of a railway station; also a park, in Tokyo
30. Too frequently seen on the streets
31. First half of hanging picture found in homes
32. Another form of spelling for old drama
33. Latin verb Japanese girls are learning
34. Common pronunciation of currency unit.
37. Another name for "rickshaw"
40. Religion peculiar to Japan
44. Word for "morning". (Rhymes with "Massa")
45. Wooden, outside shutters; also name of South American animal
46. That for which Japan is widely famed.

Vertical

1. A foremost clan of Shogun days
2. An exclamation
3. Grows in abundance
4. Name of a popular Japanese Consul General
5. Old form of drama, frequently reproduced
6. Woman's coat; gaining in popularity in America
7. Rodent the Japanese do not eat
8. Gaining in numbers and popularity
12. Chinese diplomat
15. Another famous clan of Shogun days
18. Constellation periodically seen
19. Largest industrial city in Japan
22. Term used in Navy dirigibles
24. A drink in great favor
25. What all boys and girls like
28. A fowl common throughout the world
35. Word meaning "horse". (Rhymes with "Suma")
36. Word meaning musical instrument. (Rhymes with "Sho")
37. Word used to indicate questions
38. Country much admired by Japanese (abbreviated)
39. Member English Royal Academy (abbreviated)
40. American college degree desired by Japanese students (abbreviated)
41. Said (abbreviated)
42. Initials of large continent
43. Initials of American statesman beloved in Japan.

Year of the Ox

The year of the ox has returned once more in Japan in the cycle of the zodiac. There are eleven other animals which, through fables so ancient that nobody knows just when they started or who started them, have achieved something or other and for their achievement are revered and placed in the zodiac.

Thus the year of the ox comes to Japan but once out of every dozen years. Last year was the year of the rat. Next year is the year of the tiger. So it goes, and each year is named after some animal whose power is said to be transmitted to those born within those twelve months.

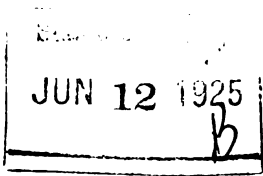
Children born during the year of the ox are supposed to be hardy, strong, and successful in later life. They are also supposed to be somewhat stubborn, and some of the fabled historic tales of Old Japan are not so complimentary to the person whose birthday falls in the year of the ox.

An Aid to Travelers

The Japan Tourist Bureau is a semi-official organization having for its object the facilitating of travel in Japan. It is intimately connected with all the important railways, steamers, and hotels in the Far East, and during the twelve years it has been in existence, several thousand travellers in Japan have been benefited by the information and facilities offered. Introductions to tourists for the inspection of famous institutions of learning, factories, private gardens, and noted residences, are gladly issued.

If you wish to make your visit to Japan a complete success do not fail to make use of the service which the Japan Tourist Bureau offers you. The Japan Society will be glad to mail to the prospective traveller to the Orient an interesting pamphlet outlining several tours.

On and after April 25, the Society may be addressed at 36 West 44th Street, New York City.



JAPAN SOCIETY

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Depository

May, 1925, News Bulletin

The New and the Old

A thousand years ago, when Japan was young and knew little about the cares of an industrial civilization, the capital of the Empire was at Nara, and Osaka was seldom visited. It took a day to make the trip from Nara to Osaka, for travel was slow at that time and there was nothing of interest at Osaka to make the journey worth while.

Today, with the long-cherished annexation of the adjoining counties of Higashinari and Nishinari within the boundaries of Greater Osaka, this city is not only the largest in all Japan, but the fifth largest in the world.

The very industrialism which has weaned the people from their former habits and crowded them into cities of millions has brought with it some things which make up for the loss. The Osaka Electric Railway Company has stretched its tracks about in so many directions that its steel tendrils seem to reach out and bring Nara and other nearby places of historic interest almost to the city's doorstep.

Today one can be transported by tram from Osaka's busy streets to the ancient atmosphere of Nara in less than an hour. The route is through beauty spots rich in historic interest.

SOME SIGHTS OF NARA

Nara is so accessible that it is almost always visited by tourists. Its name is famous the world over for its quiet charm. High up on a hillside, commanding a view of remarkable grandeur, is a hotel of unique beauty operated by the Government.

The temples and museums, and the parks through which tame deer roam, combine to form a setting of simplicity and natural attraction which still reflects the splendor of old Japan. The Kofuku Temple was erected about 1,200 years ago. It contains some of the

most valuable Buddhas in all the nation, as well as other national treasures of the Higashiyama period. The temple rises 151 feet in stately splendor.

Architects declare that one of the most graceful structures in existence is the Kasuga Shrine, which is lacquered in red. It is famous for its historic interest and for the picturesqueness of its appearance.

On both sides of the approach to Kasuga Shrine, where the sacred precincts are shaded by the tall, imposing cryptomeria trees, 2,300 stone lanterns mark the way. The lanterns are lighted but once a year, on the eve of February 4, the day when Spring officially arrives in Japan.

The park at Nara is one of the largest in Japan, including more than 175 acres of level land and about 1,160 acres scattered among the wooded hills. Here approximately a thousand tame deer mingle with the people, looking for something to eat. The horn cutting each Fall is an event of much interest.

LANDMARKS

The oldest building in Nara is the Mikazuki Temple, erected in 725. The Government has a special interest in its protection. The fourteen Buddhas which are consecrated therein are of unusual value and regarded as national treasures.

Another of the famous group at Nara is the Nigatsudo Temple, erected in 755. It is also under special Government protection. A seven-foot statue of the 11-faced Kannon is consecrated in this temple, which is the most popular of all and has a greater patronage than any other temple in Nara.

A sight of extreme interest is the Great Buddha of Nara, which is about 1,200 years old. It is more than 50 feet high; the face is 16 feet over all. The extended palm of the Buddha's hand is large enough for a dozen persons to stand upon.

Sixteen miles from Osaka is the Saidai Temple. The vicinity abounds in places of historic interest. The temple is one of the seven largest of the Nara period. It is one of the older temples, having been built in 765. A great tea ball, about a foot in diameter, used in the Annual Tea Ceremony in April, is one of its prized possessions.

Twelve miles from Osaka, at Kigoma, is the Hozan Temple. This is a half hour's journey from Osaka. This temple is said to have been erected in 1675. Thousands each year make pilgrimages there.

The longest tunnel is on the route to Kigoma; it is more than two miles in length. This magnificent piece of engineering took nearly three years to accomplish—the car runs through it in six minutes and many miles are saved.

In fact, so closely has the tram car united Osaka and nearby points that one can easily see the many historic places with which Nara abounds in a reasonably short length of time.

A Variety of Buddhas

The best known of all the statues of Buddha in Japan, if not in the whole Far East, is the gigantic effigy at Kamakura near Yokohama. Known as the Daibutsu, this imposing figure, made of bronze plates, has for six centuries stood the test of time and of nature in her most tempestuous moods. While a trifle smaller than the Buddha in the great temple at Nara, the Daibutsu is far more impressive, as it stands uncovered under the open sky, with a grove of beautiful cryptomerias behind it.

Quite different from the Daibutsu at Kamakura is the figure known as "Buddha with the Hat." This represents the conqueror of Hades and the friend of children. It is at Shinjuku, one of the suburbs of Tokyo, and is notable for its unusually beautiful countenance and the unique position of the hands. Seated on its lotus throne, it holds a peach in the upturned left hand and a ringed staff of a pilgrim upright in the other.

Tokyo has a number of statues of Buddha, some noted for the beauty of their expression, and others for the posture or the headdress. The one at Akabane, about six miles from Ueno station, is distinguished by its peculiar headgear, which consists of a very unusual and elaborate crown backed by a large halo. The right hand is uplifted as in blessing while the left hand holds a lotus bud on a long stem. It is made of bronze plates and represents the god who appears in many forms in response to human needs.

Standing by the roadside before a grove of trees in a temple at Kashi-zan village is the great image of Maitreya, one of the sights of Korea. This statue is 90 feet high and measures 45 feet about the chest. Its special feature is the "freak" headpiece consisting of a sort of turban and a mortar board hat with swinging ornaments at the corners. Despite the hat, it is impressive in size and appearance.

In the great Lama Temple or monastery in Peking, where a hundred monks drone their prayers daily, there are many statues. The largest and the most interesting of these is the figure of the Buddhist Redeemer, which is a very fierce looking object. It is sixty feet tall and is said to have been carved out of a single tree trunk in the mountain fastnesses of a monastery in Tibet. The head can be reached by a stairway which winds about the huge figure.

The Buddhism of India spread to Burma and there are many wonderful temples to the faith in that land. Of these perhaps the most notable is that magnificent structure known as the Shwe Dagon at Rangoon, Burma. Outside the temple is a colony of image makers busy in fashioning effigies of the god, while inside, in a subdued light, is the gigantic statue of the Eternal Sakyamuni with its calm and lovely face and pose of reverent meditation. It is one of the finest in the South.—From the magazine, *Japan*.

Jottings

Japan is to have a "Baby Peggy" of movie fame in little seven-year-old Tomoko Iwakura, grand-daughter of Prince Iwakura. Her debut in the movies is expected soon, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

The Municipal Budget of Osaka in 1921 was yen 107,311,000 (\$53,655,500) against yen 49,248,000 (\$24,624,000) in 1919, and yen 157,000 (\$78,500) in 1889.

Water power is one of Japan's greatest natural resources and has been a vital factor in the development of the spinning industry there. The first spinning mill in Japan was installed in 1862.

The Park Section of the Tokyo Municipality will plant 3,000 trees along streets in various sections of the city in May as a part of the program to beautify the city. This same number of trees was also planted last year in other localities by the Park Section.

In accepting the presidency of the Seiyukai, one of Japan's political parties, General Baron G. Tanaka withdrew from active military service. This gives the Baron a freer position in determining the measure of support the Seiyukai will give the Government. Many predictions are made that the new Seiyukai leader will bring about a change in the government by causing the downfall of the present cabinet.

Radio broadcasting officially made its debut in Japan on the 22d of March, last.

Center of Political Power

A question that often proves baffling to the observer of Japanese politics when a crisis arises or a change is in process is that of where the center of power lies. The center of power in present-day Japan is difficult to determine. It rests in a balancing of groups, none of which has as yet been able to gain and retain supreme authority.

As far back as Japanese history goes, the government has always been effected by a balancing and shifting of the groups. The groups that have controlled the affairs of government since the Meiji Restoration are identical with the classes which have held it for centuries. New shapes and forms have been assumed to some extent, but the change is in externals only.—*From an editorial in the Japan Advertiser.*

A Beauty Spot

One of the oldest buildings of European style in Japan is the Imperial Mint situated on the bank of the Yodo River in Osaka.

During the cherry blossom season, a trip to the mint is one of extreme beauty. Both banks of the river are lined with cherry trees. The voyage is made by small paddle-wheel steamers, which ply between Osaka, Yodo and Fushimi daily.

Every kind of metallic currency used in Japan is coined at the Osaka Mint.

Golf in Japan

A large number of tourists who visit Japan go there to enjoy the enchanting beauties of nature or admire the unique art of the land; but for those who seek diversion in the midst of their busy sightseeing, there is golf.

The first course was laid out in 1903, twenty-five hundred feet above sea level on the hill tops of Rokko-san, a long range of hills behind Kobe. Thus the Kobe Golf Club is the premier club in Japan, and the links of eighteen holes on Rokko-san are well worth visiting. Kobe can also boast of two more courses, which are a little more accessible. These links are situated on high land overlooking the entrance to the Inland Sea and Strait of Awaji and are each of nine holes.

But with the opening of the Ibaraki Country Club, Osaka will have one of the finest golf courses in the Orient, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. The Club, which has about 300 members, is situated only a twenty-minute ride from Osaka, between that city and Kyoto. The Club grounds include excellent tennis courts as well as an 18-hole golf course of about 6,000 yards.

These and the several other excellent links near Nagasaki, Yokohama and Tokyo make it essential for the golf enthusiast to include among his luggage his golf clubs when he tours the Orient.

During the summer season golf is played at Karuizawa, the celebrated hill station lying under the shadow of Japan's noted volcano, Asamayama.

The March of Industrial Progress

The first electric tram line in Osaka was completed in September of 1904. It was three miles long. At the end of last year there were 53.81 miles of tram lines within the city. Including the suburban lines, Osaka has over 107 miles of electric railway. The first year about 2,000 fares a day were taken in; last year the average day brought 823,000 fares. The first year, fares brought about \$34 a day; last year the average day's income was \$23,000.

New Political Leader's Policies

General Baron Tanaka, who recently resigned from the Supreme War Council to become President of the Seiyukai has given to the *New York Times* an interview outlining the following policies, which he believes are best for Japan.

"We will attempt to develop closer economic relations with America and China, as Japan's national prosperity depends largely thereon.

"Regarding immigration, we will not ask America to sacrifice her permanent interests merely to save the honor of the Japanese race. We believe, however, that it is possible for the United States to meet our desires without defeating the ultimate aim of their legislation. A

generous policy on that side of the Pacific will cause a sympathetic echo on this side and bring the two nations closer.

"I believe that it devolves upon the statesmen of all nations to fight injurious campaigns tending to increase international complications. We will do our utmost to dispel the mistaken notions as to the present and the future of Japanese-American relations and we hope for whole-hearted sympathy and co-operation from American leaders.

"The efforts of President Coolidge and other distinguished Americans to correct the dissatisfaction felt here on account of immigration have already reacted favorably here and given the Japanese confidence that future Japanese-American relations will be of the friendliest character.

"Our domestic problems are many and urgent. Our national thought shows unrest, due to the complicated and contradictory influences, and the Empire's future depends upon statesmen's success in guiding its thought.

"Of our financial and economic problems, one of the greatest is responsibility for the huge American investments recently made here. This capital must be employed for the country's permanent benefit, developing our natural resources and stimulating and encouraging industries.

"Japan's future is fraught with many difficulties. We need the co-operation of friendly neighbors, the developing of which will be our aim."

Townsend Harris Eulogized

Townsend Harris, first Consul-General from the United States to Japan, first accredited representative from any power to reside in Japan, and first United States Minister to Japan, was the personality around which centered this year the Charter Day Exercises of the College of the City of New York. Townsend Harris, while President of the Board of Education of the City of New York from 1846 to 1848, proposed and brought about the establishment of the Free Academy—now the College of the City of New York. On May 20, this year, there was unveiled in Townsend Harris Hall, the preparatory school at the City College, a bronze tablet dedicated to his memory.

The tablet was the work of a member of the Art Department of the Townsend Harris School and was the gift of the Class of 1924 of the School. The Director of the School, Dr. Mario Cosenza, has for some years been interested in gathering material about, and mementos of, Townsend Harris, and today Dr. Cosenza is perhaps better informed about Harris than is any other student of the activities and accomplishments of a man who did so much for Japan and Japanese-American relations.

On the wall of Dr. Cosenza's office hangs the first American flag made in Japan. It is of Japanese crepe, has thirty-one stars, and was officially used by Townsend Harris.

His Excellency Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Japanese Ambassador, came on from Washington for the ceremonies and eulogized Townsend Harris as educator and diplomat. Dr. John H. Finley, first presi-

dent of the Japan Society and former president of City College, also paid tribute to Townsend Harris' work and his influence for good.

Following the ceremonies at the College, the Ambassador, Hon. H. Saito (Consul General of Japan in New York), and a group of friends made a pilgrimage to the grave of Townsend Harris in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, where a wreath was placed upon the grave.

War Physically Impossible

Count M. Soyejima, member of the House of Peers, Japan, and one of the speakers invited to the international round table conference at the University of Chicago, opening on June 30, in an interview in Tokyo with a representative of the *New York Times*, stated that in his opinion "Japan made a big mistake in recognizing Russia. Despite her solemn pledge to the contrary, the Russians are doing their best to spread communism in Japan and Korea, as they are doing in China."

In discussing Japanese-American relations, Count Soyejima said that the only way America menaces Japan economically is in China, which will never cause war. War with America is physically impossible, were there a cause. The immigration restriction was a blow to Japan only in the manner it was adopted, as emigration will not solve Japan's over-population problem. Either Japan must be industrialized or birth control practiced, the Count stated, and he considers the latter the more practicable.

Count Soyejima favors another disarmament conference, but believes the first necessary element to be "disarmament of the mind." He believes that the world's peace can be guaranteed by the close co-operation of America, England and Japan.

Cross Word Puzzle Solution—April Bulletin

Vertical

1. Choshu
2. Ha
3. Rice
4. Saito
5. Noh
6. Haori
7. Mice
8. Motors
12. Wu
15. Satsuma
18. Orion
19. Osaka
22. Aero
24. Sake
25. Fun
28. Hen
35. Uma
36. Sho
37. Ka
38. U. S.
39. R. A.
40. A. M.
41. SD.
42. N. A.
43. T. R.

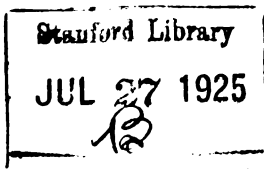
Horizontal

1. Chrysanthemum
9. Hai
10. Ito
11. Sweet
13. Reelo
14. Hu
16. R. R.
17. Go
19. Oi
20. Car
21. Et
23. S. O. S.
25. Fuji
26. Ise
27. Amah
29. Ueno
30. Cur
31. Kake
32. No
33. Amo
34. En
37. Kuruma
41. Shinto
44. Asa
45. Amado
46. Art

A Land of Romance

The charm of Japan attracts travelers from every part of the world—and the Japanese people make the traveler welcome. Japan has been well described as the world's greatest vacation-land and the most romantically beautiful land on the face of the earth; where the traditions and legends that have come down through the ages are today as fresh as ever; where the age-old customs and festivals still prevail; where the deft fingers of skilled craftsmen of the old school still produce fine works of art for which Japan has so long been noted.

The Japan Society, 36 West 44th Street, New York City, has pamphlets prepared by the Japan Tourist Bureau for free distribution which the prospective traveler will find of interest and value.



JAPAN SOCIETY

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July, 1925, News Bulletin

Intelligent Leadership

An appeal to leaders in Japan and America, and particularly to Americans living in Japan, to work vigilantly and patiently in the settlement of issues in the Pacific without the unleashing of the "great and potentially destructive forces" which at times appear to threaten the peace, was recently made in Tokyo by Mr. Edward Price Bell, correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*.

"No one could deal a blow at Japan without dealing a blow at America," said Mr. Bell. But it needs much watchfulness and intelligent leadership to prevent the links that bind the countries from becoming weakened by the irresponsible and the ignorant. Mr. Bell's address will be found in the Japan Advertiser of May 20, 1925. A summary follows:

"Not only nations, but races, meet in the Pacific. Every problem of sentiment and of knowledge, every difficulty and opportunity arising from the growing intercourse of civilized peoples—all stand challenging the genius of humanity in the Pacific.

"What does such a situation obviously demand? It demands leadership. Great and potentially destructive forces are involved. Whether they shall be actually destructive, or shall be constructive, depends upon leadership. It is going to be one of the historical tests of mankind. It is going to test business. What are you business men going to do for the peace of the Pacific? It is going to test religious men and learned men. How powerful will our spiritual and academic leaders be? It is going to test journalism. Will journalism disgrace itself, or will it not? It is going to test our political captains. How skilfully will they steer?

"All is a problem of leadership. All is a question of the capacity of the moral and intellectual aristocracy of the world—for Japan and America by no means have the Pacific to themselves. China and Russia are here. France and Holland are here. Britain—meaning Canada,

Australasia, South Africa—is here. Mexico has a Pacific coastline. From end to end the Western Hemisphere has its Pacific outlook. Who can name a keel or a flag that does not symbolize an interest in the Pacific? The Pacific belongs to all the creeds and colors of the world. It is the ocean of humanity.

FANTASTIC FEARS.

“One weighty and urgent obligation touching the Pacific rests upon leadership. It is, I think, the principal obligation of this kind. Two vague, unreasoning, fantastic, fateful fears prevail. One is in the United States; the other is in Japan. One keeps whispering ‘Japan will attack.’ The other keeps whispering, ‘America will attack.’ Japan realizes the monstrous unreality as regards herself. America realizes the nonsense of the notion that she is dreaming of war upon Japan.

OFFICIAL LEADERSHIP PRAISED.

“Let us glance at the two fears of which I have spoken. Official leadership relative to this matter, I am happy to say, seems to me to leave nothing to be desired, and to place both nations deeply in its debt. Tokyo and Washington are striving indefatigably for mutual trust and lasting friendship. The two countries, as I think everyone is convinced, are fortunate in their respective ambassadors. Matsudaira is a sincere and extraordinarily able champion of peace. Our government and people trust Ambassador Bancroft entirely, and anticipate that he in no way will lower the high traditions of our first minister to Japan, Townsend Harris.

“The long and bloody ages of military science are passing. Civilization is sending its first shafts of sunlight over the hills. We must prepare for the new day. We all need our fighting men to guard the civilization we already have, and to say to the elements of anarchy and destruction, ‘you shall not turn back the clock!’

NO BASIS FOR ATTACK.

“War between Japan and America could not happen deliberately except on the hypothesis that Tokyo and Washington took leave of their senses. And there never was a time in Japano-American history when the governments of the two nations were less likely to take leave of their senses than they are now. Aggression on the part of Japan against America, and aggression on the part of America against Japan, are twin characters in an international Midsummer Night’s Dream.

“Look at it from the American point of view. What is the first necessity, if one nation is going to fight another? Bismarck told us all about that a long time ago. The first necessity of a fight is a desire to fight. Have we a burning desire to fight? Have we any reason to fight? What have they done to us? What treaty have they violated? In what instance have they been false to their word? Have we not the testimony of Roosevelt and Root that the Japanese were scrupulously loyal to their agreements? Do we not know that Harding was for them? Have we not the official record that the Japanese are trusted by Hughes and Coolidge?

“No desire to attack or to injure Japan. Every desire to be friends with her and to see her reach great heights of moral and material achievement. No moral base from which to attack her. Neither the imponderable nor the ponderable essentials of an aggressive move against Japan, yet the fear is more or less persistently propagated that our fleet movements in the Pacific are minatory, and that the people of the United States contemplate the unspeakable crime of an unprovoked war upon this unoffending island people, so intimately linked with our own history.

APPREHENSION IN AMERICA.

“Just a word now respecting the vague apprehension in America that Japan harbors aggressive aims towards us. I would point out to our Japanese friends that the American fear viewed from one standpoint, is less unreasonable than is the Japanese fear of America. Why? Because Japan has something to complain of in the behavior of America, whereas America has nothing to complain of in the behavior of Japan; and the nation that strikes at another nation usually has a grievance of one sort or another to account for its hostile act. It is easy for the American scare-monger or demagogue to argue that Japan is preparing to attack America because of the immigration question, or the nationalization question, or the land question.

THE SUBJECT OF IMMIGRATION.

“About no one of these questions shall I speak in any detail here. But this I will say: American sentiment and opinion overwhelmingly opposed the abrupt and rude manner in which the Congress handled that part of our immigration law relating to the Japanese. American citizens would have been delighted if the executive and not the legislative branch of the government had had its way in this matter. Our people generally believe that further immigration from Japan would serve the interests of neither country—indeed, would threaten the interests of both—but they do not wish to be made to seem to exhibit toward Japan an unfriendliness or discourtesy they do not feel. Personally, I earnestly hope that our immigration policy will finally be cleared of offense to the susceptibilities of Japan. But that is for the future. The law is on the statute book. To change it, another law will be required. This means that time must elapse for the operation of the ordinary processes of our democracy.

A PLEA FOR LASTING FRIENDSHIP.

“Meanwhile, all of you who have the power of leadership of any kind or in any degree, go forward with your education: No nationalization law, no land law, no clause in an immigration act, no conceivable domestic legislation in America or in Japan is worth a Japano-American war, or even a Japano-American estrangement. Our peoples are friends. They must remain friends.”

United States and Japan

Fourteen Points for Permanent Peace

Lindsay Russell, one of the founders and a former president of the Japan Society, recently gave a dinner at Pierre's in honor of Eugene C. Worden who for over seventeen years has been Secretary of the Japan Society. On that occasion Mr. Russell gave fourteen reasons why he considered war between the United States and Japan unlikely and unnecessary.

Many persons acquainted with Japanese-American relations have stressed the fact that peace between the two countries is natural and logical, and have given one or more reasons for their belief. Mr. Russell, however, on the occasion of this dinner, concisely enumerated the important reasons that are always working toward permanent peace.

Mr. Russell's conclusions are drawn as a result of many years of observation and study of Japanese-American relations. The fourteen points are re-printed here because it is believed that, although they are an expression of personal opinion, they will be welcomed by many as either directly furnishing an answer or else suggesting one to the question too often raised, "Must we fight Japan?"

1. Nothing is to be gained by war that cannot be attained through peace unless either country covets the other's territory.
2. The United States is Japan's best customer; the loss of this market would paralyze her industries and her shipping.
3. Japan is one of the greatest purchasers of American cotton. Moreover, Japan is the gateway to, and the logical selling agent for our goods in, the Far East; this by reason of propinquity, knowledge of language and customs.
4. In the event of war, Japan might be stripped of her possessions on the mainland of Asia; either China or Russia might take Manchuria, and her trade might be taken away by other nations.
5. Japan in size, in population, in natural resources is unequal to the United States.
6. Japan cannot at present finance a war, unless through Great Britain, and she would have to borrow the money from the United States!
7. Japan looks to this country for aid in financing her government, her enterprises, and her activities in the Far East. Her credit here has become second only to that of Great Britain and increasing amounts are borrowed each year. Japan has never repudiated a debt and has stipulated that recent loans are not to be cancelled by war.

8. The distance between the two countries would make war well nigh impossible at least for Japan. Her fleet, which is built for home defense, could not wage an aggressive warfare on the American coast.
9. The victualling of her fleet for a six thousand mile journey is out of the question. Moreover, if she landed an army of a million men on the Pacific Coast, what would become of it? Where would it go? How could it be fed? Not on our rations, certainly.
10. Contrary to propaganda, Japan does not want the Philippines. To extend her frontier several hundred miles into the ocean would make her vulnerable and enormously increase her naval budget. It is more profitable to Japan to have the United States develop the Philippines. At present she milks the cow without feeding her.
11. It is continually asserted that Japan wants Honolulu, 3,000 miles distant. It is profitable to her under the present arrangement. Possession of it would mean fortifying it and defending it, and having costly naval maneuvers. Can Japan financially afford to make a Heligoland of Hawaii?
12. Every nation has a bogey man to stimulate the national spirit. The advocates of a great army and navy make no international enemies when they strafe Japan. Politicians lose no votes; yellow journals lose no subscribers, no advertisers.
13. The only momentous question which has ever risen between the two countries concerns the admission of Japanese nationals into our borders. This is a racial question, a question which cannot be settled by war; only time and mutual concession will solve it.
14. Neither country wants war. It is impractical, unprofitable and well nigh impossible.

A Future Concert Instrument

With the hope of improving the harmonica and of raising it to a concert instrument, Mr. Uyehara, a Japanese university graduate, plans to go to Germany for the purpose of studying music and manufacturing harmonicas. Mr. Uyehara, who has been devoted to this instrument since boyhood, deplors the semi-contemptuous attitude which most people have toward the instrument. Mr. Uyehara is quoted in the *Japan Advertiser* as saying that while in Japan the harmonica is regarded only as a toy, nevertheless it is probably the most popular of all musical instruments with the exception of the samisen.

Nagoya

Glorying in the proud title of the "Middle Capital," Nagoya has long been the greatest of the cities that stretch along the coast between the Capital of the East and that of the Broad West. Situated in the midst of fertile farmlands, of rice paddies, mulberry groves, tea plantations and fields of barley and millet, Nagoya's grip on life is of the firmest.

Like the great industrial center of Osaka, the city is a short distance from deep water. Its port is connected by rail, but perhaps more goods are lightered down the little stream between in the picturesque sailboats of Japan than are conveyed by train.

PRESENT-DAY NAGOYA.

As the city is approached over the ancient Sea Road that leads from Tokyo to Kyoto, for centuries the main artery of Japan's travel and commerce, the smoke of its factories and railway yards is seen rising into the air to hover over the modern city that has partially replaced the Nagoya of other days.

The road sweeps suddenly upward to cross the river, and from the high steel bridge are glimpsed railway yards and sooty furnaces. It is modern Japan with a vengeance! Nothing of the glamour and the lure that enthralled Lafcadio Hearn are to be seen. The view is a triumph for those Japanese business men who have insisted on pushing Japan forward toward the front ranks of the industrial nations of the world.

The smoke of railway yards and factories is left behind as the river is crossed and the traveler turns to his left down a straight, broad street that leads to the center of the business district. Policemen with sabers that look more like toys than weapons stand on the corners directing traffic, for American automobiles spin over the pavement as well as the slower trotting "rikisha." Little shops and stalls line the street, but, as the business district is neared, these begin to give way to buildings of brick and stone, in no way different from the buildings in the West.

A corner is rounded and the main street of Nagoya stretches to right and left. It is broad, straight and well-paved, more of a novelty in Japan than is a twisting lane in America. Hotels, banks, stores, motion picture shows and restaurants line the streets, while well-dressed throngs pass up and down the sidewalk.

THE CITY OF YESTERDAY.

Beyond the hotel lies Nagoya Castle, the most perfect of its kind in all Japan. The day has passed when it was used as the stronghold of a feudal baron, the cousin and retainer of the Shogun of Old Yedo, but the moat and high stone walls still whisper of that time when each daimyo had to protect his life and property with his sword. The

castle has passed into the possession of the Empire's rulers, and a part of it is now used as barracks for khaki-clad soldiers.

Towers of gleaming white plaster rise from the gray stone walls, each broken by the curved roofs typical of the Far East. Inside, massive timbers support the roof beams and the heavy weight of tiles. Crowning the highest roof are two golden-lacquered dolphins, which are, perhaps, the finest specimens of that art to be found anywhere. Years ago one of them was removed from the castle and sent to the exposition at Vienna. On the homeward voyage the vessels bearing the precious golden dolphin sank within sight of the Japanese coast. Years later the vessel and its cargo were salvaged. So perfect had been the work of lacquering the dolphin that the salt water had no apparent ill-effect on it during the time it rested on the floor of the sea. It was restored to its former place of glory at the top of the tower, and is to-day the object of pilgrimages each year.

Modern Nagoya, copied after the cities of America and Europe, is left behind when the vicinity of the castle is entered. Here are found the typical wood and plaster and straw houses of Japan, the houses that are tinder for any spark and that give the nation its excessively high fire hazard. Temples and shrines abound, and there are not many days of the year when a festival is not in progress at one or another of them.

Narrow, unpaved streets wind and twist among these little homes. Wooden shutters and grilles give semi-privacy to the dwellers in them.

A second river marks the edge of the city proper. It, too, is enclosed by high dykes, for the little rivers of this land of mountains become raging torrents when the rains descend and the snows melt, spreading disaster to the farms and fields unless imprisoned within their banks.

Across the river is a large green-vegetable and fish market. The crowds that shop there daily are as dense as those in the business section that has been built in imitation of an American city. Old Japan has again been entered, and the cryptomeria-lined Tokaido stretches south and west to Kyoto, leaving in its wake the proud "Middle Capital" that is half-foreign and half-Japanese. Provincial, yet of the world at large, few cities in Japan show as clearly the struggle that the Empire is making to adjust itself to the swift pace of the industrialism of the Western World.—*Japan Advertiser*.

There will be no issue of the BULLETIN
in August

Japan Tourist Bureau

IF you wish to make your visit to Japan a complete success do not fail to make use of the service which the Japan Tourist Bureau offers you. The Japan Society, 36 West 44th Street, New York City, will give you a letter of introduction to the Bureau.



JAPAN SOCIETY

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September, 1925, News Bulletin

Gardens of Nippon

The gardens of Japan are one of the surprises, as well as one of the delights, of that interesting country. This is because they are come upon so unexpectedly, and in such unlooked-for places. Behind the poorest sort of a bamboo fence, or in a trifle of ground by a modest-appearing house, there may be concealed a gem of gardener's art. The arranging and building of these gardens is one of the oldest arts of Japan, and it has been brought to such perfection that even the tiniest patch of ground is capable of being transformed into a thing of beauty under the skillful hands of the builders. The charm of these is so distinctive, and in some the reproduction of Nature's masterpieces is done with such amazing fidelity, that no one should leave Japan without having seen as many of them as possible. This can easily be done, as the owners of these places are usually very proud of them, and permission to inspect them can be readily secured.

What do we find as we visit some of these gardens?

If the plot of land is small, then the house is naturally of first importance. The garden complements it. In a villa, however, this is reversed. Here the garden with its lakes, miniature forests, hills, and rocks becomes the dominant note, with the house built to conform to it.

ANCIENT LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Landscape gardens have been popular in Japan for centuries. The earliest written record of them is chronicled in the *Nihon-gi*, where the following succinct account of their introduction from China is found:

"In the twentieth year of the Empress Suiko (A.D. 612), one Roshiko, a Korean, who had become a Japanese subject, was found to be most skillful in copying nature in all her forms. Word of his unusual talent having reached the great Empress, she summoned him to her court and ordered him to build for her in the palace grounds a garden, representing Mt. Shumisen, the ideal sacred mountain of Buddha, and a Chinese bridge. This he did, with the result that all marveled at the skill and beauty of his work."

ROYAL PATRONAGE HELPS

Following this patronage of the Empress, the art flourished mightily. Nobles of the court vied with each other in the building of increasingly beautiful and costly gardens. When the capital was established at Nara, those who made their homes there under the shadow of the Imperial castle began to adorn their grounds. Later, when the capital was removed to Kyoto and laid out on an even more magnificent scale, the making of gardens became more and more the pride and joy of those at court.

GARDENING GREATLY DEVELOPED

As in many other things imported from China, the influence of the originators predominated for many years. Gradually, however, the Japanese began to exercise their own instinctive ingenuity, with the result that the early Chinese and Korean principles were lost in the improvements which came through the study and development of the individual advantages of each location.

EUROPE AND JAPAN COMPARED

With Kyoto the center of the arts and crafts of the Empire, many notable gardens were laid out. The Imperial Palace grounds set the style, which was copied, and in some cases even excelled, in the villas of the nobles. Thus in the early years of the 13th century, when the Western world was either actively engaged in war or recovering from the effects of war, Japan, in its peaceful seclusion, had developed this cult of beauty into something of a science.

PRIESTS AND MONKS AS GARDENERS

Realizing that in the landscape garden lay a new means of beautifying the grounds of the temples, certain priests and monks became interested in the subject. They attempted to introduce into the fabric of the scenes some of the precepts of the then powerful Zen sect.

This religious influence became apparent in the increased refinement and tranquillity of the gardens built at that time. In the Kamakura era (1192-1333) came the idea of the garden as a place of peace and repose where the owner and his guests might retire in seclusion for meditation and rest, undisturbed by the clamor of the fighting that was then going on in many parts of the Empire.

INFLUENCE OF TEA CEREMONY

With the development of the tea ceremony, which became the fashion in the middle of the 15th century, the pavilion devoted to its use became an important factor in the arrangement of the garden. This tea cult was of religious origin and, through its strict form and ceremony, its long silences and rigid observance of well defined rules, became a means of promoting meditation and composure of mind and body. Demanding complete detachment from the things of everyday life, the pavilion was erected as a part of the garden, yet separate and

detached. It was reached by a path of stones set in a certain way, and entered through a very small aperture indicative of a humble spirit. This building always consists of a single room nine feet square, plain to a point of austerity, but at the same time perfect in every detail.

Thus was a style set by the leaders which was later copied by those of every rank and position until now no home in Japan is too poor to have its bit of garden.

ELEMENTS OF THE GARDEN

The elements that go to make up a classical garden are stones, shrubbery, lakes and cascades; winding paths of sand or gravel; stone or bronze lanterns; figures of cranes in stone or bronze; bridges of stone, bamboo or saplings; the tea pavilion; arbors of wistaria; clumps of maples and cherries; perhaps a lotus pond.

Size is not of first importance; composition is the keystone. To produce the desired effect of making the area seem much larger than it really is requires a world of ingenuity and at times an expense that is astounding. The rocks that have so important a part in the picture are often transported from great distances.

ROCKS IN THE GARDEN

Rocks worn by the beating of the waves into fantastic shapes; rocks smelted into quaint forms by volcanic action; rocks carved by the raging torrents of the mountain streams; petrifications from the depths of the seas, and richly colored masses from the mineral and hot springs districts—these are keenly sought for by the designers, who place them in such positions that they appear to have been in that one spot for ages. This also is true of the dwarf trees that are so much in evidence. Dwarfing is an art that has reached perfection in Japan, where the gardeners have taken advantage of every accident or trick of Nature which may be turned to produce a deformed yet beautiful tree or plant. Juniper, cypress, pine, elm, maple, peach, plum, willow and bamboo have been experimented upon with good results. Specimens of these are seen in most of the fine gardens.

THE SIMPLE GARDENS

Expense, however, is not necessary for perfection. The clever artist is often able to work wonders with the simple things at hand, and some of the less costly gardens, while lacking the elaboration of their rich neighbors, are just as truly gems of this pleasing art. All over Japan, in the cities as well as in the country, many of these beauty spots are to be found in the seclusion of the homes, screened from the public eye by the bamboo fence or the house itself.

TRAY GARDENS

In addition to these garden landscapes, the miniature gardens built on trays are intensely interesting. Some of them depict natural scenes of mountain and shore. Often these pieces are highly prized as heirlooms.

A GLIMPSE OF FAMOUS GARDENS

A charming illustration of the importance in landscape of the small pavilion devoted to the impressive function known as the "Tea Ceremony" is shown in the garden of Count Matsura, which is rated as one of the most perfect in Tokyo. In this, the tea house is on the edge of a pond, with a long arbor of wistaria—an unconventional innovation—on the other side. The weather worn rocks of the islet in the pond, with the stone lantern crowning its point, add much to the naturalness of this composition. Known as the *Horai-yen*, this garden was laid out in the early days of the Tokugawa era and its essential features have never been surpassed.

BOTANICAL GARDEN

One of the most interesting sights of Tokyo, in the days before the great earthquake of September, 1923, was the Botanical Garden of the Imperial University. Covering an area of forty acres, it was not entirely destroyed and has been restored to much of its pristine freshness of beauty. About one-fifth of the ground was taken up by the landscape garden containing the lotus and iris ponds, curious rock formations and miniature mountain scenery. Laid out at Koishikawa in 1683 by the Shogunate on the site of the palace of the Second Shogun Hidetada, the garden still retains memories of those feudal days. Within its confines are found specimens of trees from temperate climes as well as a variety of flowering plants, including, of course, chrysanthemums in profusion.

A GARDEN PARK

When Lord Ikeda, ruler of the province of which Okayama is the chief town, laid out *Koraku-yen*, his picturesque garden, in 1786, he did not dream that it would become the famous public park it now is. A distinctive feature is the long slope of greensward along the stream and the wide gravelled paths leading to the building. In this latter is a series of rooms which were formerly used as reception rooms for messengers from the daimyo of other provinces.

A WARRIOR'S GARDEN

Vastly different in its composition and arrangement from the garden of Lord Ikeda is the lovely combination of water, rocks and shrubs which is found in a garden in Shimo-Daigo near Kyoto. First laid out in the Ashikaga era, it was enlarged and improved upon by a priest named Giyen, who made a special study of landscape architecture under the patronage of the great Hideyoshi. This warrior was famous for his brilliant social entertainments as well as for his feats of arms. He made this garden the scene of many of his lavish functions. On one of those occasions he had a huge weather-worn rock removed from Nijo Castle in Kyoto and placed in the pond there, where it can now be seen.

A TOKYO GARDEN

In the midst of Tokyo's bustle and business stands a delightful garden wherein all is peace and quiet. Now the property of Marquis Hosokawa, it was designed and built by Midzuno, a retainer of the Shogun Iyemitsu. It covered a vast area. At the time of Commodore Perry's visit to Japan in 1850, it was a favorite rendezvous of the warriors in council. Of diminished size at this time, like most of the gardens of Japan, this masterpiece conveys an impression of distance and magnitude that is indescribable. This is accomplished by the effective use of water, rocks and shrubbery, each appropriately placed.

A MODERN GARDEN

An inspiring example of the work of a modern landscape artist is the garden of Count Sakai in Koishikawa (Tokyo), one of the noted beauty spots of the city. Across the lake that mirrors ancient trees and age old stones is a simple stone bridge that connects the rocky islet in the center with the shore. In this, as in other gardens, the house—built for the observance of the tea ceremony—occupies a prominent place on a knoll in the center. A departure from the usual style is seen in the numerous trees, which are of large size. The lake is clear and free from plant life, so often seen, as the lotus ponds are located elsewhere.

An unusual addition to the arboreal scheme of the usual garden is the large palm that stands in the sedate and tranquil garden which is within the grounds of the great Nishi-Hongwan-ji (temple) at Kyoto. It was designed, it is said, by the famous gardener-architect Shimano-suke Asagiri. Although it lies within the shadow of the giant buildings of the temple compound, which is in turn surrounded by the noise and congestion of the city's business life, it still retains its atmosphere of unruffled dignity and appealing charm. A bridge, made from a single slab of stone, spans the little stream and gives an unusual note.—Taken from the magazine *Japan*.

A Tribute to the Late Ambassador

It was in Shimoda Bay that Commodore Perry first anchored his fleet and spent several months before going to Kanagawa, where the first treaty between Japan and the United States was negotiated (1854). In fact, the first foreign consulate in Japan was established at Gyokusenji Temple near Shimoda.

On the sixteenth of April, last, another well-loved American, our Ambassador to Japan, visited the little town, which lies 120 miles south of Tokyo. He went to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the arrival there of Commodore Perry and his famous "black ship."

The welcome given Ambassador Bancroft upon his arrival there was a tremendous one. Ten thousand people crowded down to the dock or packed the narrow streets to shout a greeting to the American envoy. The town and the entire district made the occasion a fete day, and all business and the ordinary pursuits of life stopped while the people celebrated.

While in Shimoda, where there are so many places of historic interest, Mr. Bancroft participated in a ceremony which few American diplomats and few Americans have been permitted to enjoy. This was when, by special invitation from the priest in charge, the Ambassador witnessed, and joined in the rites of, a service in the Buddhist temple.

It was in this temple that Townsend Harris lived with his small staff during the weary months he awaited the capricious whims of the Shogun. In the temple grounds are buried five American sailors who lost their lives while Perry's ships were in the harbor. The special service by the Buddhist priests was for the memory of these departed Americans.

Ambassador Bancroft visited the graves of these soldiers and sailors and praised the people of the village for their faithfulness in tending, for more than seventy years, the burial place of the first Americans to lie beneath Japanese soil.

With the death in Japan of Ambassador Bancroft, the simple-hearted country folk of Shimoda are mourning the loss of another of their American idols, who won their hearts because of his simplicity, sincerity and human ways.

An incident that, perhaps more than anything else, endeared Mr. Bancroft to them occurred during the height of festivities. The Ambassador was standing amid a crowd of Japanese in an outdoor pavilion where refreshments were being served. About him were the other Americans of his party, the Governor of the prefecture, the Mayor of Shimoda, other dignitaries, and, squirming on all sides, a group of happy school children. That is, they were all happy with the exception of one little girl who had cut her bare feet, and who otherwise felt miserable because of the poorness of her garb. Her hair scrambled about her face like black, twisted twine and her little kimono was like her hair. The Ambassador noticed her. His face was alight with a happy idea. He picked up the little girl, held her in his arms for a moment, and then, to make her cup brim over, handed her a cake from the table.

There was no deafening cheer, just a few "banzai" from the crowd, but that action of the great man whom they had expected to see appear in a tall silk hat and a frock coat, but who wore instead a plain business suit, created the deepest impression of the trip. Ambassador Bancroft had won a place in their hearts with the first American diplomat ever to set foot in Japan, Townsend Harris, and his memory will be treasured in the little town of Shimoda. And when, on each Decoration Day, they place flowers on the graves of the sailors, they will think and pray for Mr. Bancroft in the same breath and thought as Townsend Harris.

Incidents like this in all parts of Japan have been recalled since Mr. Bancroft's death. In Tokyo, Osaka and throughout the Empire the late Ambassador had established himself as a true democrat by exhibiting this same directness, sympathy and humanity in his contact with the people of Japan.

A Mark of Sympathy

The observance in Japan of July 1 as the second so-called "humiliation day," because of the exclusion clause in the American immigration bill which went into effect on that day a year ago, was marked by a significant action.

Among other things, two mass meetings had been called where, no doubt, the immigration question would have been intemperately discussed and the cause of better Japanese-Americans relations had a setback.

But news of the earthquake in Santa Barbara, California, had reached Japan. The *Japan Advertiser* reports that one of the meetings was immediately called off as a mark of sympathy. The other meeting was very quiet. From the meeting went forth a message of sympathy to the sufferers in Santa Barbara.

New Highway Opened to Motorists

On the morning of July 11 the guardian deity of the Hakone Mountains was informed with full Shinto ritual of the completion of the new motor road from Yumoto to Miyanoshita. The building of this road, one of the most difficult road-engineering feats in Japan, is of great significance to the whole of the Hakone district. It means that this noted scenic section is once more linked up with the rest of the world, and it means the coming of prosperity after nearly two years of lean living, caused by the earthquake destruction of September 1, 1923.

Hakone still bears the scars of the great disaster, but the visible signs of the district's "comeback" are almost equally in evidence. New buildings and reconstructed embankments are to be seen everywhere. The new motor road, which is considerably better than the one that was destroyed, is pointed out as the climax of the work that has been done to restore what nature destroyed.

Judging from the number of motor cars now traversing the new highway, every indication points toward the restoration of pre-earthquake conditions, reports the *Japan Advertiser*.

A national campaign to prevent the spread of typhoid fever was recently launched in Japan under the auspices of the People's Health Preservation Association in Yokohama, with the aid of the Contagious Disease Prevention Section of the Department of Home Affairs.

More than 200,000 posters were distributed in the principal cities and towns and 500 motion picture films were displayed by educational and social-work organizations in all parts of the country as a means of warning against the disease.

Announcement has been made by the Department of the Imperial Household that Prince and Princess Asaka, who at present are in Paris, will return to Japan this fall by way of America.

This royal couple will be the first members of the Imperial Family to visit America since the World War.

Plan Your Spring Trip Now!

The best time to visit Japan is undoubtedly the spring or the autumn. Japan is gayest in spring with its display of cherry-blossoms, followed throughout early summer by a succession of other flowers such as wistarias, peonies, azaleas, irises, etc. In the autumn the maples with their glowing leaves in red and gold are a great attraction as are also the chrysanthemums; the latter should be seen in Tokyo, while Kyoto is particularly famous for its autumn leaves.

The cherry blossom season, as a rule, is in the first half of April, though in Kyushu the season is at its height in the latter part of March, while on the Japan Sea coast and in the North East Provinces it comes even as late as the first part of May. The time of blossoming also differs with the kind of cherry-tree.

If you wish to make your visit to Japan a complete success do not fail to make use of the service which the Japan Tourist Bureau offers you. The Japan Society, 36 West 44th Street, New York City, will give you a letter of introduction to the Bureau.



DEC 9 1925

JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK

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Depository

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The Inland Sea of Japan

Japan is rich in scenic attractions; but, of them all, none is more celebrated for natural beauty than the island dotted Inland Sea. This long and narrow expanse of water extends in an easterly and westerly direction for about 240 miles, varying in width from three to thirty miles. Its northern shore line is a part of the main island of Japan. To the south is the island of Shikoku; to the west is the island of Kyushu. The small island of Awaji forms the eastern boundary and divides the Inland Sea from Osaka Bay.

To the south, the Inland Sea communicates on either side of the island of Shikoku with the Pacific Ocean. To the west, there is communication with the Japan Sea and the Yellow Sea through the Straights of Shimonoseki. At a distance of about 200 miles northwest of Shimonoseki lies Korea.

Between Awaji Island and Shikoku, is located the dreaded *Naruto Whirlpool* where the angry sea boils and eddies with a loud noise and the tides race with extreme violence. This thrilling spectacle is about an eight hours' journey from Kobe and can best be viewed from Naruto Park.

Despite its relative shallowness in places, the Inland Sea is navigated with safety at all seasons, although fog, tidal streams at the entering channels, and dangerous shoals demand of the pilot the greatest vigilance. However, the smoothness of the Sea itself and the beauty of its irregular shore line appeal to sailor and traveler alike, and most ships plying along the Nippon coast navigate its waters on the voyage between Kobe and Nagasaki. Here also may be seen sailing craft of every size, color and condition, from great high-sterned merchant junks with square-rigged sails to single-sail sampans making their way to the fishing grounds.

A VERITABLE JAPANESE MEDITERRANEAN

Along the coast numerous indentations form many peninsulas and capes. Land approaches land, forming coves fringed with verdant pines. Islands of all sizes, terraced to their summits and covered with paddy-fields, dot the broad expanse of the Sea like innumerable stars in a sky.

The dormant volcanoes bordering this landlocked basin are of two distinct types; one is conical like *Fuji* and the other is a flat-topped hill. Many of these small islands are relics of volcanoes active in a remote geological period. The presence of these symmetrical cones contributes much to the beauty of this celebrated expanse of water.

Another important factor of scenic beauty is the predominance of granite on the shores and in the islands of the Inland Sea. The granite and white sand afford a fine contrast to the deep green of the pines and the azure hue of the water.

The best way of viewing this paradise of Japan is from one of the small steamers starting from Osaka, the industrial city of Japan, or Kobe. Arrangements are usually made to sail all day and spend the night on shore at some place of scenic renown. A four-day trip permits one to enjoy some of the less-known spots, to stop at Japanese inns, and to see more of the surrounding beauty than a hurried journey affords.

Miyajima, one of the famed "Scenic Trio" of Japan is an island of the Inland Sea. In fact the beauty of the Inland Sea is at its best here. The big Torii, rising 45 feet high in front of a famous shrine and built right in the Sea, is a characteristic making a strong appeal to the traveler.

The largest of the Inland Sea islands is Awajishima, about 100 miles in circumference.

AN HISTORIC BACKGROUND

This region is the most densely populated in Japan. An Island Empire, such as Japan, lends itself to the development of a sea-faring race. And since ancient times many of the inhabitants of this region have followed the sea for a living.

The neighborhood, too, was the scene of many a stirring event in Japanese history and the glamour of old memories renders it still more attractive to those interested in the early days of the nation. During the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when a navy on the Western model was organized by the Government, a majority of the sailors were recruited from among these islanders. The crew of the first Japanese warship that crossed the Pacific to America, in the year 1871, was largely composed of men from this section.

The maritime supremacy of the Inland Sea was formerly a vital factor in the fortunes of war between the contending clans of Japan. Various sea-warriors controlled the principal islands, and in the fourteenth century, when civil war between the South and the North continued for nearly fifty years, these warriors held the balance of

power. Like the Norwegian Vikings they often fitted out predatory vessels, but the Japanese confined their plundering to the coast of Southern China.

PRESENT DAY ACTIVITIES

In recent years, the activity of the Inland Sea islanders—apart from their sea-faring life and fishery enterprises along the Korean coast—is manifested in activities associated with the world of today. The principal industrial pursuits are the brewing of soy (a condiment sauce), cotton-spinning and salt-refining. Quarrying granite is extensively carried on almost everywhere, so much so that several small rocky islets have been reduced to the level of the sea. But it is in the shipbuilding industry that the Inland Sea islanders display greater activity than the inhabitants of other parts of the country.

A PROLIFIC BODY OF WATER

More than one hundred species of fish abound in the Inland Sea. The names of some of them—octopus, sting ray, gray mullet, and flatfish—are familiar to us; but the names of other species caught in quantity have little meaning to Occidental ears, although they are of vital importance to the Oriental. In migrating, it is necessary for all the ocean fish that enter the Inland Sea to pass through the turbulent currents of the inlets, and this fact, coupled with the further one that the Inland Sea is full of organic matter on which the fish feed, results in giving to the fish caught here an especially delicious flavor. (No lazy fish survive, and there is no flatness of flavor.) The value of the total catch of fish throughout the Empire is estimated at \$32,500,000, of which \$6,500,000 comes from the Inland Sea.

Infant Mortality High

Japan maintains a high death rate for babies, an average of from 150 to 200, sometimes even 250, in every 1,000 babies die in infancy, according to latest authentic investigations. In comparison with these figures it is stated that in England, France, and Holland the death rate among babies is 50 or 60 in every 1,000.

This appalling infant mortality in Japan is traced by the authorities to the imperfect sanitary conditions in that country, and the lack of knowledge on the part of mothers properly to care for their babies.

Considering this state of affairs as a grave question for the welfare of the nation, the Health Bureau of the Home Office has announced that plans are now under way to establish a nursery in every city of more than 50,000 population in Japan in order to minimize the death rate among babies. A total of yen 3,000,000 (\$1,500,000) is to be appropriated for the construction of these nurseries, each of which will cost yen 150,000 (\$75,000).

Attached to each nursery will be physicians and nurses who will answer questions regarding the nursing of babies and will call on the various homes to give practical help to mothers.

Easy Adaptability of Japanese

When the American goes to Japan, he lives as nearly as possible as he did at home. He may live in a Japanese house, but he furnishes it as nearly as he can like the one he left in America. He covers the *tatami* with rugs; he puts in a stationary washstand and four-poster beds; he buys American chinaware; he eats with knives and forks; he employs servants who know how to make waffles and fry beefsteak. He plays American poker; he wears American clothes. He may learn only enough of the Japanese language to enable him to give his house number to a *rishisha* coolie. His ventures into things Japanese (an occasional visit to the theatre or a festival) are only expeditions of curiosity, just as at home he seeks out an obscure Italian *table d'hôte*.

With the Japanese who comes to New York it is a different matter. He doesn't take off his shoes when he enters the foyer of his apartment hotel. He doesn't put his quilt down on the floor at night. His wife doesn't carry her baby on her back. He lives like a New Yorker! He speaks English. He wears American clothes. He sees American vaudeville. His apartment is equipped with a dumb-waiter and a collapsible day bed. He uses American tooth paste, American shaving creams. He eats American breakfast food; he carries a brief case; he sends his children to American schools. His ventures into things Japanese are as occasional as those of his American friend in Japan. He does not, of course, abandon the customs and thought-habits of a lifetime. His intimate friendships are with his own countrymen and his interests remain essentially Japanese. But he comes to America as a student of American culture.

The magazine "Japan" reports that there were at one time about 2,500 Japanese living in or near New York. This number includes representatives of the Japanese government and of the large commercial banking and shipping firms, silk importers and cotton exporters, newspapermen, curio dealers, photographers, employment agents, tailors, restaurant proprietors, grand opera singers and actors, physicians, students, bacteriologists, valets and servants.

They are scattered all over the city and its suburbs. Their activities and interests are widely diversified. There are, however, several organizations which serve to unify the colony. There is the Japanese Association, with offices on Fifty-seventh Street, whose purposes are much the same as those of the American Association in Japan—any Japanese is eligible to membership. There is the Nippon Club, more exclusive, with a beautiful club building on Ninety-fifth Street. There is, too, the Japanese Women's Association.

An Unusual Dowry

In Japan, fisherwomen, wearing glasses and with baskets at their waists, dive into the sea for "mother" oysters. These women, who have been trained from the early age of thirteen or fourteen to dive for ear-shells, become good fisherwomen of pearl oysters when they reach the age of twenty. It is interesting to note that in the pearl districts of Japan good diving is the first requisite of a bride.

Pearl Culture

Artificial pearls produced in Japan are greatly prized and at present are exported to the value of over one million yen (\$500,000) annually. The most representative oyster bed is owned by Mr. Mikimoto. It is in the Bay of Ago in the province of Shima, which province is well-known for its production of natural pearls.

Realizing that from one thousand oysters only one pearl may at times be obtained, Mr. Mikimoto decided to attempt an increase in output by artificial means. He acquired full knowledge of the production of pearls at the Fisheries Experiment Station at Miura, and in 1896 invented a method of producing artificial pearls of semicircular shape. In 1905, Mr. Mikimoto perfected a process for producing spherical pearls.

In four years a young pearl-oyster becomes a producer. It is then taken from the sea, and between the animal and the shell is put a patented foreign substance, which the oyster begins to incapsulate with its secretion. The oyster is then kept in the sea for four years, during which it is often taken out to see that sea-weeds and parasites are not attached to the shell. At the end of that time it has made an imitation pearl. The secret part of the process lies in the manufacture of the foreign particle and the location of the proper spot where the particle is placed. In the Mikimoto beds, pearl-oysters are put in a metal net that allows free passage of salt water while at the same time protecting them from harm.

Nearly eighty per cent of all pearls exported from Japan are raised by Mr. Mikimoto, and eighty per cent of his whole output goes abroad.

Western Clothes Become More Popular

"One of the worst importations to Japan from the west is the frock coat!" writes Mr. Glenn W. Shaw, a Chicago editor, in the Osaka "Asahi" (one of the largest newspapers published in Japan). However, western dress for men is gaining in popularity, with the result that more variety of style is tolerated there than anywhere else in the world. In the same crowded electric car one may see at least fifty different kinds and degrees of occidental and oriental dress, and undress, all crowded together. And nobody appears the least bit surprised or interested.

Woman's effort to adopt western dress to any great extent came much later than man's. But today practically every school girl in the land has a western skirt and hat, and admirers of the beautiful Japanese costume for women are beginning to despair of the future. But perhaps the women will not go so far as the men, who have begun to discard their Japanese "best" entirely. On Government ceremonial occasions, western dress for men has become practically obligatory. One member of the Diet is reported as about to present a bill providing for consistency in the matter of ceremonial dress for both men and women.

Prince and Princess Asaka Guests of Japan Society

H. I. H. Princess Asaka, sister of the present Emperor of Japan, and H. I. H. Prince Asaka, a member of the reigning family of Japan, were the guests of honor at the largest annual dinner given by the Japan Society since its organization in 1907. Reservations for the dinner at Hotel Astor on the evening of November 4 were made by over one thousand people who wished to honor these, the third representatives of the Imperial Family of Japan ever to have visited the United States.

The royal couple have been in Europe for the past three years studying commercial, social, financial, and industrial conditions in important centers. Due to storms on the Atlantic the steamer on which the guests came to the United States was delayed a day over its ordinary sailing schedule, causing the Prince and Princess to be late in arriving at the dinner.

Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Japan Society, presided. In addition to Prince Asaka, Dr. John H. Finley, the first president of the Society, and Dr. Henry Van Dyke were the speakers, Dr. Finley taking occasion to pay a tribute to the late Ambassador Bancroft, who died at his post in Japan.

Prince Asaka, speaking in Japanese, brought a message of good will from the Japanese people and also a tribute to the work of the Japan Society for its educational work in making Japan better known to Americans and in promoting a good Japanese-American relationship. His remarks, which were translated and finely delivered by Hon. Hiroshi Saïto, Consul General of Japan in New York City, follow:

"It is a matter of sincere gratification and appreciation for the Princess and me to be accorded such courteous reception by the Japan Society of New York.

"We have always been admiring the marvelous power and efficiency of the American people. Combined with your traditional idealism and moral vision, such power and efficiency are moulding a great nation whose chief aim is, I know, the establishment of an enduring peace upon this earth. That lofty aspiration of yours we of Japan share to the fullest measure, and herein we see a common bedrock upon which, I confidently believe, we can build a firm and indestructible structure of peace and friendship for all time to come.

"Japan highly prizes the friendship of America—a friendship that is marked by great historical events and that has never been found wanting in times of need. We are happy to know that the Japan Society is doing a splendid work in the promotion of friendship between the two nations. In bringing Americans and Japanese face to face in social contact, it is effectively dissipating the darkening clouds of misunderstanding not infrequent in international relations. Your task is noble and far-reaching, and we are sincerely rejoiced that your endeavors are yearly bearing big fruits of goodwill on all sides.

"The old era of international strifes is fast yielding its place to a new era of international co-operation. Such a society as yours is in itself a sign of the times, and will be a potent factor more and more prominently in diplomatic dealings which will in the future be even more directly in the hands of the people themselves. We heartily congratulate you, officers and members of the Japan Society, for the happy conception, the successful development and the worthy activities of your great association. May I express our firm belief as well as our ardent hope that the Japan Society will continue to prosper and will always be a fitting symbol of everlasting friendship and peace between Japan and the United States."

Mr. Taft, in his talk, stressed the importance of the co-operation of English-speaking peoples to the end that the peace of the Western hemisphere might be preserved, adding, "I likewise believe in the theme that peace in the Eastern hemisphere depends upon the co-operation of the Japanese people with the English-speaking peoples. If, God willing, peace can be maintained among England, Japan, and the United States, the peace of the world can never be disturbed." The results of the Washington Conference, he thought, gave good evidence in support of this doctrine.

Among those at the head table was Dr. William Elliott Griffis, for years a missionary and teacher in Japan and a prolific writer on the Far East. Dr. Griffis, with the possible exception of Mr. Alexander Tison, had the distinction of being the only American present at the dinner who had seen the present Princess Asaka as a little girl in Japan.

Bishop Motoda, the only Japanese Episcopal Bishop, a churchman who recently distinguished himself at the Church conference in New Orleans, was also at the Guest Table.

Dancing, and both the Prince and Princess admitted a love for western dancing, followed the dinner.

Keeping Up With the Times

As is well known, Japanese is written vertically down from the upper right-hand corner of the page, line succeeding line to the left, and even when written horizontally, it runs from right to left. But students in schools write their notes from left to right as we do. Today some magazines are printed to be read this way. Shops have become so careless about the way in which they print their signs that it is at times advisable to try them both ways.

When a school class charts an Osaka street car, the motorman hangs out a little red sign reading, *da-n-ta-i* (party), and other people keep off. But a gentleman of the old school seeing this sign on a car in Tokyo the other day read from right to left, rather than from left to right. He, therefore, read *i-ta-n-da*, which meant "out of commission." In this case it did just as well, but all signs are not so conveniently ambidextrous.

A Notice to Our Readers

No issue of the Japan Society News Bulletin was published in October.

Plan Your Spring Trip Now!

The best time to visit Japan is undoubtedly the spring or the autumn. Japan is gayest in spring with its display of cherry-blossoms, followed throughout early summer by a succession of other flowers such as wistarias, peonies, azaleas, irises, etc. In the autumn the maples with their glowing leaves in red and gold are a great attraction as are also the chrysanthemums; the latter should be seen in Tokyo, while Kyoto is particularly famous for its autumn leaves.

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If you wish to make your visit to Japan a complete success do not fail to make use of the service which the Japan Tourist Bureau offers you. The Japan Society, 36 West 44th Street, New York City, will give you a letter of introduction to the Bureau.



JAPAN SOCIETY

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
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December, 1925, News Bulletin

Judge Thomas Burke's Last Message

The sudden passing away of Hon. Thomas Burke, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington, at a meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in New York City on December 4, has removed from the membership of the Japan Society a life-long friend of Japan. His death was dramatic, falling lifeless as he did in the arms of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. His last words will long be remembered by many because they were marked by that intelligent, keen and sympathetic interest in Japan which he had always shown. The message about Japan, which he was giving with much of the vigor and fire of his earlier days, is here reproduced as taken from the Minutes of the Semi-Annual meeting of the Trustees of the Endowment.

Mr. Burke:

"Before adjournment, there is one matter of which I wish to speak briefly. There is a movement in which I think we should be interested, started by the Institute of Pacific Relations, to endeavor to correct the situation that has been brought about in Japan and in China by the harsh, unnecessarily harsh, methods of Congress in dealing with the immigration question. The Institute of Pacific Relations is headed by an eminent educator, President Wilbur of the Leland Stanford Junior University. He is supported by men from other universities, who are deeply interested in this question.

"The Institute of Pacific Relations met at Honolulu during the past summer. Representatives from several foreign nations were present, in addition to those from the United States. Each nation was ably represented by some of its very best citizens. The whole subject of regional relations was taken up for study. There was a clash of opinion. At one time it seemed as if the Chinese representa-

tives had made up their minds to withdraw from the conference, but upon more careful consideration they did not do so.

"The matters which gave them concern were freely discussed by the different persons present, and the viewpoint of the western section of the United States was presented in such a way as to engage the attention directly of the Chinese. The result was that on adjournment the various representatives went, each to his own country, with the firm purpose of holding out hope of a better condition of things for his people. Reports that have been received indicate that each one of these representatives has, on his return home, succeeded in securing an attentive and interested audience to listen to his statement of the prospects of more kindly courtesy and more even-handed justice in all that affects the relations between the East and the West.

"This is a critical time in our relations with the East, especially with Japan. For more than two generations Japan has looked to America as her leader. Those who are familiar with Japanese history know that the relation between teacher and pupil has in that country always been extraordinary and accompanied by a feeling on the part of the pupil of reverential respect for his teacher. In Japan, a rebuke from the teacher brings with it disgrace to the pupil and shame to the family.

"As you all know, there is more than one evidence of the confidence with which Japan has looked for direction to the United States. How has it suddenly come about that there is danger that Japan may change entirely her attitude toward the government and the people of the United States?

"The immigration question, with all due respect to the Congress, was most unhappily handled. The end which the Congress aimed at could have been attained by kindly methods and by maintaining friendly and neighborly relations with Japan. But that course was not followed. Great leaders of opinion in Japan are still urging that their country shall maintain its former relations of friendship with the United States and of confidence in her people, but at the very moment when this counsel is being given to the people of Japan by those among themselves whom they most trust, words are spoken on the floor of the Senate and words are written in the American press which give as much offense to a high-minded and generous people as the words and acts of the most violent agitators could possibly do. If Japan loses confidence in the United States it will be because those American public men, who should have sought conciliation and even-handed justice, and who should have treated Japan with kindly courtesy, consideration and neighborly feeling . . . "

(At this point Mr. Burke's voice failed, and he fell without another word into the arms of the President of the Endowment. His life had ended.)

Dr. Butler:

"In the physical presence of our dear friend who has so suddenly left us, I declare this semi-annual meeting closed, subject to call."

A Word Picture of Osaka

Because of its many manufacturing plants and towering chimneys Osaka is known to the Englishman as the "Manchester of Japan" and to the American as the "Pittsburgh of Japan." Some enterprising individual with a penchant for figures is the authority for the statement that there are over a thousand of these hideous but necessary smokestacks blotting the landscape.

Second to Tokyo in size, Osaka is far ahead of it in commercial importance. It is the oldest, as well as the newest, of the cities of the Empire. Osaka, therefore, has a historic background. It has already played an important part in the affairs of the nation; it is still playing a part to an extent that is scarcely realized. To tell of Osaka's commercial greatness is to recite a story of figures, ever likely to be dull and uninteresting, and so we pass on to a bird's-eye picture of the city.

Although Osaka is a great, modern manufacturing center, it is perhaps the most intensely Japanese city in the Empire, as well as the least picturesque. The buildings are high and modern. They are surprisingly large, and many are as handsome as are to be found anywhere. The city has large, well-equipped factories, where the latest machinery is installed and the newest systems in use that have been developed in the West. The principal streets are wide and paved. On the canals, of which there are scores intersecting every part of the city, ply motor tugs powered with modern gasoline engines. These water-ways are spanned by modern steel bridges. The offices and banks of steel and stone, brick and concrete, present the same appearance as do modern structures of other lands. Large, modern enter-at-the-center electric surface cars roar through the streets carrying strap-hanging crowds. Automobiles of every known make are seen on the streets. The taxicab service is good even though it can scarcely keep up with the constantly increasing demands on it.

A STRICTLY JAPANESE CITY

The city is busy and bustling and working on Occidental lines, although it has no "foreign colony" in the commonly accepted sense of the word. It is modern, but it is a modernity that Osaka has adapted to its own needs. In the adaptation, sight has never been lost of the fact that Osaka is Japanese and does business in its own way. One may go back and forth in the city for a week and the number of foreigners encountered will be limited to those who are at the railway stations or in the few branch offices of foreign companies maintained there.

SYMBOLIC OF NEW JAPAN

Of the two or more million people who live and work thereabouts, every one seems to be intensely concerned with the immediate business on hand. There is no apparent leisure; everything and every one is going full speed, as if this were the last day and business must be done now or not at all.

A RAILROAD TERMINUS

Osaka is one of the greatest railroad centers of the Japanese Government railway system. It is on the main line between Kobe and Tokyo and is the terminus of numerous branch lines. It is therefore of great importance as a passenger and shipping point, and is the busiest station in Japan, having an average of 273 trains arriving and departing each day.

CANALS OF OSAKA

Even the canals, which heretofore have been the habitat of the slow-going lighter and cumbersome sampan, have felt the rejuvenating urge of the day with the chug-chug of the gasoline launch.

These canals are a characteristic of Osaka. Furnishing a system of transportation that has been a tremendous factor in upbuilding the commerce of the place, they also add a picturesque feature to the otherwise drab and uninteresting monotony of a purely commercial city. From the holds of the great steamers that come to the harbor, from the decks of the ungainly but capacious junks that wing their way under the odd bat-wing sails, the cargo of varied commodities comes forth to be loaded on lighters or barges. Then by oar, pole, or gasoline tow, they come up the canals—often miles from the harbor—to land the load directly into the godown, factory or warehouse.

These canals are lined with buildings, most of them two-storied, rising directly from the water's edge, with balconies over-hanging the stream. They are water thoroughfares for the endless, monotonous passage of slow-gliding barges, sampans, steam launches with collapsible smokestacks which enable them to pass under the low bridges, and huge lighters capable of carrying tremendous loads.

When Hideyoshi, the great leader of by-gone days, built his castle on the heights about the city, he surrounded it with wide and deep moats, and then, realizing that here Nature had laid out a series of defenses that were unequalled, he added to their impregnability by cutting many connecting canals, making passage from any point of the city extremely difficult for invading troops.

AS A SENTINEL ON GUARD

Overlooking the city stands Osaka castle. Built by this great leader it is one of the architectural wonders not only of Japan but of the Far East. Standing on a lofty plateau, the castle commands the entire countryside, with Mt. Heie, beyond Kyoto, visible on the skyline on fair days. One may well believe the statement that between 40,000 and 60,000 workmen toiled day and night for three years in its building.

Japanese Rag-Time

One of the most popular tunes of samisen music is called *Dodoitsu*. It has been in vogue in the samisen world, particularly in Tokyo, for more than 80 years and is well established with other samisen songs. *Dodoitsu*, which has a history that may be traced back for more than 350 years, is extremely gay and exhilarating and for this reason it is especially liked by geisha. This particular music, which embraces both the tune and the many accompanying verses, may be called one-line rag-time; but the lines are executed with such refinement, delicacy and poetic ingenuity that it might be more appropriate to term it the people's literature.

Population of Tokyo

According to the National Census recently conducted, the population of Tokyo city is placed at 2,080,000. This figure shows a decrease of nearly 110,000 from the total population of the capital before the great 'quake disaster of 1923.

While the population of the city has not reached the former figure, the number of residents in the suburbs shows a remarkable increase. The total population, including that of the suburban districts, is put at 2,475,000. This figure does not include the population of the Ogasawara islands, which are under control of the Tokyo Prefectural Governor. It is expected that when the compilation of statistics from those islands is completed, the number will be greatly increased.

Before the 1923 earthquake, there were only a few suburban towns and villages having a population that exceeded 50,000; now, there are sixteen.

Under the Greater Tokyo system, in which all of these suburban towns will be included in the City of Tokyo—and it is expected that this can be realized within the next decade or so—the City of Tokyo will have a population equalling that of London.

A census of the population of Hondo (the main island of Japan), taken at the same time as that of Tokyo, shows a total of 59,736,704 inhabitants.

Syllabus on Japan

A year ago the Japan Society, through its Townsend Harris Endowment Fund Committee, published a third edition of its "Syllabus on Japan," prepared by Professor Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale University. This reference pamphlet, which is for free distribution, facilitates the study of any phase of Japan and tells where to find the information about Japan that you seek.

The Syllabus has proved so popular and valuable that a Fourth Edition, revised and brought down to date, will soon be issued.

Put Emphasis in your Greeting

Say your New Year's Greeting this month with a copy of MONO-GATARI, by Don C. Seitz. No international bookshelf is complete without this collection of tales from old and new Japan. There are thirty-four powerful stories, taken from Japanese literature and history, which will thrill the reader. Here are heroism and tragedy. Some shine with the humor of simplicity. They are classic, exquisitely told, and replete with interest.

This 326-page book is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons and retails at two dollars and a half, but through special arrangement made by the Japan Society Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee, copies are offered to members of the Japan Society at the special price of two dollars each.

Read the following comment, which has come all the way from *Country Life*, Sydney, Australia, and ORDER YOUR COPY NOW!

"Mr. Don C. Seitz has selected and edited these tales from old and new Japan. One feels that with him it was a labour of love, and the reader feels like thanking him for it. 'To understand the people,' he writes, 'one must know their literature. Sentiment is more powerful than self-interest and much less easy to control. Despite its progress in trade and manufactures, Japan is still a land of ideals; and of stern views of honour and of justice. Her pride is one of race, not superficial vanity.'

"These tales help to bear out his statement. They are race-revealing, and at the same time they are very readable. One feels, after reading some of these tales, that Japanese ideals are high and so ingrained that everything is possible in Japan. Courage seems to be a habit with its people, and devotion to duty a religion.

"Others of these stories—they are tales of long ago—suggest that the Japanese are a strange people, a people apart. But then, some of our own ghost stories, some of the tales of our own beliefs, probably would make just so strange reading for the Easterner. One might suggest in all seriousness that this book, if widely read, will make the Japanese better liked and perhaps still better understood in the West."

Shintoism

Shinto is a simple cult, having but little ritual and almost no theology. It is one of the few pure Japanese products. The Government in Tokyo has decreed that it is not a religion, that it is no more than a cult of patriotism, and all Japanese must be Shintoists, be they also Buddhists or Christians. It is, in essence, ancestor worship, although the Japanese Government prefers that the word "reverence" be used. Its greatest diety is the Great Sun Goddess, who is the ancestor of the Japanese people. There are other gods, many of them, among whom are all the heroes and great men of the Japanese race. The Emperor Meiji, who brought Japan from seclusion to its place as a great world Power, is not least among them.—*Japan Advertiser*.

Jottings

Prince and Princess Asaka arrived in Japan on the 11th of December.

More than fifty influential educational organizations in Tokyo have started a campaign seeking to abolish entrance examinations to Middle Schools. At the present time there are so many students desirous of being admitted that many of the applicants become afflicted with nervous diseases due, it is said, to overwork in studying for the competitive tests.

A movement has been started in Japan to collect yen 10,000 by popular subscription so that the Gyokusen-ji Temple of Kakizaki, near Shimoda, may be repaired. It was there that Townsend Harris first raised the American flag above the soil of Japan some three score and seven years ago.

It is hoped that the total subscription will be large enough to permit the necessary repairs on the Temple and to provide a fund by which the Temple can be maintained as a permanent memorial to America's first envoy to Japan. The building has been neglected for years.

In celebration of the Emperor's birthday, the Prince Regent of Japan was recently promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army and to that of Commander in the Navy. This came about by special order from the Cabinet.

Art Exhibit Draws Thousands

Interest in the Sixth Annual Art Exhibit of Tokyo, recently held in Uyeno Park under the auspices of the Department of Education, was augmented this year by the fact that three of the paintings exhibited will be selected and sent to Philadelphia for the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The selection of the three paintings will be made by a committee composed of members of the Tokyo Commercial and Industrial Society; but a choice will not be made until the close of a similar exposition at Kyoto.

Imperial Poetry Contest for 1926

The subject of the Imperial poetry contest for next year is to be "The Water in the River Is Pure," according to an announcement recently made by the Department of Imperial Household. The title was selected by Viscount T. Irie, Grand Chamberlain, as head of the Imperial Poetry Bureau and has received Imperial approval.

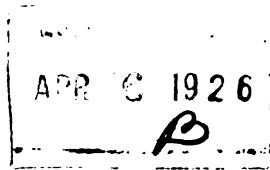
The poems of successful contenders will be read at the Imperial New Year's Poetry Party after the poems composed by the Empress, Prince Regent, and Princes and Princesses of the Blood have been heard. No prizes will be offered to winners in this competition, but their poems will be filed in the archives of the Imperial Poetry Bureau.

Plan Your Spring Trip Now!

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March, 1926, News Bulletin

Japan's Foreign Policy

by

BARON KIJURO SHIDEHARA
Minister of Foreign Affairs

The following excerpts are from the speech of Japan's Foreign Minister on January 21, last, before the fifty-first session of the Imperial Diet of Japan:

We seek no exclusive friendships with any nation. We extend honest friendship to all nations. We believe that this is the wisest course for Japan to pursue. With this end in view we should avoid all hasty conclusions as to the intentions of other powers based on mere stretches of imagination unsupported by concrete evidence. In many cases unjust suspicion and unwarranted prejudice have been at the root of serious international complications.

SOVIET UNION RELATIONS

Rumors have recently been circulated charging the Soviet Union with certain aggressive designs in north Manchuria. So far as my information extends, I have discovered no ground for attaching any credence to such reports. Since the resumption of official relations between Japan and the Soviet Union a year ago we have constantly maintained close contact with the Soviet government and have effected frank exchanges of views and information from time to time on all questions affecting the mutual relations of the two countries.

RELATIONS WITH EUROPE

Our relations with each of the European powers are eminently satisfactory.

Japan is not a party to the Locarno treaties recently signed which are intended to regulate questions of purely European concern, but the atmosphere of confidence which these treaties are known to have inspired in the political and economic situation of Europe can not fail

to clear a way for the forward march of the League of Nations and exercise a salutary influence upon the general peace and progress of the world.

TURKEY

For the first time in history Japan inaugurated last year an exchange of ambassadors with Turkey.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

Turning to the relations between Japan and the United States I permitted myself in the last two sessions of the Diet to set forth the views of the government on the subject of the so-called Japanese exclusion clause in the United States Immigration Act of 1924. I find nothing here to modify or to supplement the views then expressed nor can a lengthy discussion of the question at this moment serve any useful purpose. I only desire to make it clear that we remain unchanged in our feelings of deep regret at that particular clause which seems to us irreconcilable with the rules of international comity and justice. Reviewing, however, the trend of the general situation in the United States, all well-informed observers will readily agree that there has been a steady growth in recent years of appreciation and understanding of Japan by the American people. Among those who once championed the cause of anti-Japanese agitation not a few are now openly reconciled to more moderate views. Among those who at one time took no interest in Japan or displayed innate prejudice against her, not a few to-day seem to be eagerly and impartially willing to know the truth of all that relates to this country. Correct understanding is the foundation of true friendship. A general tendency now being manifest in the United States in the attitude of that nation towards Japan gives promise for a great future.

LATIN AMERICA

We are in perfectly agreeable relations with Mexico, as well as with the South American states. We have no plan whatever of political significance in our intercourse with any of these countries. We feel, however, that fair opportunities are there afforded for the economic enterprises of our countrymen, and it is our intention to encourage such legitimate activities as far as possible.

EMIGRATION POLICY

I would add a few words with regard to that question. It is not in our policy to send emigrants to any country in which they are not welcomed. Our constant desire is to supply capital or labor to undeveloped regions of the world and to promote the welfare and prosperity, not only of the emigrants themselves and of their mother country, but also of the countries in which they choose to establish their permanent homes. Toward this end we are prepared to exert our unremitting efforts.

FOREIGN POLICY IN GENERAL

By the above explanations I hope I have made sufficiently clear the general lines of our foreign policy. In adopting that policy and

in carrying it into effect we have always made it a point not to be influenced by considerations of momentary advantage or disadvantage to the country. The life of nations being eternal, the ultimate goal of diplomacy must be lasting honor, prestige and the interest of the nation. Firm in this conviction and relying on your generous support I shall face the heavy responsibility that rests upon me.

A Japan Afternoon

Through the courtesy of the Officers of the Nippon Club, the Japan Society late in January gave a demonstration, under conditions contributing greatly to an Oriental atmosphere, of Japanese Flower Arrangement and the Tea Ceremony. The Flower Arrangements were under the direction of Miss Kichi Harada, and the Tea Ceremony was directed by Mr. M. Miya.

A part of the second floor of the Nippon Club had been turned into a Japanese Garden and Tea House, largely through the efforts of Mr. Miya, who was host at the Tea Ceremony. Assisting him were: Madame Hiroshi Saito, Mrs. G. Higashi, Miss Hori, and Mr. H. Hirose.

Mr. Miya, in advance of the ceremony, gave a short explanation of the development and meaning of the Tea Ceremony. It originated, he said, about 1380, the Shogun of that time hoping through it "to soften the spirits of his warriors"; perhaps also to calm them before battle. The ceremony became especially popular at the time of Hideyoshi, "just about 100 years before your famous Boston Tea Party." The rules and regulations laid down by the Tea Master at that time have not been changed.

What is gained by the Tea Ceremony? This is a question often asked. Here is Mr. Miya's answer: "Making true friends; knowing the manner; developing graceful movements; care in handling things; respect for others; control of impatience; acquirement of poise; improvement of character; a cure for nervousness; a way to forget business. In a word," suggested Mr. Miya, "the ceremony is philosophy."

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

Prior to the Tea Ceremony, Miss Harada, who had already placed in different rooms of the Club typical flower arrangements, gave a most interesting and instructive talk on the art. She illustrated the points brought out by actual demonstrations of some arrangements made before the audience. Her fine sense of humor made an especial appeal and aided in bringing home to the audience many important details.

Just inside the entrance doors of the Club Miss Harada had placed a large flower and shrub arrangement which meant "Welcome." From that first fine impression, through to the serving of Japanese tea and cakes following the Tea Ceremony, it was apparent that an appreciative audience felt it had been brought much closer to the real Japan.

The ceremonies of the afternoon were all under the auspices of the Committee on Literature and Art of the Japan Society. About three hundred and fifty members and their guests were present.

Present Japanese Cabinet

The present Kenseikai Cabinet of Japan is headed by Mr. R. Wakatsuki, who held the portfolio for Home Affairs under the Kato Cabinet.

The personnel of the Cabinet, as given in the *Japan Advertiser* of January 30, is as follows:

Premier and Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. R. Wakatsuki
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Shidehara
Minister of Finance, Mr. Y. Hamaguchi
Minister of War, General K. Ugaki
Minister of the Navy, Admiral H. Takarabe
Minister of Justice, Mr. Y. Egi
Minister of Education, Mr. R. Okada
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. S. Hayami
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. C. Kataoka
Minister of Communications, Mr. K. Adachi
Minister of Railways, Mr. M. Sengoku

On Buddhism

by

ABBOT SONYU OTANI

The following essay was written by an Abbot of the Buddhist faith. Unfortunately little appears in the publications in the United States about the religions of the Orient. Yet it would seem that some familiarity with Far Eastern cults should be an aid in understanding what goes to make up the whole background of the East. It will be recalled that Buddhism was introduced into Japan about 1500 years ago. Its ritual is rich in moral precepts. Its teachings develop a high philosophy of life. Its practices have enriched the art of Japan by importations from other Buddhist lands, India, China, and Korea especially.

"I feel constrained to offer my eulogy to the present trend of world civilization. If I am not mistaken, people the world over seem to be obsessed by a single idea: how to gain the greatest possible control of the greatest possible wealth and power in the shortest possible way. It is bad enough to say that the end justifies the means, but it is worse to think and act just as if wealth and power justify everything. The worst is yet to be marked, for so-called prophets of materialism are calling aloud as if from the wilderness, that the world-problem will be solved only through 'class struggle.' In a word, Machiavellians in black, Mammons in yellow, and Marxians in red are masquerading throughout the world in a sweep of intoxicated frenzy. It is high time for those who have sincere solicitude for the spiritual well-being of humanity to get up and act, and act promptly and resolutely. The structure of civilization must be supported by two pillars, spiritual and material, and when one support gives away, the whole structure is doomed to an inevitable fall.

SELFISHNESS OF TO-DAY

"Is it necessary to point out in this connection that all these materialistic tendencies now rampant throughout the world are, in their last analysis, nothing but different manifestations of atomistic individualism—which is but another name for sheer selfishness. Convincingly or unconvincingly—and in most instances unconvincingly—those who are floating down the stream believe, or are made to believe, that their little self is their great god. In order to gratify this great god, nothing is deemed to be too precious for them to be sacrificed. And Nietzsche's 'Zarathustra' is freely quoted by way of justification.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

"In the face of this overwhelming preponderance of atomistic egoism there is one feature of our doctrine on which I should like to lay special emphasis—the gospel of Universal Brotherhood. Strange to note, two representative religions of East and West meet in this point as a twin. I am quite sure that it is of great interest for Christian brethren to learn that in Buddhistic vernacular there is found the exact term Universal Brotherhood.

"The question is asked, and it has been asked quite often, how and why is it that that gospel of love which is so fundamental to both religions has yet to be the established rule of human intercourse? The church spires and Gothic domes that stand far above as the cynosure of every land of Christendom—or the temples, cathedrals and pagodas that decorate every nook of Buddhist countries—are these architectural achievements of centuries and generations all merely a feast for an artistic eye instead of the embodiment of spiritual force, that brings all to one and one to all?

THE LAW OF BUDDHA

"What I want to attract the attention of the West to in this connection is the simple but great law expounded by Buddha Gautama—the law of causality and retribution. With the Buddhists, as with all scientists, our existence is the sum total of cause and effect; it is always a series of antecedents and sequences. There is nothing which has no cause and there is no cause that has no effect. That makes such things as isolated existences impossible and inconceivable. Everything is linked with its unfathomable past as its antecedents, and also with its boundless future as its sequence. Carry this simple but great law a step higher to the biological kingdom. Evolutionists will attest that all living things are nothing but the different combination of hereditary and environmental forces. In respect to time as well as to space, all existences are found thus knitted closely together like unto one. When Bodhisatva said that 'All mine is thine' and 'All is in one, and one is in all,' he said it on the conviction of that great law. The whole world is thus revealed as one kindred family. The soft breathing of an infant has its echo on the other end of the world just as great as has the oration of the Senator on the other side of the Pacific.

A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE

"One can hardly exaggerate the importance of this great truth of 'all in one and one in all.' Needless to say this is not a fancy of an utopian or the vague utterance of a mystic, but the veritable truth of all existence. No evasion, no sophistry can deviate or dislodge it. The testimony it bears is here, there, and everywhere. When this truth is realized in its full length and measure, it is my firm conviction that our world will become a safe place for every people to live in. For reckless greed of wealth and power, and implacable vehemence of class struggle are certain to give their place, out of their own accord, to the untiring effort of mutual love, with the overwhelming sense of gratitude to one's past and neighbors, together with the keenest sense of responsibility to your neighbors and posterity as one's two leading motives of action. May that day be fast in coming!"

EDWARD S. MORSE

In the death of Edward Sylvester Morse on December 20, 1925, the Japan Society lost a valued member, Japan a good friend, and the cause of Japanese-American relations an active worker.

The Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in the February issue, has the following to say about the life and activities of Professor Morse:

"He was born in Portland, Maine, on June 18, 1838. He studied under Louis Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School (Harvard), following an inclination which became the main trend of his life. For a while he taught, devoting all the time he could find to research in his chosen field of zoölogy. In 1877 his study of brachiopods took him to Japan, where he was offered, and accepted, the Professorship of Zoölogy in the Imperial University, Tokyo. Returning to this country, he became, in 1880, Director of the Peabody Museum, Salem, a post which he held till 1914, when he became Director-Emeritus. Leave of absence enabled him to return to Japan in 1882 and to devote himself to what had become an absorbing interest—the observation and recording of the passing manners and customs of Old Japan. Fruit of his study appeared in *Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings*, which he published in 1886. Illuminated by the author's drawings, it is a treasury of information which after the lapse of forty years remains preëminent in the field it covers. Further fruit of his observation of things Japanese appeared in the form of the numberless lectures he was called upon to give.

"In *Japan Day by Day*—his last book, comprising the illustrated journal which he kept during his sojourns in Japan in 1877, 1878-79, 1882-83—is recorded the beginnings of his interest in Japanese pottery, the subject with which his name is most widely associated. As he passed by Omori on his first journey to Tokyo, his trained eye discerned an ancient shell mound, the significance of which, or of anything like it, was unknown to the Japanese, and the very existence of which had been unnoted by any foreign observer. A few months later he made investigations in the mound, and found, as he expected, pottery and other evidences which identified it as a kitchen midden or refuse heap left by primitive man. The "find" was the first of its kind in Japan; Morse's publication of it was the first of a series of archaeological studies published by the Imperial University; and the collection of implements and pottery from the Omori Mounds, arranged and explained by Morse, was the beginning of the great Archaeological Museum in Tokyo.

" * * * His interest developed rapidly. * * * The kinds he wanted were those bearing potter's marks and specimens from every kiln and for every kind of use, all in the tradition of that Old Japan of which he so keenly lamented the passing. * * * Within nine years it could be said of his collection with truth that it surpassed any other in number of specimens, and that it was by far the most widely representative of the potters of Japan, their kilns, the forms of pottery they made, and the provinces in which they lived.

"In 1890 the Morse Collection was deposited in this Museum on loan. Two years later it became the property of the Museum by purchase, and its enthusiastic collector was appointed Keeper of Japanese Pottery, an office which he held throughout the remaining thirty-three years of his life.

" * * * As part of his work at Salem he built up a collection to illustrate the manners and customs of the Japanese."

Lecture on Art

On Saturday afternoon, February 27, members of the Society and their guests had an opportunity of hearing a lecture on "SHOSO-IN, The Treasury of One Thousand Years Ago," illustrated with lantern slides. Dr. Noritake Tsuda, the lecturer, is on a short visit to the United States and while here is associated with the Far Eastern Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was formerly a professor in the Imperial University and is associated with the Imperial Museum in Tokyo. He is the author of several authoritative articles and books on Oriental art.

Japan Scholarship for Japan

Shortly after the passage of America's Immigration Act, the Japanese students in New York conceived the idea of staging several Japanese dramas at International House, to the end that a fund might be raised for a scholarship to send an American student to Japan. Through the efforts of these students \$1,500 is now available. The Committee of Award will receive applications from native Americans, men and women, between 25 and 35 years of age. Inquiry should be addressed to the Japanese Brotherhood Scholarship Committee, International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York City.

An Offer to Libraries

Special arrangements have been made by the Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee of the Japan Society to distribute to public libraries a limited number of complimentary copies of *Monogatari*, by Don C. Seitz. This volume is made up of thirty-four stories of humor, heroism, and tragedy of old and new Japan.

This 326-page volume, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, retails at two dollars and a half. Members of the Japan Society may purchase copies at the special price of two dollars.

Mysterious Japan

The Japan Society has a few copies of Julian Street's book, *Mysterious Japan*. A complimentary copy will be sent to any member of the Society upon request, so long as the supply lasts.

New Members

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Japan Society on February 26, the following were elected to membership:

LIFE: Mr. Fulton Beverly, Hon. T. Matsudaira.

RESIDENT: Mrs. A. M. T. Beecher, Mrs. Louise S. Dedlow, Mrs. Edward Dodge, Mrs. Mabel A. Hellman, Miss Caroline E. Newton, Mrs. Christian Holmes, Miss Julian Wickes Wheeler, Messrs. S. C. Chiles, Harold A. Coumbe, Warren E. Cox, W. S. Dewey, Nobusuke Egawa, D. L. Gray, Francis E. Haag, Miss Josephine V. Hall, Frederick T. Hepburn, M. Hitotsumatsu, Charles W. Hlavac, Schuyler V. V. Hoffman, Jr., Willem Holst, Engineer Captain T. Kido, Dean Mathey, Jones W. Mersereau, T. Mizoguchi, Delancey Nicoll, Robert Anderson Pope, Albert Rothbart, Lewis J. Spence, C. E. L. Thomas, P. C. Tickner, Anton E. Walbridge, Burnett Walker, Samuel A. Weldon.

NON-RESIDENT: Howard R. Bemis, J. L. Beveridge, B. J. Clergue, Archibald Fries, Cornell S. Hawley, Garnet Hulings, W. P. Kenney, Harry C. Kinne, Alvin P. Klettsch, Henry D. B. B. Moore, Richard N. Norris, F. Gerald Robinson, C. E. Spens, G. E. Stolp, and Miss Beatrice McGeorge.

Plan Your Spring Trip Now!

The best time to visit Japan is undoubtedly the spring or the autumn. Japan is gayest in spring with its display of cherry-blossoms, followed throughout early summer by a succession of other flowers such as wistarias, peonies, azaleas, irises, etc. In the autumn the maples with their glowing leaves in red and gold are a great attraction as are also the chrysanthemums; the latter should be seen in Tokyo, while Kyoto is particularly famous for its autumn leaves.

The cherry blossom season, as a rule, is in the first half of April, though in Kyushu the season is at its height in the latter part of March, while on the Japan Sea coast and in the North East Provinces it comes even as late as the first part of May. The time of blossoming also differs with the kind of cherry-tree.

If you wish to make your visit to Japan a complete success do not fail to make use of the service which the Japan Tourist Bureau offers you. The Japan Society, 36 West 44th Street, New York City, will give you a letter of introduction to the Bureau.

JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK

HENRY W. TAFT
President
ALEXANDER TISON
Vice-President
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Treasurer

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EUGENE C. WORDEN
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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Depository

May, 1926, News Bulletin

Annual Automobile Taxes in Tokyo

(For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926)

(1 yen equals about 50 cents)

MOTOR CARS IN PRIVATE USE

| Horsepower rating* | Prefectural Tax | City Tax | Total |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Under 5 | Yen 44.00 | Yen 66.00 | Yen 110.00 |
| 5 to 10 | 79.00 | 118.50 | 197.50 |
| 10 to 15 | 131.00 | 196.50 | 327.50 |
| 15 to 20 | 200.00 | 300.00 | 500.00 |
| Over 20 | 255.00 | 382.50 | 637.50 |

MOTOR TRUCKS IN PRIVATE USE

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Under 15 | Yen 79.00 | Yen 118.50 | Yen 197.50 |
| 15 to 20 | 131.00 | 196.50 | 327.50 |
| Over 20 | 200.00 | 300.00 | 500.00 |

MOTOR CARS IN HIRE SERVICE

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Under 5 | Yen 20.00 | Yen 30.00 | Yen 50.00 |
| 5 to 10 | 33.00 | 49.50 | 82.50 |
| 10 to 15 | 53.00 | 79.50 | 132.50 |
| 15 to 20 | 75.00 | 112.50 | 187.50 |
| Over 20 | 110.00 | 165.00 | 275.00 |

MOTOR TRUCKS IN HIRE SERVICE

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Under 15 | Yen 40.00 | Yen 60.00 | Yen 100.00 |
| 15 to 20 | 60.00 | 90.00 | 150.00 |
| Over 20 | 86.00 | 129.00 | 215.00 |

*Formula: Bore in inches, squared, x number of cylinders, result divided by three equals taxable horsepower.

In addition to the above mentioned taxes, several of the city wards assess special taxes on motor car owners. These sometimes amount to as much as Yen 60.00 a year.

Regardless of this steady drain on the automobile owner's pocket-book, which had to stand the strain of the original cost, plus freight and ocean carriage charges, in addition to a high import duty, automobiles find a ready market in Japan. Because of the high cost of new cars, used cars are much in demand. In fact some facetious mortal has called Japan "the world's used-car graveyard." However, the highest priced cars of American and foreign manufacture are sold in Japan. At least one newspaper published in Japan has an automobile supplement each week when several pages are devoted to the description and proper care of cars. There, too, will be found the advertisements of nearly all American made cars as well as those of leading foreign make.

The Food Problem of Japan

Rice and Cereals from Korea and Manchuria

The Manchuria Rice Association was recently organized at Mukden, Manchuria. It proposes to promote rice culture and thus aid in the solution of the food problem of northeastern Asia and the Japanese Empire. A 343 million yen (about \$172,000,000) development project already under way in Korea is expected, within fourteen years, to increase the rice production in that peninsula by fifty per cent. Rice cultivation in Manchuria is of comparatively recent development. However, enough experimental work has been done to indicate good prospects.

Rice is the staple article of food of the Japanese. The food problem of Japan can be summed up in the word rice. While some contend that Japan can increase, even in Japan proper, the production of rice by further utilization of land now "scenery," others assert that a better solution of the food problem, even though that solution means changing the habit of centuries, is changing the diet of the people.

As a matter of fact a gradual change in the diet is taking place. For example, more wheat is being planted and more flour used as Western diet becomes better known. The prejudice against meat eating is slowly breaking down. Cereals that can be grown in Manchuria will in time undoubtedly find increasing favor with the Japanese palate. Yet, if the people will not change from rice, the Korean and Manchurian fields, adequately developed, would appear to offer the necessary supply for years to come.

Japan and Russia

Conflict of Interests

One of the most encouraging developments in the Far East, says the *Japan Advertiser* editorially, is the evident relaxation of tension within Japan over possible difficulties with Russia because of conflicting interests as respects China, but more especially Manchuria. For some time Japan and Soviet Russia have been pursuing policies in Manchuria that tended to converge. A meeting point might have meant trouble.

In the opinion of the *Advertiser* "Japan's objective in Manchuria will never be altered" because Japan already has too great a stake in Manchuria to lose, and potentially Manchurian resources and Manchurian markets are of very real importance economically to Japan. They are not so vital to Russia. Recent dispatches reaching Japan indicate that Moscow is not now pursuing so active and aggressive a policy in China.

"Russia is primarily a European power," continues the *Advertiser*, "and it is only when Russia's policies and ambitions in Europe are balked that she looks eastward toward Asia. The old urge of an ice free port is as strong with the Soviets as it was with the Czars, but a European port is preferred."

League Model Assembly

Thirteen student branches of the Japanese League of Nations last year conceived the idea of holding in Tokyo a public session of a Model League of Nations. "Delegates" were selected to represent each nation-member of the Geneva League. Some six months were then devoted by the "delegates" to a study of the history and policies of the several nations. Some students devoted a considerable portion of their summer vacation to becoming informed about the particular power each was to represent at the Model League meeting. It is reported that the various embassies and legations in Tokyo were besieged by the students in their quest for accurate information.

An agenda was prepared and a program carried through. The assembly proved a conspicuous success, one of the Japanese vernacular dailies remarking on the capacity of some of the students to ex-patriate themselves and play so well the part of another national. It is hoped to hold similar meetings each year.

Red Cross Conference in Tokyo

The second Oriental Red Cross Conference will this year be held in Tokyo, convening on November 15. That date was selected because it marks the anniversary of the founding of the Red Cross organization in Japan. The first Oriental conference was held in Bangkok, Siam, in 1922, and was attended by sixty delegates. Baron S. Hirayama, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, has announced that Hon. John Barton Payne, of the American Red Cross, will attend the conference in Tokyo.

New Grand Hotel, Yokohama

Work on the new Grand Hotel on the Bund, Yokohama, was started early in April. It is expected that the hotel will be completed in August, 1927, and will be open for business in September of that year.

The Mayor of Yokohama some time ago initiated the movement for new and adequate hotel facilities following the earthquake and fire which practically destroyed the city. As a result of his efforts the city appropriated Yen 1,150,000 (\$575,000), of which Yen 1,000,000 was set aside for building expense, the remainder to be used for the purchase of a site. A committee of Japanese and Americans undertook the work of building, following their organization of a company with a capital of Yen 1,000,000.

The new building was designed by Mr. Z. Watanabe, a Tokyo architect. It will have one hundred rooms and will accommodate one hundred and eighty guests. There is provision for dinner parties, banquets, balls and other social functions. The plans have been drawn along the lines of the most approved hostelrys in Europe and the United States. The building is to be fire and earthquake proof.

Stone Lantern from Japan

The America Japan Society of Tokyo will this month present to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri an old stone Japanese lantern. The lantern, about seven feet high, was secured through the efforts of Prince Tokugawa, President of the America Japan Society, from an old estate not far from the place where Townsend Harris, first American envoy to Japan, established his legation. Formal presentation will be made in Journalism Week at the University when Ambassador Matsudaira is expected to be in attendance.

French Mission in Japan

A French Mission was recently opened in Japan as a result of some years' effort on the part of the French Ambassador to Japan and individuals prominent in the French colony there. Its purpose is the establishment in Tokyo of a home or centre for visiting French scholars. There they may meet and exchange views and opinions with Japanese scholars to the end that the nationals of each country may gain from the culture of the other. The Mission plans to have visiting French scholars lecture at the Japanese universities. It expects also to aid French students in their research work in the arts and sciences of Japan. A series of lectures in French for Japanese students will be given. It is hoped to open a Mission of similar character in Paris.

Cloisonne for New York Cathedral

Gift of the Japanese Government

Two cloisonne vases, each three feet nine inches in height, were recently presented by the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Hon. Tsuneo Matsudaira, on behalf of his Government, to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The process of manufacturing the vases, which took two years time, was explained by the Ambassador at the time of making the gift.

A quantity of copper was first beaten into the desired shape. On the outer surface of the copper there was outlined in a wire thread of pure silver, three millimeters high, the decorative design which so enhances the beauty of the vases. This design is the hibiscus blossom and foliage, further decorated by Japanese birds.

After the design was outlined and the body of the vase given a coating of enamel, it was baked. The baking furnace was especially constructed and a temperature of 1500° F. was developed from charcoal from the camellia tree. Several coats of colouring matter were applied on the enamel, each coat being baked. Finally the colouring matter was built up to the height of the silver wire, which originally outlined the design, and with the final baking and polishing the manufacturing process was completed.

New Library in Tokyo

The Anglo-American law library of Dr. R. Masujima, eminent Tokyo lawyer and founder of the English Law School in Tokyo, was recently opened for the purpose of providing a focal point in Japan for the study of the spirit and the letter of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. Hon. Charles MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Japan, himself a lawyer of distinction, presided at the opening ceremonies. America was further represented by Judge Harrington Putnam of New York City, formerly a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in New York. He spoke as the representative of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the California State Bar Association, the San Francisco Bar Association and the American Branch of the International Law Association. He went to Japan upon the invitation of Dr. Masujima to take part in the ceremonies.

Donor Well Known in America

Dr. Masujima is well known in American legal circles, having spent some years in law offices in New York City, Boston and Philadelphia. He was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1879 and later studied law at Middle Temple, London, where he was called to the Bar. He established the English Law School in Tokyo in 1886. He is a member of the American Branch of the International Law Association and an honorary member of many American law associations.

The *Japan Advertiser*, commenting editorially on Dr. Masujima's gift, remarks, "There are instances where Japan has borrowed from the West certain institutions without which she would be much better off and which prove actually harmful to this country. In the case of Anglo-Saxon law, however, it is pure gain. Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, which is the science or philosophy of Anglo-Saxon law rather than the legislation and accepted practices that make up the actual law itself, finds its mainspring in that principle which, if honestly applied to international relations would eliminate all existing friction—the sense of fair play, or sportsmanship. . . .

"The Anglo-Saxon peoples have made no greater contribution to world culture than their development and emphasis of this sense of fair play, or of justice, or of democracy, or of any other of the particular ideas connoted by particular words, all of which trace their origin to this one common attitude of mind.

"There are, of course, many specific laws in England or America that are entirely unapplicable to Japan, but Dr. Masujima's aim . . . is the impregnation of the Japanese courts and the Japanese public with the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence rather than with formal legal codes and with unswerving loyalty thereto in actual practice."

Syllabus on Japan

The fourth edition of the Society's *Syllabus on Japan*, prepared by Prof. Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale University, is now being printed. Copies are distributed gratuitously under the auspices of the Japan Society Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee.

The Syllabus is in three parts. The first section is chiefly of interest to those organizations which may wish to devote a series of meetings to Japan or for those individuals who may wish to get an inclusive view of Japan through a guided reading course. The second section of the Syllabus is for those groups or individuals who are interested in studying some one phase of Japan's development. The third part is a Syllabus of those books which ought most frequently to be found in public or private libraries. In parts one and two of the Syllabus references are made to pages or chapters in authoritative reference books.

Members or non-members of the Society, debating organizations, business houses, students, teachers, and libraries will find much of value in this excellent reference pamphlet.

You may have a copy free.

A Daughter of the Samurai

Madame Sugimoto, of Columbia University, is the author of a delightful book written about her own life and entitled "A DAUGHTER OF THE SAMURAI." Under the auspices of the Townsend Harris Endowment Fund Committee complimentary, autographed copies of the book are being sent to members of the Japan Society. A limited number of copies are being distributed to public libraries.

There is a great fund of information in the volume about life in Japan and in the United States as lived by a daughter of a Samurai, as well as a discussion of the problems that such a life brings forth. Yet it is presented in such a fascinating way that the reader scarcely realizes how much is being learned about our nearest Western neighbor.

Little Journeys in Japan

Nikko

Here is a place famed for its temples of exquisite architectural detail. Many months might here be spent in study and enjoyment, yet a brief visit will store up in one's memory pictures that will constantly recur in years to come. Here, too, nature is at her best. There are many beautiful vistas, each one a picture for an artist.

Lake Chuzenji

A short journey from Nikko, and a stiff climb, brings the traveller to Lake Chuzenji, a half mile higher than Nikko. This is the summer home in Japan of the foreign embassies and legations. One of the most

exquisite waterfalls in the world, Kagon Waterfall, has its origin in the out flow of Lake Chuzenji. Kagon is noted for the detail and beauty of its fall and surroundings rather than for the volume of water.

Nara

Another milestone in a tour of Japan is Nara. This is the home of the sacred deer, hundreds of which roam the parks and beautiful temple grounds. So tame are the deer that they willingly take food from the hands of tourists. Nature spread her gifts with a lavish hand at Nara and the combination of man's handicraft and nature's art has made Nara world-famed.

Osaka

Now, by way of contrast, consider Osaka. This is the industrial city of Japan. It is Japan's Pittsburgh, her Manchester. Chimneys belch smoke in this bee hive of industry. Crowded streets with a bustling populace give an immediate impression of activity. Here Japan is at work. Factory whistles blow; steam hisses; there is the hum of the electric generator. Japan is modern as well as very, very old. If you have not seen both sides you have not seen Japan.

Goto Forms Political Party

Viscount S. Goto, five times a Cabinet member in Japan and former Mayor of the city of Tokyo, will form and lead a new political party before the next general election in Japan, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. "There are now," states Viscount Goto, "three million voters in Japan, and when the universal manhood suffrage law becomes effective at the next election, the number of voters will be increased by ten million." It is largely from among these new voters that Viscount Goto expects to draw his strength. He believes, however, that many members of existing parties who are dissatisfied with their present affiliations "because of the unfortunate practices and tactics of the party leaders in the recent session of the Diet," will also join the new party.

The campaign of the party will be directed largely by Viscount Goto's son-in-law, Mr. Y. Tsurumi, who, like the Viscount, is well known in America. Among those supporting the new party are Mr. J. Inouye, former Minister of Finance, Mr. K. Honda, Ambassador to Germany, and Mr. Z. Nakamura, Mayor of Tokyo, as well as several members of the House of Peers who have held important political posts.

A Land of Romance

The charm of Japan attracts travelers from every part of the world—and the Japanese people make the traveler welcome. Japan has been well described as the world's greatest vacation-land and the most romantically beautiful land on the face of the earth; where the traditions and legends that have come down through the ages are today as fresh as ever; where the age-old customs and festivals still prevail; where the deft fingers of skilled craftsmen of the old school still produce fine works of art for which Japan has so long been noted.

The Japan Society, 36 West 44th Street, New York City, will put you in touch with the Japan Tourist Bureau and will send you travel pamphlets.



B

JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

September, 1926, News Bulletin

Japan's Alien Land Law

NO DISCRIMINATION

A spokesman for the Japanese Government stated on September 4th last that an imperial ordinance had been prepared and will be issued soon for the enforcement of Japan's alien land law.

The original law permits application of an enforcement ordinance denying ownership of land in the empire to citizens of any state which prohibits ownership of land within its boundaries to Japanese. Framers of the law may have had California and other Pacific Coast states of America in mind when the law was passed.

The newly drafted ordinance, however, does not contain such enforcement provisions. It is stated that all Americans will be permitted to own land the same as other nationals. Ownership of land by foreigners even will be permitted in fortified zones under special permission.

Bicycles Come to Life

Japan, always alert for profitable ventures, has revived an old industry, none other than the manufacture and distribution of the bicycle. More than 5,150,000 of these vehicles are owned in the Empire and there are many more in other parts of the Orient.

The comparatively small cost of a bicycle and the fact that it is able to traverse roads not open to other vehicles has made of the humble two-wheeled vehicle a leader in industry.

The production of bicycles in Japan this year is expected to total more than 1,350,000. Japan still depends on the import of Yen 6,000,000 (\$3,000,000) worth of materials from foreign countries for the manufacture of bicycles.

The greatest sale and use is, of course, in the rural regions.

Japan Not Aiding Emigration

The Japanese Government on August 23 last formally announced abandonment of all plans involving assisted emigration except to those countries where Japanese immigrants are welcomed by both the Government and the people.

A Foreign Office spokesman, in making the announcement, said that emigrants desiring to leave for Canada, for example, would be scrutinized carefully before permission is granted to leave Japan. This is designed to eliminate those not wanted by Canada.

Japanese desiring to emigrate to Mexico will be limited to those possessing sufficient capital to establish themselves in their new home. Persons without adequate funds will not be allowed to leave Japan.

The decision is in line with the policy of the Government to carry out a redistribution of population within the Empire, moving people from the thickly settled areas into sparsely inhabited regions in Hokkaido, Korea, and Formosa. The next Diet will be asked to appropriate ample funds to carry out the "home emigration" scheme.

Commenting editorially on this measure of the Japanese Government, the *Japan Advertiser* states: "It was a wise decision of the Government to announce a policy that it has actually been practicing for some time, that is, the non-encouragement of Japanese emigration to lands where the nationals of this Empire are not obviously welcomed. Undoubtedly the announcement will do much toward quieting the fears still entertained in certain quarters of the world that the Tokyo Government is seeking to "invade" other lands with a great mass of emigrants. The effect on public opinion should be especially good in the United States.

"With the passage of the immigration act of 1924, the Gentlemen's Agreement was automatically terminated, and Japan has since been under not the slightest obligation, moral or otherwise, to attempt to regulate the departure of her subjects for the United States. The present statement that no encouragement will be given to such emigration and that would-be emigrants will be subjected to the most careful scrutiny should, therefore, be recognized for what it is—the voluntary and willing co-operation of the Tokyo Government with those Governments which desire no further immigrant-labor from this country.

"As a matter of fact, the policy of emigration as a possible solution to the pressing two-horned problem of overpopulation and a scanty food supply has proved itself a failure. There are to-day less than a million Japanese living abroad, including China and Manchuria."

Questions About Japan

In any conversation about Japan there are certain questions which invariably are asked. The twenty-five questions most frequently asked about Japan are answered in a brochure published by the Japan Society. The answers are broad enough to give a good deal of general information.

Copies may be had gratis upon application to the Society.

Contrasts in Japan

When skiing and skating are in season in Hokkaido, northern Japan, flowers are blooming and fruits are being gathered in one of Japan's southern possessions—the Island of Formosa. In Hokkaido may be seen the Ainus and in Formosa may be found the aborigines—both of anthropological importance as survivals of the original inhabitants of the respective regions. The mode of life, the different manners and customs of these two distinct peoples furnish archaeologists with valuable data.

Contrasts are noticeable within a much more limited circle of travel, however. Within a day's journey of Tokyo or Yokohama the tourist can find small villages, often of historic interest, where "old Japan" still exists. Here are things quite dissimilar from the Westernized towns and cities of modern Japan.

Japan has a history of perhaps twenty-six centuries. Is it any wonder that a traveller may find temples, paintings, pottery, bronzes, and other objects of art dating back more than a thousand years?

When you go to Japan you see Mount Fuji. You expect to see it. From pictures and descriptions it is rather familiar to you even before you see it. You also expect to see costumes, customs, and a manner of living different from that of the Occident. Such is the case. But you may also see some things that will surprise you unless you are familiar with the fact that Japan is very modern and up-to-date as well as very ancient.

You will ride in electric street cars; travel behind both steam and electric locomotives; dodge Ford cars on the streets; see your way at night by electric light within your hotel and on the streets; read a daily newspaper printed in English and published in Tokyo by an American; see your favorite movie stars on the screens of the local "cinema" houses; buy products in the stores that are household words at home; and if you should not be able to sleep right away, you can tune in on a radio to one of Japan's several broadcasting stations. Next day you can start out early in the morning and by evening be in the midst of quite primitive surroundings.

Such are some of the contrasts to be had in Japan.

Railroad Electrification

The Japanese Railway Ministry authorities are planning the electrification of three railway lines which have steep gradients and many tunnels. These are the Hachioji Kofu section of the East Chuo line, the Nirasaki-Tajimi section of the West Chuo line, and the Maihara-Imaisho section of the Hokuriku line.

A survey of the projects are under way and it is expected that appropriations for the work will be included in the Ministry's budget for the next fiscal year.

Tokyo-Yokohama Highway

Tokyo to Yokohama by automobile in less than half an hour may be possible before November, as the highway joining the cities nears completion.

The road will be strictly modern, yet travellers will be able to rest along the highway under pine trees planted more than two centuries ago! Workmen in constructing the boulevard were careful not to injure the venerable trees, and they will provide a natural beauty such as few modern roads possess.

Business men have been prompt to detect the certainty of prosperity along the new highway. Shops, motion picture theatres, and restaurants are springing up every few feet. Gasoline stations, so familiar on American highways, are already to be seen. A Ford Service Station has been established.

Construction of the road was projected in 1918. The length is eleven miles. The total cost is Yen 12,418,179 (about \$6,210,000). It is situated on the former site of part of the famous Tokaido road which is celebrated in song and story.

Big Silk Shipment Rushed

A special train of fifteen cars loaded with 780,000,000 miles of silk made a record run of 59 hours and 36 minutes from Seattle to Chicago recently in an effort to minimize the \$900 daily interest charge on the \$6,000,000 cargo.

The consignment, one of the largest ever received in this country, arrived in Seattle on the liner Arabia Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and was immediately transferred to a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul special train and started across the continent to Eastern manufacturers.

The nine baggage and six express cars carried 5,200 bales of raw silk.

Japan to Raise Silk in Brazil

Plans for the extension of Japanese sericulture and silk reeling to Brazil have been revealed with the announcement that the Katakura Silk Filature Company, which is the largest concern of its kind in Japan, recently purchased a tract of 1,250 acres near Santos in Brazil. An investigation showed that the climate and the soil are favorable for the enterprise.

Syllabus on Japan

Librarians and teachers will find helpful the Japan Society's SYLLABUS ON JAPAN prepared by Prof. Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale University. The Syllabus is so arranged that Japan as a whole may be studied or some one phase only of Japan may be enquired into. The Syllabus outlines the important points to be noted with respect to any topic and gives references to the best books for detailed study.

Copies may be had gratis upon application to the Japan Society.

Japan Has 41 Open Ports

The number of open ports in Japan has increased with the progress of foreign trade. For some time after the opening of the country to the world markets, foreign trade was conducted not by native traders, but by the foreign merchants who established their headquarters in the extra-territorial foreign quarters at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Hakodate and Niigata. Designated open ports were limited to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate.

With the increase in the volume of trade and the variety of articles handled, came the necessity for more open ports. The number of open ports was, therefore, gradually increased. To-day there are 41 of them in Japan. They are Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji, Niigata, Shimizu, Nagoya, Itozaki, Tokuyama, Shimonoseki, Hakata, Suminoe, Kuchinotsu, Kagoshima, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Ebisu, Taketoyo, Yokkaichi, Imabari, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Miyake, Misumi, Izuhara, Sasuna, Naha, Sakai, Tsuruga, Fushigi, Muroran, Nemuro, Odomari, Hamada, Miyazu, Nanao, Aomori, Kushiro, Otaru and Maoka.

Of the number, only about half are of real importance. The trade returns which the Government Finance Office announces every ten days include figures for 13 ports, namely, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Hakodate, Otaru, Shimizu and Kagoshima. The reason is that the returns of these ports indicate the general trend of the trade of the country. Among the above mentioned 13 ports Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka dominate.

Japan to Florida

Prince Tokugawa as President of the America Japan Society (he is also President of the House of Peers in Japan) sent the following radiogram to Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Japan Society:

"Members America Japan Society Tokyo are greatly shocked and grieved to learn overwhelming disaster which has befallen people of Florida and request you to convey to sufferers and Governor of Florida our profound sympathy."

Mr. Taft immediately transmitted the message to Hon. John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, and in his telegram stated that "the message of Prince Tokugawa is no doubt inspired by the keen sympathy and deep gratitude of the Japanese people for the aid extended to them when in Nineteen Twenty-three an earthquake laid waste some of their most important cities."

Governor Martin on behalf of the people of Florida has acknowledged this message of sympathy from Japan and this has been transmitted to Prince Tokugawa.

Japan Lacks Libraries

If statistics given in the vernacular press are correct, the lack of library facilities in a country that places as great an emphasis on education as does Japan is astounding. There are, it is stated, only seven million volumes in all of Japan's libraries, both public and private. That is a trifling number for seventy million persons in these days when libraries have developed enormously in other lands. The Library of Congress in Washington, for instance, has nearly half as many books on its shelves as are to be found in the libraries throughout the length and breadth of Japan. This inadequacy of library facilities is brought graphically home in the weeks immediately preceding the spring examinations for the universities and higher schools. Morning after morning long queues of students form before the doors of the public libraries of Tokyo, waiting as men and women wait for admission to the gallery when some great singer is giving a concert. They know only too well that the libraries can not admit all who come and that the first there are the fortunate ones.

There can be no questioning the universal desire of the Japanese for education and of the respect in which learning is held. Often that respect is non-discriminating, as when a Japanese considers that he has clinched an argument by citing the word of some graduate of the Imperial University, for if an "Akamon" has said it, it must be right. The Japanese lay claim to being the most literate people in the world, the percentage of those totally unable to read and write being smaller than in any other nation. The old custom of venerating a piece of paper on which words have been written is rapidly disappearing as is inevitable with the coming of the printing press and the daily newspaper, but even to-day the average Japanese has an attitude toward the physical book that is not found among Western peoples.

There have been a few outstanding examples of public benefactions in Japan in the form of libraries. The Oriental Library, the gift of Baron Iwasaki to all students of Asia, is probably the most notable. Baron Iwasaki purchased one of the most remarkable collections of books that has ever been made on the Far East, that of the late Dr. Morrison of Peking. Bringing this library to Japan, Baron Iwasaki has housed it becomingly and has added to the original collection. A trained staff of librarians has been placed in charge, and the Oriental Library in Tokyo now ranks as one of the most unique libraries in the world, the foreign student of the Far East finding a greater variety of material on his chosen subject there than is to be found under any other one roof.

The burning of the library of the Imperial University here at the time of the Great Earthquake made a universal appeal, and the world as a whole has voluntarily undertaken the task of replacing the loss. The League of Nations is sponsoring the movement, and colleges, universities, other institutions and private individuals throughout the world are giving of their money or their own books that the new university library may be as well stocked as was the one destroyed. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made the magnificent contribution of four million yen, which, although given without any requirement as to how the

money was to be used, is being put into the erection of a new library building on the university's campus and into stocking its shelves. It was reported a few months ago that Germany would make her indemnity payment to Japan this year in the form of books for this library, but so far the Ministry of Finance has refused to sanction this proposal, although it has been strongly indorsed by the education authorities and there is no other form which an indemnity payment could take that would be productive of more ultimate good.

There are a few other cases of public benefaction in Japan taking the form of books or libraries. Only this year Dr. Rokuichiro Masujima threw open his own collection of volumes on English law and jurisprudence to the law students of the nation. The alumni of Waseda University have presented their alma mater with a memorial in the form of a library.—From an editorial in the *Japan Advertiser*.

Notes

The Japan Tourist Bureau office at 8-10 Bridge St., New York City will aid you in making out your itinerary so that you will see the best of Japan at the time of your visit.

The Atlantic Monthly for October has an interesting article on the Orient and the Occident by K. K. Kawakami.

“The Daughter of A Samurai” by Mme. Sugimoto and “Mysterious Japan” by Julian Street are two informative and remarkably interesting books on Japan that you should read.

The dainty little volume of “Translations of Japanese Poems”, with enough comment to give understanding and appreciation, will give you much satisfaction. Houghton Mifflin published it. Prof. Curtis Hidden Page is the author.

JAPAN SOCIETY

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36 West 44th Street

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B

JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

November, 1926, News Bulletin

Landscape Gardening

Landscape gardening in Japan is Buddhistic in origin and early development. It dates back to the sixth century, when Buddhism was brought to Japan from the mainland. It is thus another of the fine arts that owe much to a religious association, for Buddhism has enriched the arts of Japan by importations from India, China and Korea.

An old Japanese record mentions a certain Korean as being so skillful in landscape gardening that he was called upon to lay out a garden in the courtyard of the Imperial Palace in Japan. This Korean is, therefore, considered by some to be the father of landscape gardening in Japan. Another old record shows that at the time of the birth of Christianity, which in Japan would coincide roughly with the reign of the Eleventh Emperor (somewhere between 30 B.C. and A.D. 70) a shrine was dedicated to the god of gardening.

In the sixth century Japan was much influenced by Hindu civilization, modified and enriched as it came in contact with and passed through China and Korea. This was a period of spiritual, intellectual and artistic development, particularly the last. The development of landscape gardening was one phase of this artistic advancement. At first, however, the making of a garden was not so much a means of providing a source of recreation and pleasure as it was an art of accumulating certain virtues associated with Buddhistic belief. The making of the garden was in a sense a service of devotion to Buddha.

Prominent in Buddhistic lore is a fable concerned with a mountainous island in the sea. Twenty centuries ago the word *shima*, meaning island, was used in the sense of garden. This came about through the fact that it was the custom in constructing a garden always to have a pond with an island, and that custom grew out of the Buddhistic fable. As time passed the religious significance associated with the garden lost its conspicuousness. The garden came to be a place to satisfy the eye, to give repose to the mind, to furnish a means of

artistic expression. The religious association gave gardening the start; secular association brought a full development.

An Imperial Prince, it is said, in the early days of Buddhism in Japan, kept up his garden chiefly that he might have a constant supply of flowers to be offered to Buddha. Wealthy families converted to Buddhism were not long in following the example of the Prince. As the religious association weakened with the passing of time, the flowers were used to bring a brightening element into the composition of the garden. The use of flowers in landscape gardening did not progress far. As a rule a landscape garden does not contain a single flower bed. A landscape is something to be looked at afar. Flowers should be seen nearby. Flowers, then, would be a disturbing element in a garden arrangement that is a landscape in miniature. Moreover, a mass of flowers tends to give a sense of brightness and gayety. The Japanese garden is designed to foster a reflective mood in an atmosphere of repose.

To-day a landscape garden is essentially an arrangement of rocks, stepping stones, water, islands, bridges, stone lanterns, and trees or shrubs. Yet the secret of success is simplicity—not attempting too much. The same reserve that is apparent in the furnishing of a Japanese home, where there is visible a minimum of furniture and objects of art (though there may be connected with the home a store-room full of treasures to be brought out one or two at a time for admiration and observation) is apparent also in the garden. Moreover, the Japanese, knowing that the changing seasons will bring changes to his plants and shrubs, attempts by the use of stones, lanterns, islands, etc., to have the garden present a pleasing aspect at all seasons of the year.

The little pond symbolizes the ocean or a lake. The abode of fairies is associated with islands. The small pile of earth to the Japanese may mean sacred Mount Fuji, or some hill or mountain held in pleasant memory. The little stream of water, at most perhaps two inches wide and scarcely deep enough for measurement, may in the eyes of the Japanese beholder be a mighty river or pleasant mountain stream. A curiously shaped tree may recall a summer's vacation or a long journey to a distant province. Yet all these, by skillful treatment, seem to be a natural part of the place.

In the composition great ingenuity is used to copy gems of natural scenery, or beauty spots famous in song, story, or poem. In this way certain pleasant associations are conjured up in the mind of him who sees the garden. Further, the garden is so planned that different scenes are presented from different positions as one walks around. Complete pictures are presented here and there yet the garden as a whole depicts one scene, one mood, or one idea.

Seldom is there a straight line anywhere in the garden. Nor is the garden likely to be on one level. It is complicated in its simplicity; it is "art concealing art."

Shintoism

In Japan there are three principal religions, Shintoism, Buddhism, and Christianity. Shintoism is native to Japan; Buddhism came from China and India some one hundred and fifty years ago; Christianity was first introduced by Francis Xavier and others in the sixteenth century, was stamped out by the persecutions of the seventeenth century, and reintroduced in the nineteenth century.

Shintoism, or "The Way of the Gods," is popularly considered to be one of the religions of Japan. Strictly speaking it is a cult of nature worship, but more especially ancestor worship rather than a religion. There are some eight million gods known to Shintoism, the chief deity being the Sun Goddess, the great ancestress of the Japanese Imperial family. This family, according to tradition, extends backward in unbroken succession for thousands of years.

It is the worship of the first Imperial Ancestress of the Imperial House, together with certain famous descendants, that gives to Shintoism its leading characteristics. This has been the outstanding factor in drawing about the Imperial Throne the hearts of the Japanese people in that loyalty and devotion which has been characteristic of their development through the great changes the Empire has undergone since opened to the rest of the world.

Shintoism has no system of theology or ethics. It teaches the innate goodness of the human heart. "Follow the genuine impulses of your heart" is the essence of its ethical teaching. The underlying idea of the Shinto service is purity and purification. This is symbolized to a marked degree in the necessity of washing the hands before worshipping and in the frequent bathing by Shinto priests and devout followers. The impurities from which believers seek to be cleansed are contact with dead bodies and human blood and "of evil imaginings of the heart." Protection is also sought against natural evils of all kinds—flood, pestilence, famine, hurricanes, earthquakes, etc. Protection was sought in the thirteenth century against the great Mongol invasion and in the nineteenth century against the demand of the Occident that Japan be opened to the world.

Shintoism says nothing of any future reward for a life of good deeds on earth, yet it explicitly states that the spirit lives after death. There is no asceticism practiced by the clergy. Celibacy is not demanded. Priests eat the same food as the laity. Women often serve in shrines, although there are no nuns.

A Shinto shrine, in its pure form, is built of unvarnished wood, the roof being thatched. It is modelled after a primitive hut. The main building consists of two chambers. In the inner chamber are kept a mirror, a sword, and a stone which serves as an emblem of the deity. In the outer chamber is suspended a rod from which hang strips of white paper, representing offerings. A flight of stairs usually leads to the entrance of the shrine, over the front of which a bell is suspended. A rope hangs down from the gong to a convenient height and worshippers as they arrive at the shrine sound the bell and clap their hands three times to attract the attention of the god. Across the entrance there hangs a straw rope from which strips of paper and

loose straw are suspended. This device helps avert evil, particularly pestilence. To one side of the path leading to the shrine is a stone cistern where worshippers wash their hands. At the entrance to the precincts of the shrine is that gateway peculiar to Japan but familiar by picture to all countries—the Torii. Sometimes there are several of these at intervals along the pathway to the shrine.

In the ninth century the development of Shintoism was checked by its absorption into Buddhism. All the Shinto gods were taken over and given new designations. The ritual was enriched. Elaborate shrines were built. Chinese and Hindu beliefs were manifest in the rituals, and their art apparent in the physical paraphernalia associated with worship. This state of affairs lasted about a thousand years. In 1868 there was a great enthusiasm for a Shintoist revival. The Imperial Government carried out a reforming process by which mixed Shinto shrines were freed from Buddhistic and Hindu elements. While the shrines gained in doctrinal purity, they lost from the artistic viewpoint. Many beautiful pagodas, temple adornments and precious images were destroyed.

To-day in Japan proper there is a Shinto shrine in each village, the larger towns having several shrines. The deity of each shrine is the guardian of the district.

Formerly, funeral services were conducted by Buddhist priests, but now Shinto funeral services are quite fashionable. At one time there were neither Shinto nor Buddhist marriage services. To-day marriages at particularly popular Shinto shrines are quite the fad.

There are thirteen sects of the main form of Shintoism in Japan, the largest sect having about four million adherents.

Japan's Nation-Wide Response to Florida

The sum of \$42,017.31 recently was transmitted from Japan through the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo, one of the leading newspapers in Tokyo, for the relief of the sufferers in the recent Florida hurricane.

Although the sum may not seem so impressive, it is reported that the major number of contributions were from the poor people, or those in moderate means, in sums of one or two yen, that is, fifty cents to one dollar. It was in every sense a nation wide movement.

When the news of the disaster reached Japan, the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo under the support of Prince Tokugawa, Viscount Kaneko and Viscount Shibusawa, in co-operation with the Nichibei Kyokwai (Japanese America Association) Tokyo, issued an appeal to the Japanese people to contribute in aid of the sufferers from the disaster.

Contributions came in immediately from every section of the country. The following is a translation of a letter from one of the contributors, which not only shows the sincere sympathy, but also a true friendly attitude toward the United States.

"In response to your appeal to the nation to contribute in aid of the sufferers from the recent Florida hurricane, I am remitting you the sum of yen 3.00 (about a dollar and a half) which may be for me, a poor man, as much as the Widow's mite. It gives me great pleasure

to have an opportunity to requite, even in the smallest degree, the kindness which the American people extended to us after the great earthquake. The peace of the World rests on humanity and in this connection I express my deep sense of gratitude for the action you have taken."

What We Have Learned From Japan

Under the auspices of the Townsend Harris Committee of the Japan Society there will soon be issued a brochure entitled "SOME OF JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION." The author of the pamphlet, Dr. William Elliot Griffis, is well known to members of the Society through his authoritative lectures and books about Japan. A copy of this booklet will be mailed to each member of the Society as soon as published.

Present Day Japan

Under the above title there has been issued by the Columbia University Press an attractively bound and printed book of one hundred and fourteen pages made up of the lectures delivered at Columbia University by Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi. Members of the Japan Society will recall Mr. Tsurumi's interesting lecture before the Society last season and many may have read articles by him in the newspapers, but more particularly in the *Saturday Evening Post*. Some time prior to lecturing at Columbia University, Mr. Tsurumi gave a series of talks on Japan and Japanese-American relations at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Mr. Tsurumi's book, as Mr. Charles A. Beard says, "gives in brief form an insight into the main currents of Japanese opinion." Copies may be purchased through the Columbia Press at the University.

Lecture on Japanese-American Relations

Early in January members of the Japan Society and their friends will have the opportunity of hearing an exceedingly interesting and timely talk on "Relations Between Japan and the United States" by Frederick Moore. For some twenty years Mr. Moore was a newspaper correspondent, representing, during that time, the Associated Press, Reuters Agency (London), The New York Times, and the London Times. He has been stationed in most of the European capitols in addition to having had Washington experience. These assignments have given Mr. Moore an unusual opportunity to see history in the making and to come in contact with the outstanding personalities so engaged. His experience with Oriental developments especially qualifies Mr. Moore to give in an interesting way a highly important story. From 1910 to 1916 Mr. Moore was stationed in Peking as the Associated Press correspondent and from 1921 to 1926 he was American Councillor or advisor to the Japanese Foreign Office.

The date of the lecture will be announced later.

Annual Dinner

His Excellency The Imperial Japanese Ambassador to the United States and Madame Matsudaira will be the guests of honor at the annual dinner of the Japan Society to be held this year at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday evening, December seventh. Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, will preside. In addition to the Ambassador, Hon. Henry Morgenthau will speak.

This dinner is complimentary to members of the Society.

Chammy San

"Chammy San," which means "Mischievous Fellow," spoke English slowly, but no more slowly than his own native tongue. He was a young interne on a slender salary at a nearby hospital in Tokyo. His ambition was to go to one of the great medical universities of the United States. He could save a little money, but so very little, every month. And "Chammy San" sighed as his day dream drifted before his half-veiled eyes.

I grew to know "Chammy San" better. We met now and then, sometimes at the restaurant, sometimes in other places.

I took him once to the theater, and there he met some three or four of my American friends. He won their hearts, as he won everyone, with those reposeful, mischievous, dark eyes of his.

More of his tale unfolded as time went on. His home was in that bleak northern Province that was known as Echigo in the days of samurai and battles. Thither had been banished all the most daring spirits of Old Japan. Any man so bold as to rear his head, to set his hopes too high, to be—in modern parlance—Liberal, was banished to its desolate shores.

The man of Echigo is different from the man of the more protected Provinces, and the difference is understandable.

His father was a merchant, for even exiled warriors must make a living somehow. He had an elder brother, and this brother liked the business, was content to settle down, would carry on the family.

But "Chammy San"—he longed for wider fields. The spirit of his banished samurai ancestor burned strong within him; as did their nobility of soul and charm of manners.

"Chammy San" came to my home for dinner one soft July night. For the first time I saw him clad in Western clothing. Trousers of white flannel and a darker coat, immaculate linen and the little touches of refinement—all were his.

The dinner was American—for that was what I thought he would want. He ate his portion, and we moved back into the drawing room. His face was flushed, and I noticed a steadily growing anxiety of features, but never a word. Finally he half swooned, and I came to his aid. His belt was tight, so tight he could scarcely breathe. His collar choked him so that it was difficult to swallow.

And then, as he lay back on a chaise lounge and let the evening breeze revive him, the tale came out.

Never before had he donned foreign clothes, but to-night he was going to the home of an American, to eat American food, and his courtesy demanded that he meet the situation. From his slender savings, destined in time to bring true that dream of an American university, had he taken enough to be properly clothed for his American host.

These things are done in Japan, in Japan where education means so much. It is not charity, but service to the State and to society.

Slowly, as slowly as he talked himself, I persuaded him that I, too, knew the spirit of Japan, and that there was no thought of charity. Finally, he capitulated, took me at my word.

Fifty sen for fifty sen, each yen for every yen that he deposited in the bank would be duplicated by me that he might the sooner go to school in the United States. It was to be a special fund, an account that could not be drawn on save for this one purpose.

"And how can I repay your kindness?" he asked.

Slowly, a dreaming smile spread over his face.

"I shall give you," he said, "I shall give you one of the family swords."

I have never seen my laughing-serious "Chammy San" since that summer evening.

The account was opened, and was added to.

More than a month went by without our chance encounters, and then I sought him out.

"Oh, did not the Danna San know? 'Chammy San' had returned to his native home."

Another week—and then the mails from Echigo brought me his letter. His elder brother, he who had been content to carry on the family and the business, had fallen ill. "Chammy San" had been summoned home—and his samurai-soul did not question. The brother lingered on for a few weeks, suffered, and perished.

"Chammy San" did not query fate. His duty was clear. Without a rebellious breath, but perhaps with some dimming of those laughing eyes, he laid quietly to one side his dreams and his ambition. The family, even the distasteful business, must be carried on, and he was now the eldest son.

And so he wrote his Sayonara letter to me, his friend from out the West.

That was several years ago. In a bank of Tokyo, untouched and accumulating its small yearly interest, lies that beginning of a fund which was to take the smiling boy of Echigo to his land of dreams. It is his for the asking, but he has never asked.

Does he hope, perhaps, still to achieve his goal? Is it his samurai code of honor that forbids even the slightest perversion of a word once spoken?—*The Japan Advertiser*.

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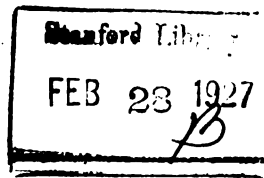
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Headquarters of the Society

36 West 44th Street

New York City



JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

February, 1927, News Bulletin

Japan's Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of Japan has just been stated in an address by Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his address on the opening of the Imperial Diet. Japan continues to be pledged to a peaceful development.

Perhaps the outstanding inference to be drawn from the announced foreign policy is that Japan's commercial development is the all important consideration; the foreign political relations appear to be based on the assumption that cordial relations with foreign powers will do most to promote her trade.

The proximity of Japan to China, their common cultural background, the importance of China to Japan as a market place in which to sell and from which to buy raw materials, make the destinies of these two powers dependent on each other to a great extent. To-day one-third of China's trade is with Japan. Japan has now a greater stake there than Great Britain. Any long interruption to Japan's trade with China would be a serious thing; Japan aims at retaining and making larger that trade by peaceful and friendly measures.

Baron Shidehara summed up Japan's policy as respects China as follows:

First—Respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and scrupulously avoid all interference in her domestic strife.

Second—Promote the solidarity and economic rapprochement between the two nations.

Third—Entertain sympathetically and helpfully the just aspirations of the Chinese people and cooperate in efforts of realization of such aspirations.

Fourth—Maintain an attitude of patience and toleration in the present situation in China and at the same time protect Japan's legitimate and essential rights and interests by all reasonable means at the disposal of the Government.

In one respect Japan has indicated a new avenue of approach in her relations with China. Because of the continued disturbed internal affairs of China, but more especially, perhaps, because North and South China have for so long been at odds, Baron Shidehara expressed the hope that delegates from both North and South China might meet with delegates from other powers to solve some outstanding problems, especially the question of customs tariff.

Such a procedure might be an opening wedge for the factions of China to get together and settle their differences; again it might be the beginning of a definite break between North and South China with the two divisions each to be recognized by foreign powers and each to manage its own affairs.

With reference to Russia, Baron Shidehara reports:

"We are happy to be able to state that the relations of Japan and the Soviet Union continue gratifying.

"There are in certain sections people who indulge in alarming speculations as to the interests of Japan and the Soviet Union being destined to clash in Manchuria, but we have no aggressive policy in Manchuria or elsewhere, our sole preoccupation being that peace and order be maintained in that region and that our nationals there be permitted to engage in peaceful pursuits without molestation.

"We believe the Soviet Union does not differ with this fundamental policy, and likewise that it has no aggressive design, military, political or otherwise.

"It is obvious that the nationals of Japan and the Soviet Union are much interested in Manchuria, but their economic activities must be regulated in conformity with the principles of the open door and equal opportunity, and it is impossible to imagine that such a peaceful undertaking can give rise to any serious complications between Japan and the Soviet Union."

So far as the United States is concerned, the Foreign Minister reports that "the question of discriminatory treatment involved in the United States Immigration act of 1924 still remains unadjusted.

"I have nothing to say at present that would modify or supplement the observations which I have made on many previous occasions, but to point out the evident welcome facts that on this and all other matters of common interest the true knowledge and sympathetic understanding of Japan have grown considerably in the United States in recent years, and that wild reports circulated at one time discrediting Japan's pacific intentions now are receiving the general condemnation of an enlightened public opinion there.

"In our turn, for the correct estimation of the question, we should also fully appreciate the national institutions and conditions which characterize the United States.

"A mutual understanding is the first essential step for the settlement of all international questions, and I am firmly convinced that the two nations, conscious of their important missions, of guardians of the peace of the Pacific, will stand side by side for all time in friendly accord for the fulfillment of such responsibilities."

Annual Meeting

At the Annual Meeting of the Japan Society on January 12, last, the following officers were elected:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| President | Henry W. Taft |
| Honorary President | H. E. Tsuneo Matsudaira |
| Vice President | Alexander Tison |
| Honorary Vice Presidents | Elbert H. Gary |
| | Thomas W. Lamont |
| Secretary | Eugene C. Worden |
| Honorary Secretaries | Henry C. Holt |
| | S. Tajima |
| Treasurer | J. Y. G. Walker |
| Honorary Treasurers | Francis L. Hine |
| | H. Kashiwagi |

The following Directors were also elected:

T. Abe
Arthur M. Anderson
R. Arai
George W. Burleigh
Jerome J. Hanauer
William A. Read, Jr.

A summary of the report of the Secretary of the Society follows.

During the year 9 Life Members, 107 resident members and 39 non-resident members (a total of 155) were added to the membership roll. The Society lost thirty members by death during the year 1926.

In January, last year, a demonstration of "Japanese Flower Arrangement" and the "Japanese Tea Ceremony" was given by the Society at the Nippon Club, the officers of the Club kindly permitting the Society to make use of the Club house for that afternoon. In the main hall of the Club building a Japanese tea house had been constructed and a miniature garden laid out on either side. The floor of the tea house was several feet above the level of the main floor and served as a stage. Miss K. Harada, a member of the Society from New Haven, gave a talk on "Japanese Flower Arrangement" (Ikebana), making a number of arrangements before the audience and explaining their significance. She had, also, in advance of the meeting, made several arrangements throughout the Club house, a particularly impressive one being at the entrance and meaning "Welcome." The second half of the entertainment consisted of the "Tea Ceremony" under direction of Mr. M. Miya. He was assisted by Mesdames Saito and Higashi, Miss Hori and Mr. Hirose. Preceding the demonstration, Mr. Miya gave a short talk explaining the origin and meaning of the "Tea-Ceremony" and its place in the cultural life of Japan. Following the two demonstrations, Japanese tea and cakes were served. The entire occasion was most successful, there being about 350 members of the Society and guests present. There were many expressions of the delight and pleasure the afternoon's entertainment afforded.

On February 27, 1926, by invitation of the Committee on Literature and Art, Dr. Noritake Tsuda of the Imperial Museum, Tokyo, and an authority on Oriental art, addressed the Society on "Shosho-In" (The Treasury of One Thousand Years Ago). Dr. Tsuda's lecture, given at the Engineering Societies Building, was illustrated with many lantern slides, giving a hint of the beauty of the art treasures.

At the Engineering Societies Building on November 27, 1926, Mrs. Henriette Hendrix-Holst spoke before the Society on "Japan, The Fairyland." Mrs. Holst, an experienced lecturer, a close student of Oriental art, and a resident of Japan for many years, dwelt upon the beauties of nature in Japan, the houses and temples, the arts and crafts, the silk industry, etc., illustrating her talk with unusually beautiful lantern slides. There was an attendance of about 450 members of the Japan Society and their guests.

Ambassador Matsudaira honored the Society by being its guest and chief speaker at its annual dinner which was held on December 7th, 1926, at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Society, acted as toastmaster and the speakers, in addition to the Ambassador and Mr. Taft, were Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and Hon. Henry Morgenthau. Dancing followed the dinner. In point of attendance, this dinner broke the Society's record, there being more than 1,100 acceptances.

A most effective piece of work done by the Society during the year was the distribution of a special Japan Society edition of a

delightful book by Madame Sugimoto, "A Daughter of the Samurai." This is a charmingly written story of her own life, from her childhood days in old Japan to her later and present life in America. Not only is the book delightful reading, but it is most enlightening and helpful to Americans desirous of better understanding Japan and the Japanese. This volume was sent not only to all the Society's members, but to a large number of libraries, schools, and colleges throughout the country. The book was enthusiastically welcomed by the recipients and, judging from the many letters and comments which have come to us, we are confident that it is helping appreciably the work in which the Society is engaged. Madame Sugimoto graciously autographed the copies that were sent to our own members.

It was the privilege of the Society to distribute to many of its members and to a number of Chambers of Commerce and colleges copies of "The Japanese in America," a reprint arranged for by Baron Tanetaro Megata of Tokyo, a Life Member of the Japan Society, of a volume by this name published more than fifty years ago.

The Society's general educational work has continued along the same lines as during recent years. The Society's News Bulletin has, as formerly, gone to all members and has been sent on a complimentary basis to libraries, editors, universities, colleges, etc. The Trade Bulletin, concerning itself chiefly with business, finance, and economic matters, does not have as broad a distribution as the News Bulletin, but it goes to all members who request it and to many Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, banks, important business houses and leaders in finance and industry. The two Bulletins have a wide distribution and are the means of supplying a very considerable amount of reliable information regarding cultural, social, economic and trade conditions.

In addition to the books and Bulletins already mentioned, the Society has, during the year, published and distributed the following booklets: "Answers to Twenty-five Questions Frequently Asked about Japan," "The Future Economic Development of Japan," "Japanese-American Trade," and "Some of Japan's Contributions to Civilization." The last named essay was written for the Society by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, one of the few Americans still living who had early and intimate contacts and relations with Japan and the Japanese.

The pamphlet containing "Answers to Twenty-five Questions Frequently Asked about Japan" has had a very hearty reception and apparently fills a long felt want. It has been widely distributed and we are still getting calls for it from various parts of the country. This is equally true of the Society's Syllabus and thousands of copies have been sent to school teachers, students, writers, libraries, debating clubs and others desirous of planning reading courses or studying Japan, the Far East in general, or Japanese-American relations. This booklet has been in such demand that we have recently published the fourth edition, revised and brought up to date by Prof. Latourette.

The volume "Monogatari," (Tales of Old Japan) published under the auspices of the Society, is having a moderate sale through G. P. Putnam's Sons.

During the year copies of the special East and West Issue of "The Survey," and of the Japan and Formosa edition of the "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" were purchased by the Society and sent to members.

It is difficult for our members in general to realize or appreciate the great amount of work being done constantly by the Society in answering inquiries and supplying information. Members receive their invitations to the annual dinner, lectures and addresses, get the Bulletins and the books and pamphlets that are sent out from time to time and are likely from these to form an estimate of the Society's activities but, as they are not in close touch with the daily activities of the Society's staff, they perhaps cannot appreciate how useful and helpful the organization is in connection with Japanese-American relations. We believe our members feel that they are getting ample returns for their membership dues but we want every member to know also that he is, by being a member, contributing toward a very important international work.

The Society's work is along educational, cultural, social and business lines. In creating and stimulating interest in and diffusing among the American people a more accurate knowledge of the people of Japan, their aims, arts, sciences, industries and economic conditions, in extending hospitality to visiting Japanese and arranging for them to meet representative Americans for an exchange of thoughts and ideas, in encouraging Americans to study and visit Japan and in forwarding the development of financial and commercial relations, the Society is carrying on a useful activity in American life and in the field of international relations. The Directors have consistently followed their policy of not involving the Society in political or controversial questions. The Officers, Directors and office staff appreciate the support, cooperation and consideration of the members and hope the activities of the Society may warrant their continued support to the end that the Society's influence for good may each year become greater.

Japan in New Orleans

"Art is a universal language and the artists of old Japan are now speaking here with the art lovers of New Orleans."

These words were used by Honorable M. Yagi, Consul General of Japan in New Orleans, in an address opening an exhibition of ancient Japanese swords held in that city early in January. The exhibition was made possible through the courtesy of two New Orleans collectors, Dr. H. W. E. Walther and Mr. P. H. F. Follett. Dr. Walther, who is a member of the Japan Society, is well known in his home city as an expert on and keen critic of Japanese swords, color prints, and other applied arts of old Japan. Mr. Follett, too, is a student of things Japanese.

In his address Mr. Yagi stated:

"The sword in Japan is identified with the very dawn of her history. One of the three sacred treasures of our imperial household is the sword. These treasures were handed down from the first emperor to the present ruler, through the unbroken dynasty of 2,586 years. Many mythological legends and historical romances are interwoven with the past of this sword, which is now enshrined in the temple of Atsuta.

"The sword was known in the time of the feudal era as 'the soul of Samurai,' (Samurai means the Japanese knight), and it was regarded by the men of that class not merely as a deadly weapon, but as an emblem of self control and morality; a thing sacred and sublime in its nature. According to the moral code of Samurai, it must not be unsheathed carelessly and without good cause, but once it is unsheathed, the fight must be fair and honorable. The oath of a Japanese knight "upon the sword" was as sacred as that of the European knight 'by our lady.'

"The art of sword making was fully developed in Japan as early as the year 300 A. D. in the European calendar. As a result of the increasing demand and appreciation of the sword, the position of swordsmiths in the society of feudal Japan was much elevated and ranked almost equal to the Samurai class. Many commoners sought their chance in this trade, and those who attained fame and recognition commanded great respect and reverence among the people at the time. In spite of the fact that a large amount of money went into the trade, the art of sword making has never been commercialized in Japan during its long history of 25 centuries.

"It was the strict code of the sword makers that while they are engaged in a work, they must keep their body and soul clean. They must not be bothered by pecuniary thought, nor their body be tainted by the worldly pleasures. Japanese fiction and novels of the feudal period are full of stories about the makers of famous blades who went through great physical hardship and mental struggle to cultivate their art.

"The sword being regarded as the living soul of Samurai and most treasured by the people of old Japan, it is very natural that in time of peace it was made into an object of ornamentation and embellishment, skilled craftsmen lavishing their workmanship upon it, enveloping the cold blade in the gossamer threads of their art."

Wine Builds a School

The little village of Hakui-gun, in Ishikawa prefecture, Japan, now has a schoolhouse because the village fathers were willing to give up the drinking of sake, the Japanese wine. Of the 1600 inhabitants the majority are farmers. Most of them are poor. Their children were taught in the local temples. Parents desired better educational facilities for the youngsters, but the village budget could not be enlarged,—it was burdensome enough as it was. Nor could any appropriations be cut to furnish a fund for a school building.

The head of the village made some inquiries and found that the villagers drank from 400 to 500 gallons of sake each year. This cost the village about yen 8,000 (\$4,000). He wondered if the villagers would give up their sake, but hesitated to suggest it. Finally, he had the courage of his convictions. He suggested giving up the sake and using the sum so saved to pay interest on and to amortize a bond issue for the construction of a school.

His views were heartily supported by the other officials. But what about the people? They fell in line, too. Even the eight proprietors of the eight sake shops thought well of the plan and signified their willingness to go into some other line of business!

A loan of \$15,000 was secured at a low interest rate from the Prefectural government. The school building was completed last July. About 470 pupils are now in attendance. And the villagers say they do not miss their sake.

Syllabus on Japan

The fourth edition of the Society's *Syllabus on Japan*, prepared by Prof. Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale University, is being distributed gratuitously under the auspices of the Japan Society Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee.

The Syllabus is in three parts. The first section is chiefly of interest to those organizations which may wish to devote a series of meetings to Japan or for those individuals who may wish to get an inclusive view of Japan through a guided reading course. The second section of the Syllabus is for those groups or individuals who are interested in studying some one phase of Japan's development. The third part is a Syllabus of those books which ought most frequently to be found in public or private libraries. In parts one and two of the Syllabus references are made to pages or chapters in authoritative reference books.

Members or non-members of the Society, debating organizations, business houses, students, teachers, and libraries will find much of value in this excellent reference pamphlet.

You may have a copy free.

Questions About Japan

In any conversation about Japan there are certain questions which invariably are asked. The twenty-five questions most frequently asked about Japan are answered in a brochure published by the Japan Society. The answers are broad enough to give a good deal of general information.

Copies may be had gratis upon application to the Society.

An Offer to Libraries

Special arrangements have been made by the Townsend Harris Permanent Endowment Fund Committee of the Japan Society to distribute to public libraries a limited number of complimentary copies of *Monogatari*, by Don C. Seitz. This volume is made up of thirty-four stories of humor, heroism, and tragedy of old and new Japan.

This 326-page volume, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, retails at two dollars and a half. Members of the Japan Society may purchase copies at the special price of two dollars.

What We Have Learned From Japan

The Japan Society has issued a brochure entitled "SOME OF JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION." The author of the pamphlet, Dr. William Elliot Griffis, is well known to members of the Society through his authoritative lectures and books about Japan. A copy will be mailed to any individual or organization upon request.

Japan Society

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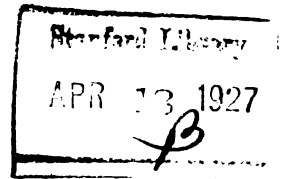
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36 West 44th Street
New York City



JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

April, 1927, News Bulletin

American Children in Japan

THEIR EDUCATION

For American families, life in Japan presents two circumstances not devoid of genuine fear. One is earthquakes. The other is a satisfactory education for their children. This educational problem has taken more American families out of Japan than has the fear of earthquakes.

The American community in Japan has wrestled with this problem of education for years. To-day it faces a real crisis in the history of its school there. The earthquake of 1923 destroyed the school. It was temporarily reorganized in a mountain resort eighty miles from Tokyo. Later, through the generosity of the Imperial Household Department, the use of a plot of ground in Tokyo was offered and a group of barrack type buildings erected. This has been the school for American children for the past three and one-half years. One hundred and sixty pupils are enrolled in the grades and in the high school.

The present site of the school must be vacated by July of this year. Unless means can be found whereby a new school can be erected, this American school in Japan faces dissolution. In the opinion of Americans resident in Japan, and of Americans with Oriental experience, this would be most unfortunate.

The Trustees of the American School have had a representative in the United States for some months past working with a strong committee under the leadership of former Ambassador Roland S. Morris to obtain funds for the building and endowment of a school for the children of the voluntarily expatriated community of some 2,200 Americans in Japan.

Much more is at stake than the mere education of some 300 boys and girls. Business firms are helping because it will be an effective stabilizing factor in the personnel of their staffs in Japan. It is costly to send new men to the Orient to replace others who have come home. Efficiency is lowered. It takes time for new men to learn to deal with people and circumstances in another country.

Mission societies with families in Japan are also helping. They are particularly interested in the dormitories that will provide boarding facilities for children who live in the more distant parts of the

country. It will be these Americans who know Japan from having lived there during the most impressionable years of life who will render a great service in future years as interpreters of the one people to the other. We have need of an increasing number of such Americans in the United States.

Viscount Shibusawa, Foreign Minister Shidehara, former Ambassador Hanihara and others have expressed deep interest. They believe that better international understandings will be developed as the number of American children who are educated in Japan increases.

Japanese educators are eager to have a well equipped and supervised American school in their midst. They consider that it will serve as an important object lesson in western methods of education which they can profitably study.

If anyone wishes to help in founding on a permanent basis this school which can do so much good in future years for Japanese-Americans relations, as well as solving an immediate problem of American parents now living in Japan, former Ambassador Morris would be glad to hear from them. He may be addressed Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Japan's Foreign Policy"—Sixty Years Old

When we see or hear the phrase "Japan's Foreign Policy" do we stop to think that it is a phrase of remarkably recent origin? It was only following the visit of Admiral Perry in 1853 that Japan was opened up to the world. Prior to that Japan was referred to as "the Hermit Nation." Thus it is within the span of life of men now living that the phrase "Japan's Foreign Policy" not only had its development, but its birth.

The late President Roosevelt on several occasions pointed out that civilization at one time skirted the Mediterranean with Rome as its center; that modern civilization was to be found in the lands bordering the Atlantic Ocean; that the civilization of the future was to center about the Pacific. His prophecy about the Pacific comes nearer to fulfillment each year. If we glance at the situation as Japan saw it in 1853 and consider a few of the developments in the Pacific since then, we can concur not only with the prophecy, but we can better appreciate the difficulties in the path Japan had to hew for herself in her relations with foreign powers.

The Emperor did not rule in Japan in 1853. Authority and power were in the hands of the Shogunate—the Tokugawa family. This family had its troubles. Although there was peace so far as foreign countries were concerned, there were two strong clans, the Choshu and the Satsuma, whose leaders desired to see the Emperor restored to power. This friction brought about Civil War in Japan.

Prof. Nakamura of the Imperial University, Tokyo, has made a study of this period of Japan's development. He has pointed out that England was in sympathy with the aspirations of the Satsuma and Choshu clans and that France looked with favor on the hopes of the Tokugawa family. France and England, it is believed, offered their assistance to the respective sides, but both sides refused foreign help.

The Tokugawas wanted to remain in authority by their own power or not at all, and the two opposing clans wanted to obtain authority by their own efforts, or not at all. Both sides feared the consequences of foreign aid.

In the Civil War the two clans won out. The Tokugawa regime ended and in 1868 the Emperor was restored to power. "Japan's Foreign Policy" cannot be said to precede the restoration of the Emperor in 1868. The birth and growth of her foreign policy is then a matter of less than sixty years.

What was the situation in the East that confronted Japan?

Foreign powers had already encroached on China. England and France were at the back door of Japan. Russia was coming closer in the North. Imperialism was not only fashionable but proper. Japan had a series of treaties with foreign powers which gave those powers rights in Japan which Japan did not have in the respective foreign countries. All the Powers seemed to have definite foreign policies. Japan had none. Foreign powers had armies and navies to enforce their demands. Japan did not. Foreign powers had trained diplomats. Japan had a few men studying condition abroad. That was the situation.

Japan, though, had the advantage of good internal conditions. The revolution restoring the Emperor had not been a "class" war. It was the rivalry of feudal lords. The Tokugawas were overthrown by an intense revival of feudalism that distributed the power of Tokugawas among several feudal lords with the restored Emperor at their head. This restored feudalism was in time undermined by the rise to power of the merchant and trader class whose fortunes had their beginnings during three hundred years of peace under the Tokugawas. As the feudal lords gave up their tenures, they received in payment from the Emperor government bonds. The former feudal lords and the merchants and traders—the high and the low social classes—had a common bond in the desire to protect their capital, their economic existence. Class or social warfare was absent. Indeed, as is pointed out in another article in this Bulletin, the merchant and trader class were becoming well educated. Their wealth brought higher social position and education and culture were as much a part of their life as of the life of the former feudal lords. This gave better opportunity to devote time and brains to Japan's position as respects the other world powers.

Mr. Y. Tsurumi summed up this period of Japan's development in a lecture at Columbia University. The following quotation is taken from his lectures as published in an excellent little volume entitled "PRESENT DAY JAPAN" issued by the Columbia University Press, New York:

"The diplomacy of the restored Imperial Government for half a century revolved about two pivots. In the first place, Japan desired the revision of the treaties she had signed with the foreign powers in 1858, so that she might attain a position of equality among the nations. This I shall discuss later. In the second place, Japan realized the necessity of safeguarding her territorial integrity by the formulation of a definite Asiatic policy.

"With the hope of achieving the first of these purposes, Prince Iwakura was sent abroad at the head of a mission in 1871. The mission was unsuccessful, but a curious trick of fate during Iwakura's absence led to the formulation of Japan's continental policy. This policy in definite form came from an American citizen.

"General LeGendre, a Union officer in the American Civil War, after the close of hostilities, was appointed American Consul General at Amoy, China. While assigned to this post, he was obliged on one occasion to visit Formosa, just across the narrow straits, and conduct negotiations with the chiefs of the aborigines there. On his return to Amoy, he sent his Government a dispatch in which he recommended the occupation of the island by the American navy.

"After a period of service at Amoy, General LeGendre was appointed Minister to a South American Republic, and on his way to his new post he passed through Japan. Being introduced by the American Minister to Count Soyeshima, Foreign Minister in the absence of Prince Iwakura, General LeGendre took occasion to express his views regarding the policies he thought Japan should follow in order to consolidate her position. He impressed upon Soyeshima the menace of Russian aggression from the North, and the danger of British and French designs in the South. The American visitor said, in effect, that Japan would be secure only if she could formulate a continental policy and carry it out before it was too late. He even said that it was the duty as well as the right of Japan.

"The policy recommended by General LeGendre contemplated the expansion of Japanese territory to form a crescent skirting the Asiatic mainland, and embracing both Korea and Formosa, in the North and South respectively. He emphasized the great danger which lurked in the possibility of Russia occupying Korea, and of England or France occupying Formosa. In either of these events, he contended, Japan's security would be seriously threatened. Soyeshima was urged to make the seizure of both Korea and Formosa fundamental in Japan's foreign policy; and as precedents for such a plan, the American official cited the Louisiana Purchase, the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of Alaska by the United States. These steps, he pointed out, had been made necessary by the Monroe Doctrine.

"Count Soyeshima was greatly influenced by General LeGendre's arguments, which also found high favor with Saigo of Satsuma, who had served the Restoration cause with such distinction. Since the Imperial House had regained its long-lost authority, Saigo had withdrawn from the public eye and had found himself frequently in disagreement with the policies of the new government. Although he was a member of the Cabinet, his opinions frequently were overruled by a majority of his colleagues. When he heard of the new suggestion that had come from an American official, he was intensely interested and sent his right-hand man, Kirino, to Soyeshima to obtain a detailed explanation of LeGendre's views. The idea fascinated him and immediately he began to advocate the military occupation of Korea.

"The ambitious program was destined, however, to meet with determined opposition from Prince Iwakura, who soon returned from his travels with his able lieutenants, Okubo, Kido and Ito. The great Minister had been deeply impressed with the progress being made in western countries and returned home firmly convinced that Japan's first need was internal reform. This difference of opinion culminated in the civil war of 1878 in which Saigo attempted vainly to compel the adoption of his aggressive views. The Imperial Government emerged from the brief conflict with its position strengthened rather than otherwise.

"It was just about this time that another American assisted in shaping Japan's foreign policy. General Grant, who was touring the world after the expiration of his term as President, reached Japan in 1877. The adoption of a policy of peace was strongly urged in a long and memorable interview between the former President and the young Emperor. At the very moment, a war between China and Japan was pending over the possession of the Loochoo Islands; but General Grant explained how wars among Asiatic countries could not fail to advance the plans of European countries. He explained the example and spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and argued that Japan should strengthen herself by peaceful means. These calm views did much to influence the statesmen of Meiji in formulating their policy. General Grant's advice was followed and the Japanese house was put in order. It was only when the Japanese felt fully prepared that they acted upon LeGendre's policies, acquiring Formosa in 1895 and Korea in 1910. Thus (in the words of Professor Nakamura) Japan's Asiatic policy was thoroughly in accord with the suggestions of two American military men and, to an extent difficult to measure, grew out of their advice. In passing, I may add that LeGendre remained a long time in Japan as an adviser to the Foreign Office. His writings are found in the official library of the Cabinet."

Class Distinction in Japan

In ancient times the inhabitants of Japan were divided into classes. First came the Imperial Family, then families related to the Imperial Family, and finally immigrants from foreign countries.

During the feudal period, the classes consisted of the Imperial Family, including the different houses into which the Emperor's blood relations were divided, next the court nobles, then the feudal daimyos and their retainers. Following them were the farmers, artisans, and merchants. At the bottom of the scale were the Eta, or outcasts. It is particularly interesting to note that in feudal times the merchant class were only one step above the outcasts in the social scale. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that in early days the business ethics were not of the highest standard, since those engaged in business were next to the lowest scale socially. Business ethics came later when the merchant class were given a higher social rating.

With the Restoration of 1868, a social as well as political revolution had taken place. Most of the legal and social privileges were abolished. The new order of things put in the first division the Imperial Family and its branch houses, the only privileged class. Then came the nobility, next the former feudal knights, then the common people. The nobles have certain court privileges and follow regulations relating to succession and hereditary estate, but otherwise they are on a footing with the former knights and common people. The former knights have no privileges with the possible exception that their descendants boast a slightly better social position by birth than the common people.

With the recent enactment of a bill giving universal manhood suffrage, with the prestige that money gives to the successful, even the distinction of birth in the "knight" class is losing ground.

It was the "knight" class that at one time constituted the backbone of the nation. They were the cultured class, the ones who gave "Bushido" to Japan. But with the spread of education among the masses, a different distribution of wealth, and the opportunity for anyone to take part to his fullest ability in the national government, class distinction, outside the Imperial Family, does not mean so much in Japan to-day.

Even the high tax payers of each prefecture, who are by virtue of that fact privileged to sit in the House of Peers, are drawn for the most part from the common people.

Japan and Disarmament

"Our great problem in this country is economic, and every effort of my Government has been to raise the standard of living and to reduce taxes. If we can reduce the Navy further without endangering our national defense, it will mean a reduction of taxes that will be welcomed by our people."

Premier Wakatsuki, in an interview given to the Associated Press, thus indicated the willingness of Japan to take part in and further the work of any conference on disarmament to be called by President Coolidge.

"Our attitude in this matter of disarmament is not ambiguous, nor is it cloaked in diplomatic technicalities," continued Premier Wakatsuki. "The day of closet diplomacy and secret treaties is past, and Japan is not one of the last nations to discard antiquated methods

of dealing with international agreements. As you Americans say, our cards are on the table. We are ready to discuss disarmament in any fair and equitable conference at any place in the world.

"I must express my admiration of President Coolidge's sincerity in proposing a new five-power conference. His human mind is one that Japanese thoroughly can understand. He obviously is not thinking of America particularly when he proposes a reduction of auxiliary naval strength. It is well known that America, the richest country in the world, can build ten times the number of auxiliaries that is possible for any other nation to construct. Therefore, the President of the United States must be acting in the cause of humanity."

"Japan is not now, nor has it been, arming for war with any country in the world," the Premier said earnestly. "The figures regarding the strength of her army and navy are open to any one to observe."

"Considering our geographical position, it is apparent even to the most casual naval expert that both our army and navy are at an irreducible minimum, that is to say, a minimum when compared with the strength of other nations."

"There is no new building program for our navy. The present budget actually calls for a program to rebuild those vessels which have become useless, or which may become so at certain periods. The conclusion must be reached by any fair-minded and right-thinking person that this country is not one to which an accusing finger in regard to naval reduction should be pointed."

"Our navy is not one for offense. It is barely of strength to defend Japan in event of attack. With it we could not possibly go out and wage war against another nation. The naval figures speak for themselves."

JAPAN AS AMERICA'S FRIEND

Discussing Japan's relations with the United States, Premier Wakatsuki said:

"While there has been much loose talk about America and Japan being potential enemies, it is mostly the chatter of ignorant absurdity. Never was there a time in the history of the relations of Japan and America when the countries were closer together both commercially and politically. We have had divergence of opinion regarding immigration and other matters, but that does not make us enemies nor forecast a future war between us."

"As the late Premier Kato told The Associated Press in his last interview just before his death, America is Japan's best customer, and one does not fight one's best customer."

"We depend upon America for the greater portion of our commerce. And America is learning that Japan is not only her follower and imitator in things both political and social, but is actually her friend."

"We may quarrel about various things now and then, but husbands and wives do not always agree, although they may have the greatest underlying affection for each other."

Japan's Educational System

Japan has a complete and excellent system of national education. Elementary schools are scattered throughout the Kingdom and all children of school age (6 to 14 years) are required to attend. With such a foundation, the passage in the Imperial Rescript regarding education, issued shortly after the Restoration of 1868, was no idle comment, but rather a measure to be enforced. That passage reads that "there may be no illiterate household in a community and no illiterate member in a household." Better than 98% of the children of Japan are enrolled in the elementary schools.

Next come the Middle Schools with a five year course. Above the Middle Schools are the High Schools with three years' course. There are some Girls' High Schools, too, with four year's course.

The High Schools are preparatory schools for the Imperial Universities and the Higher Special Schools and Polytechnic Institutes. The Special Schools include law, medicine, engineering, theology, fine arts, etc. There are also the schools for Forestry, Commerce, and Agriculture, among others. Then there are above the Preparatory Schools a number of Normal Schools for the education of those who intend to teach. There are also thousands of Industrial Schools of more limited entrance requirements than the Universities and Higher Specials where students may specialize in commerce, agriculture, nautical training, and manual training.

There are a few Universities with private foundations (Waseda for example), and still others founded by different Christian groups or individuals (Doshisha for example).

The Japanese people have always placed a high value on education and the Imperial Family have traditionally been patrons of arts and letters of both classical Chinese and native Japanese. As early as the 6th Century Buddhism was a factor in encouraging education. In the Tokugawa period the Buddhist priests taught the Confucian classics. It was under the Tokugawa regime that confucianism gained an independent footing in Japan and learned men of Buddhistic faith established schools for the teaching of the Chinese classics, history, literature, and the art of writing poetry and verse. Ideographs corresponding to familiar names of places, persons and things, simple letter writing, and the use of the brush for writing were taught to the masses by private teachers.

The leaders of the Restoration of 1868 were responsible for the introduction of the modern school system. This was established in 1873 and was modeled upon the systems in vogue in the United States and in France. Thus, five years after the Restoration a modern educational system was being built up in the Empire under the leadership of foreign experts. In that same year conscription was for the first time adopted in the scheme of national defense.

The educational system inaugurated in 1873 was changed somewhat after thirteen year's trial. Experience suggested certain modifications. The Minister of Education in the first cabinet of the famous Prince Ito revised and reorganized the educational system and Japan's present day system dates from 1886.

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JUN 4 1927



JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

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Culture Pearls

Japan is widely known for the production of pearls, both natural and culture. Both are the product of an oyster. A pearl is formed when an irritant enters into the delicate tissues of an oyster, causing the mollusc to secrete layers of pearl-forming matter around it to ease the irritation. The culture pearl differs from the natural pearl only in the way the process is begun. In the case of the natural pearl, the irritant which forms the nucleus of the pearl enters the oyster accidentally; in the culture pearl it is placed there intentionally. From then on the development of a natural pearl and a culture pearl is exactly the same and in both cases is brought about by the oyster. The culture pearl, therefore, should not be confused with an imitation pearl.

The pearl cultivation industry in Japan was established by Mr. K. Mikimoto in September, 1890. There were many difficulties encountered during the following four years, but experiment and research led to success in 1894.

A patent was granted by the Imperial Government of Japan in January, 1896. From that time on continuous experimentation and study brought as a reward, in 1913, the successful production of spherical culture pearls.

The perfect spherical pearl obtained by culture is similar to the natural pearl in color, lustre, shape and durability. No test that can be applied will show any difference between a culture pearl and a natural pearl unless the pearl is cut in half to show the nucleus. When first introduced to the markets of Europe, culture pearls created a sensation, for they could not be distinguished from the natural pearls.

PROCESS OF PRODUCING CULTURE PEARLS

Certain cells of the oyster secrete the pearl-forming substance around any irritating particle in the body of the oyster and the successive layers of this substance form the pearl. As each layer is formed, it in turn irritates, causing the oyster to keep on secreting the pearl-forming substance, thus forming a complete pearl as we know it. The part of the oyster where the secretion takes place is called the pearl-sac.

The process adopted by Mr. Mikimoto consists of introducing a foreign substance into the body of the oyster so that a pearl-sac will be formed and the pearl-forming substance be secreted. This foreign substance, called the nucleus, which ordinarily consists of a tiny fragment of fresh water mussel-shell, or perhaps a small natural pearl, is inserted into the body of the oyster through an opening surgically made for the purpose. The wound made by the lancet is disinfected and the oyster, having been returned to the sea, is left to cover the nucleus, or irritant, with the many layers of pearl-substance necessary to produce a pearl which can be marketed. The process is extremely delicate. Unless done by competent technicians the work cannot be performed successfully.

The theory relating to the production of perfect spherical pearls by Mr. Mikimoto is now endorsed by leading scientists in Europe and the United States.

When this method was first made public it was believed by many Japanese that it would be so delicate as to be impracticable. Certain European scientists also held this opinion. The actual performance of the operation by Japanese experts created great surprise.

The oyster, after being treated, is left for from five to seven years in the nursery while the pearl develops. From a thousand treated oysters, anywhere from two to five first-quality, perfect, spherical pearls will be obtained. Of the remainder, about fifty per cent will produce marketable pearls of varying quality.

The beauty and quality of a natural pearl are not judged on the basis of its nucleus, which may be a grain of sand, a piece of shell or some other matter, or may even be absent. The value of the pearl is determined by its external merits. When a pearl loses these qualities, its so-called orient, sheen, lustre, color or iridescence, it loses its value. The irritant that is the nucleus of the culture pearl in no way affects the value of the pearl. The culture pearl, like the natural pearl, is judged by its external characteristics.

EXTENT OF CULTIVATION

There are several different concerns in Japan with cultivation fields in a number of districts. The largest of all is the Mikimoto cultivation field, which extends over 40,830 acres. The pearl known as the "Mikimoto Culture Pearl" is well known in domestic and foreign markets and prizes have been awarded it at many national and international exhibitions. Many will recall the wonderful exhibit of Mikimoto pearls at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

Anyone interested in the scientific and technical aspects of this development may obtain information through the New York office which Mr. Mikimoto recently opened.

Population Problems

Of all Japanese problems that of population is the most important and the least understood. The Government statistician last year reported the net annual increase to be 875,000. The bald statement may

be better apprehended if one says that it means a new city the size of Kobe to be fed, clothed, educated and employed every year. But even the simple and apparently obvious statement of the first sentence must be qualified without delay. The problem is not peculiar to Japan. It might be described more or less in the same terms everywhere.

A paragraph in the *Advertiser* of Thursday reported that the English birth rate had fallen last year to the lowest figure ever recorded, except for the worst of the war years. But the improvement over that year, 1918, was insignificant; the birth rate for 1918 was 17.7 per 1,000 and for last year it was 17.8. The Japanese rate is almost double. For the last recorded period it was 32.6. It is virtually stationary at a high point. For the quinquennial periods covering the last 30 years the figures read as follows: 30.2, 32.2, 31.2, 33.7, 32.6.

The idea that Japanese fertility is something menacing and unusual has become so ingrained that one is startled to discover that thirty years ago the Japanese and British rates were about the same, the British figure being just under 30 and the Japanese just over that figure. Thirty years before that the British birth rate was 35 per 1,000. The Japanese figures for that period are not known, but the rapid increase of population had hardly started, and during the 250 years of the Tokugawa era, which ended in 1858, the population of Japan was practically stationary at 30 millions. Japan's increase and Britain's reduction began about the same time.

As far as material circumstances go they furnish no explanation of the disparity of experience. Japanese wealth and production were growing rapidly and her masses were better off every year. But English wealth was also expanding and the general level of welfare was mounting. In all such inquiries we have to beware of facile generalizations. The decline in the British birth rate has nothing, or very little, to do with the post-war poverty. Post-war poverty is a relative term. Except for some black spots like Glasgow where there is a concentration of heavy industries, the lot of the masses in England is to-day no worse than before the war and the British workman is still the best-off in Europe. * * * The rapid increase of the British population was not due to economic compulsions or inducements but to the prosaic fact of progress in sanitation, hygiene and medical skill. It was not that more babies were born but that fewer died. The fall in the rate now is due, it can hardly be questioned, to the steadily growing practice of birth control.—*The Japan Advertiser*.

Women Suffrage in Japan

That the women of Japan enjoy a very much greater degree of freedom than do their sisters in other Eastern countries is not to be gainsaid, and the foreign visitor to Japan is often heard to express surprise on finding to what a great extent women workers are employed. In the towns and cities they are to be seen acting as conductors on all the trams and omnibuses, and occasionally a woman taxi-driver is to be seen. Women typists and stenographers, as well as large numbers of young messenger girls are to be found in all the big business offices and in most Government departments, while nurses,

teachers, waitresses, maid-servants, and women shopkeepers and assistants are to be counted in many tens of thousands in Tokyo and elsewhere. Even more remarkable in some ways is the immense number of women operatives, something like one million in all, to be found working in factories, especially in such industries as cotton weaving and spinning, while over one hundred thousand are said to be engaged in mining, a type of work which the people of Western nations regard as being essentially for men only. Added to all these are some six million women engaged in agricultural pursuits, working year in and year out in the evil-smelling mud of the paddy fields or employed in the more congenial task of tea-picking or fruit-plucking.

Although agriculture absorbs the greatest number of the women workers in Japan, this particular form of occupation for women, like silk-worm rearing, is no new feature in Japanese social life, although it does undoubtedly help to place a larger portion of women on a level of equality with men of the same class in Japan than in most other Eastern countries.

What is of special significance, however, is the ever-increasing number of new fields of work that are being thrown open to women of the intellectual classes. Fifty years ago the very idea of Japanese women being allowed to practice as doctors would have been laughed at as an idle dream, yet now, in addition to some 30,000 trained nurses, there are three hundred or more women doctors. The latest proposal is to admit women into the legal as well as the medical profession. This last is of particular interest when it is recalled that Sir Rutherford Alcock in his "Capital of the Tycoon" remarked that there were no lawyers at all in the days when he was in Japan and that one of his colleagues had, in fact, summed up the characteristics of the country in the words: "Women wearing no crinoline, houses harboring no bugs, and the country no lawyers!" One wonders what he would say now, if he were still alive, and learned that not only was Japan as "lawyer-infested" as any country in the West, but was actually contemplating admitting women to practice in that profession!—*Japan Advertiser*.

Greatest Ocean Depth

The deepest spot in the Pacific Ocean—10,430 meters, or 34,210 feet—has been discovered by the German cruiser Emden, now on the way around the world, according to an announcement of the German Navy Department as reported in the *New York Times*.

The sounding was made on a trip from Macassar, Celebes Island, to Nagasaki, Japan, but the report does not give the exact location of the enormous depth.

The deepest crevice in the ocean bed formerly known, located in 1907 by the German survey ship Planet on the East Coast of the Philippines, was 9,780 meters. Early in the last century, when the first ocean surveys were begun, it was believed that the sea was nowhere deeper than about 2,000 meters.

The soundings of the Emden were probably carried out in the so-called Japanese ditch, which runs east from Japan to the Philippine Islands.

As Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, the highest peak on earth, is only 8,840 meters high, that colossal mountain could be sunk where the Emden sounded and the depth of the ocean would still be nearly 2,000 meters.

Houses for Foreign Residents

Yokohama has already erected fifteen houses for foreigners and the city authorities have a waiting list of foreign tenants who desire similar accommodations, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. H. Morita, advisor of the Housing Department and Secretary to the Mayor of Yokohama, reports that the city has purchased ground on the Bluff sufficient for an extensive building project. It is planned to "lease in perpetuity" these houses to foreign residents. It is stated that while executives and heads of foreign businesses in Japan may have ample means to build their own houses, there are many foreign salaried workers who want the kind of houses the City is building, but who could not finance the building themselves. It is this need that the City will fulfill.

Japanese homes cost at an average about \$1,000 according to Mr. Morita. The houses being built for foreigners will cost from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

Some foreign companies doing a large business in Japan are also building homes for their foreign residents working in Japan.

Peony—"Rich and Noble Plant"

This is peony time in Japan.

In Japan the peony has never attained the vogue it has had in China, where the plant is indigenous and is regarded as the king of flowers. There, in art and decoration, it is always associated with the lion, the king of beasts, just as the bamboo is inseparable from the tiger. However, the peony is part of the scheme of decoration of many Japanese gardens.

The peony, it is said, was introduced into Japan from China in the 8th century. The Japanese call the flower "rich and noble plant." Sometimes it is called the "twenty days' plant" because the usual time from the unfolding of the bud to the scattering of the petals of the full-blown flower is twenty days, a fact commemorated in a poem by a celebrated Chinese poet of the Tang Dynasty (A.D. 618-619) who said, "From blooming to the falling of the peony there are twenty days."

The petals of the peony are silky, rich and gorgeous and the flower is loved by the Japanese as the bloom which most symbolizes opulence. A popular song, regarded as somewhat inelegant by the elite, compares a beautiful woman to the peony: "Standing, she is the double-white peony; sitting, she is like the tree-peony; and walking she is as graceful as the lily." Japanese floriculturists have twisted, snipped and expanded the peony into some two hundred varieties of shape, size and color and have achieved wonderful results with it. Among the varieties developed is the "Coldest Season Peony" which

displays its red and white flowers in winter. The span of its life is said to be eighteen years, attaining full vigor in seven years.

The bark of the root of some varieties of the tree peony is used medicinally—as a cure for neuralgia. The ancient Greeks also had faith in the medicinal properties of the peony. In Japan, in olden time (and sometimes to-day), the white and light-colored petals of the peony, similar to those of the chrysanthemum, were gathered and steamed, then, after being soaked in cold water, and pressed dry, were eaten with salt or vinegar, combined with soy or bean paste.

Many of the famous gardens of Japan in which peonies are cultivated are open to visitors. The flowers are at their best in Japan from the middle to the end of May.

What We Have Learned From Japan

Under the auspices of the Townsend Harris Committee of the Japan Society there will soon be issued a brochure entitled "SOME OF JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION." The author of the pamphlet, Dr. William Elliot Griffis, is well known to members of the Society through his authoritative lectures and books about Japan. A copy of this booklet will be mailed to each member of the Society as soon as published.

Present Cabinet of Japan

| | |
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| Home Minister..... | <i>K. Suzuki</i> |
| Finance Minister..... | <i>K. Takahashi</i> |
| Minister of the Army | <i>J. Tsuno</i> |
| Minister of the Navy | <i>Admiral K. Okada</i> |
| Minister of Justice | <i>Y. Hara</i> |
| Minister of Education | <i>C. Mitsuuchi</i> |
| Minister of Agriculture | <i>T. Yamamoto</i> |
| Minister of Communications | <i>N. Mochizuki</i> |

Demon Driving-away Festival

Legend, folk-lore and traditional festivals are a part of Japan with which one should be somewhat familiar to form any true estimate of the character of the people. Modern steamships, electrified railways, big cities and modern industrial plants are easily visualized. From such things one forms a certain estimate of the country, but an incomplete one. A familiarity with what might be called the inner side of Japanese life, but not the hidden, for it is available to those who search a bit, will aid in a better understanding.

There is, for example, in early February of each year the "Demon Driving-away Festival." At this time Winter ends and Spring begins. The exact date is determined by computations of the solar calendar and it coincides roughly with the end of the year by the old lunar calendar. It is the beginning of a new year.

Ancient and deep-rooted beliefs held that there were innumerable deities in the universe and that human happiness or misfortune was caused by the will of the good and the bad deities. Crop failure, tempest, flood, pestilence, human ailments resulted from man's acting contrary to the will of the evil deities.

Let us suppose one would like to witness the Demon Driving-away Festival. At a Buddhist temple it would be seen on an elaborate scale. In a home a simple ceremony would be performed. On the way to the temple or home one might pass a shop where modern scientific instruments are sold or go by a hospital equipped with all the modern appliances known to medicine and surgery. Yet, at the Festival, one would find a "year man," chosen because of his popularity, scattering parched beans to drive away the demons, all the time shouting at the top of his voice, "Out Demon; In Luck." A believer in Buddhism would tell you that the demons are vampires in half-human and half-animal form. When the beans are scattered, the demon is "shot" and certain Buddhistic incantations have the effect of making the demon unable to bear the pain of being shot with the beans. So the demons are expelled. Purification has taken place. Everything is fine for the starting of a new year. Everyone enjoys the ceremony; the children especially have a wonderful time. All look forward to it each year.

After all it may not be so far removed from the Occidental custom of New Year resolutions. In Japan, however, there is more ceremony, a holding on to the past as well as a hopeful look to the future. There it is taken seriously, but not too seriously. There a farmer might delight in seeing driven out the demon that caused crop failure, but he would go home to study the best way of preventing a crop failure next season. Or a man might gleefully aid in driving away a demon that caused him bodily pain, yet next day he would visit the graduate of a modern medical college to find relief from his ailment. Nor would any Japanese see any inconsistency in this.

The ceremony is described in detail and the origin and lore connected with it are to be found in the April issue of "The Tourist" published by the Japan Tourist Bureau.

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New York City



JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

October, 1927, News Bulletin

"Japan hasn't anything that the American people want except the friendship of Japan."—Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

Empress Raises Silkworms

The Empress of Japan recently gathered thirty kwan of cocoons from her own silk worms, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. The cocoons will be delivered to the Higher Sericultural College in the suburbs of Tokyo where the silk will be unwound. The Empress plans to weave the silk into garments for her daughter, Princess Teru.

The raising of silk worms is a hobby of the Empress. She personally ministers to the wants of the little producers of silk, which is such an important item in the economic life of Japan. The United States each year takes about ninety per cent of all the raw silk Japan produces.

FOLLOWS OLD TRADITION

In interesting herself in the silk industry, the Empress is perpetuating an ancient custom. Tradition says that the fourteen-year-old Queen of the third Emperor of China, about the year 1700 B.C., began the cultivation of wild silk worms at the suggestion of her husband. He wished to learn whether the worms could be raised by the Chinese people generally so that they might unwind the silk thread of the cocoon and weave it into garments. The experiments of the Queen were successful. Since then she has been known as "The Goddess of the Silk Worm."

A BOOKLET ON SILK

The Japan Society has a few copies of a pamphlet entitled "The Story of Silk" which will be sent free to any one requesting a copy.

Foreign visitors in Japan in 1926 are believed to have spent approximately Yen 48,000,000 (\$24,000,000). In 1912 it is estimated that foreign visitors left behind them about Yen 13,000,000. Last year there were more Chinese visiting Japan than there were of any other nationality. Americans ranked second in number, with English, Russians, Germans and French following.

Aviation in Japan

The trans-ocean flying that has furnished so much news in American papers has also been given much space in Japanese papers. The names of our famous flyers are well known in Japanese households and their deeds have stimulated civilian aviators in Japan to make preparation for a non-stop flight across the Pacific.

The Imperial Aviation Association is contemplating the use of a seaplane manufactured in Japan for its proposed flight. Civilian aviators, meanwhile, are forming an organization to finance a flight independent of the Association or of the Government. Lectures on aviation and exhibition flights are planned to be given throughout the country to stimulate public interest and to obtain subscriptions to defray the cost. The group promoting this flight may use a plane made in America. In fact a cable requesting specifications and prices has already been sent to an American firm, it is reported.

NOT FAR ADVANCED

A present drawback to trans-Pacific flying on the part of Japanese is the lack of suitable planes. Aviation in Japan largely developed through the use of planes left over after the European war. Compared with present day planes they are obsolete so far as trans-ocean flying is concerned. Furthermore, Japanese aviators, with few exceptions, have had no experience in long distance flying or in long sustained flights within Japan. The Japanese newspaper *Asahi* is a leader in promoting aviation in Japan, maintaining several planes for use in connection with its newspaper work. In 1925 the *Asahi* promoted the flight of Japanese civilian aviators from Tokyo to London via Siberia.

The proposal on the part of the newly organized group in Japan to use a foreign-made plane aroused much heated discussion. Pride in a native product and the glory of accomplishing a flight in a made-in-Japan plane were obstacles not easily overcome. But as those promoting the project pointed out, it might mean too long a delay to await the building in Japan of a suitable plane and in the meantime some other Japanese flying organization might accomplish the flight. The civilian aviators are striving to be the first Japanese to fly across the Pacific. Apparently if they can have one of their number be the first to fly across, they are quite willing to let another group, under Government auspices, be the first to fly across in a Japan-made plane.

NO SUSTAINED PUBLIC INTEREST

The public in Japan are easily aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm over aviation, but they as easily lose all interest. This lack of a sustained public interest has hindered the development of aviation in Japan very much; in fact it is more responsible than any other one thing.

An Amazing Situation

It is indeed an amazing situation that few colleges in this country offer courses on Japanese and Chinese history. The following editorial from the *New York Times* is just as applicable to Japan as to China:

"In the course of the discussions on China at the Williamstown Institute of Politics an address was made by Felix Morley severely criticizing American schools and colleges for their neglect in the field of Oriental history and civilization. It is really an amazing situation to which he has called attention. With all our interest in China, and despite our occasionally critical relations with Japan, the universities of the United States, with the exception of those on the West Coast and a few in other parts of the country, offer courses on ancient, medieval, modern European and American history with almost total disregard of the history of the Pacific area. Yet these nations of the Far East are playing a more and more important part in world history and today compel our attention. Every university should offer at least one course covering in a general way the background of Eastern development. It could be made intensely interesting and extremely valuable. As Mr. Morley stated, the newspapers can do little to bring home to the public a situation such as that which now exists in China until educators have paved the way by providing a background of information about the Orient. The East and the West cannot meet until the West takes a page from the book of the East and learns something about the other fellow."

New Hotel for Kyoto

A fine new Kyoto Hotel will be completed the latter part of this year or early in 1928 in the Japanese city from which the structure takes its name. There will be accommodations for over two hundred guests. The hotel will have single and double rooms, with private baths, a central heating plant, electric fans in the rooms and many other comforts and conveniences. The main dining room will seat about four hundred and fifty.

AN INTERESTING INNOVATION

There will be an artistic Japanese-style room on each floor. The management decided on this innovation because of the number of foreign tourists who express a desire to stay in a Japanese room for one night during their visit to Japan. Many of these tourists do not want to go to a hotel or inn of the Japanese style where their mode of life would be so different from that in the Western style hotel. Under the new arrangement they may have the experience of sleeping in a Japanese style room and on awaking they may return to their accustomed mode of living.

The new hotel will cost about \$650,000.

Amateur Motion Pictures Popular

So popular has the small motion picture camera become in Japan, that the Eastman Kodak Company has erected a \$30,000 plant at Osaka for processing the film. The machinery for the plant comes from the home factory at Rochester, New York. Film enters the machinery at one end of the plant and when it leaves the last machine at the other end of the factory the film is ready for use. There is a small plant operating in Shanghai and it was to that plant that the amateur photographers formerly sent all of their motion picture films to be finished.

It is reported that the Eastman Company will have on sale next year for commercial use a film for taking motion pictures in natural color and it is expected that this innovation will further add to the usefulness of the new Osaka factory.

Japan Careful in China

When the civil war in China appeared to threaten Japan's interests there, Japanese troops were dispatched by Tokyo. When the situation no longer threatened Japan's interests, the troops were withdrawn from China. Following the dispatch of the Japanese troops to China, the *Japan Advertiser* reports that Baron Tanaka

"took steps to dispel the suspicion that the Japanese troops at Tsinan are intended to afford concealed aid to the Northern forces. He invited General Chiang Kai-shek to send an official to Tsinan to observe the Japanese troops and report to his chief. General Chiang Kai-shek accepted the invitation and sent Mr. Yuan, one of his trusted subordinates to Tsinan. A similar invitation was sent to the Southern armies advancing on the Pukow-Tientsin railway and they are expected to send observers who will satisfy themselves of Japan's neutrality.

"The Northern forces have not received invitations because they have not complained of the Japanese action."

This kind of diplomacy, and the fact that Japanese troops were withdrawn as soon as danger to Japan's interests was over, will go a long way toward insuring good relations between Japan and China.

Automobiles in Japan

It is estimated that there are 50,000 automobiles now in use in Japan. About 12,500 are in Tokyo. Osaka has the next largest number. The cities of Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and Shizuoka each have at least 1,000 cars registered within their limits.

The number of cars per square mile in Japan is low in comparison with other countries, as the following table taken from the *Japan Advertiser* indicates:

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Great Britain | 8.19 |
| United States | 5.85 |
| France | 2.69 |
| Germany | 0.86 |
| Japan | 0.18 |

It is estimated that the number of cars in Japan will probably increase until there are at least as many per square mile as in France. This would give Japan a registration of about 380,000 cars.

In 1912 there were approximately 500 automobiles in Japan. In 1914 the number had doubled. In 1920 there were 10,000. In 1922, 15,000, and in 1925 about 30,000. It is estimated that by 1935 there will be 300,000.

There are four important companies in Japan manufacturing automobiles, but their average output is only about one car a day, it is said. This means, of course, that the automobile business in Japan is essentially the sale of imported cars, and it is likely to continue so. The United States leads in the list of countries exporting automobiles to Japan.

A New Book on The Art of Japan

As anticipated, there has been much enthusiastic praise for Mr. Louis V. Ledoux's book "THE ART OF JAPAN" recently published by the Japan Society under the auspices of its Townsend Harris Endowment Fund Committee. Mr. Ledoux has written most delightfully, but necessarily briefly, about many of the arts for which Japan is famous. For some years he has been a member of the Japan Society and of its Committee on Literature and Art. He prepared the de luxe catalogue of the exhibition of Japanese prints held some time ago at the Grolier Club in New York City. He is also the author of some books of verse.

Mr. Ledoux is a collector of the art of the Orient and a recognized authority in that field. In his book "THE ART OF JAPAN" he has written with authority and charm on painting, prints, lacquer wear, metal work, ceramics, sculpture, poetry, literature, music and the theatre. An especially valuable portion of the book is the bibliography, so those interested in any one of the arts of Japan may pursue further a study of that particular branch. The book has been dedicated to Mr. Ledoux's friend Mr. Howard Mansfield, also a member of the Japan Society and of its Committee on Literature and Art. The frontispiece of the book is a reproduction in color of a famous screen by Korin now in the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

Members of the Japan Society have each received a complimentary copy of a special edition of this book. The interest aroused by the publication of the volume merited the printing of an edition for more general distribution. This latter edition is being sold at three dollars the copy and may be obtained directly from the Japan Society or from the publishers, William Edwin Rudge, Inc., 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Largest Museum in Far East

Construction of the largest museum in the Far East will be started next year, when the work of replacing the Imperial Museum in Ueno Park with an imposing concrete building will be commenced. The Imperial Household Department has approved an expenditure of Yen 4,000,000 (\$2,000,000) for the building. The work is to be completed in four years.

The proposed museum will be built upon the site of the main building of the Imperial Museum which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1923. Work on the structure has been delayed because of financial considerations although the need for a new museum has been keenly felt.

The building is to be a two story structure of reinforced concrete. The first floor is to be devoted to galleries. One feature of the building is the provision for a special hall where the more important of the museum's treasures will be on exhibition and to which special art inquirers alone will be admitted. Another feature will be a spacious lecture hall, the first lecture hall for a museum in Japan, where lectures will be given by experts in various fields of art.

Coronation Ceremonies

The Imperial coronation ceremony that will mark the ascendance to the throne of Japan's one hundred and twenty-fifth Emperor will be held on either the sixth or seventh of November next year, according to present plans. Traditional custom will be observed in the ceremonies at Kyoto, the ancient capitol, although in accordance with the Emperor's wishes frugality will be the rule.

Ancient Room Discovered

While digging post holes in his front yard for the erection of racks on which to dry leaf tobacco, a Japanese living in a little village in Kanagawa prefecture was startled to see the earth give way in one of the holes. There was a rush of foul air. Investigation revealed a large room containing several relics of the middle ages. The room appeared to have remained undisturbed since forsaken by its owners.

Japan's Cadets Arrive

In welcoming the Japanese training squadron, which arrives today, New York is both proud to be a host to this gathering of Japanese future naval officers and glad of the opportunity, through them, to express appreciation of the marked devotion of Japan to the cause of peace and limitation of armament at the Geneva Conference. Ever since the days in 1904 and 1905, when the Japanese Navy displayed

such signal skill against the Russians, the American people have recognized in Japanese sailors and officers men after their own hearts. The brilliant successes of Admiral Togo are still remembered. Those naval leaders of Japan with whom Americans have come in contact, like Admiral Saito in Geneva last Summer and the late Admiral Kato at Washington in 1921 and 1922, have won many friends through their culture, their ability, and their high sense of loyalty to their profession.

The rise of the Japanese Navy in the last thirty years to the third most important position in the world is paralleled only by the rise of Japan to world prominence during the same period. Like the English, the Japanese are a people who dwell by the sea, many of whom make their living by fishing or commerce. Hence the building and operation of a great navy has come to them as a matter of second nature. To this tendency to be at home on the water the Japanese have added the further advantage of profiting from the experience of the Western nations in the technical problems of naval construction. Not only did they send their own experts to England and America when first they undertook to build a modern navy, but they employed foreigners skilled in the training of cadets to help them formulate a suitable program of instruction in the details of modern naval warfare.

It has been the policy of the Japanese Government to make of its naval officers men of broad culture and experience. They are trained to be more than mere technicians in the science of war. Realizing the truth of the teaching of the late Admiral Mahan, that there is a direct relation between naval strength and national policy, the Japanese Government has encouraged its naval officers to master problems of policy and of world affairs. In time, therefore, some of those who are on the training ship in New York today may be expected to take a leading part in the political and diplomatic affairs of their country, as did Admirals Kato and Saito before them. Both these men of war strove earnestly for the limitation of armaments, in the belief that thereby peace would be made more secure.

—*New York Times*.

Japan Society

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JAN 5 1928

JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

December, 1927, News Bulletin

"The Japanese Embassy states, in the name of the Japanese Government, that the Government has never approached the Mexican Government with proposals for any secret treaty, nor has it ever received any suggestion of such a nature from the Mexican Government."—An Associated Press dispatch of this month.

The Annual Dinner

His Excellency, the Japanese Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira, will be the guests of honor at the annual dinner of the Japan Society to be held at the Hotel Astor on Thursday evening, January 5th, 1928. In addition to the speech of the Ambassador and the remarks of the presiding officer, members will have the privilege of hearing short addresses from two other distinguished speakers. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, a Director of the Japan Society, who recently returned from a visit to Japan, will give his impression of present day Japan. The other speaker will be Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi, already familiar to members of the Japan Society through his lectures and writings on Japan. Mr. Tsurumi recently arrived from Japan for a lecture tour to the large cities of the United States. Shortly after the annual dinner he will return to Japan to take part in the political campaign that will be in progress there.

Dancing will follow the dinner which is complimentary to members of the Japan Society. Admission is by ticket only.

Memorial to Townsend Harris

The late Honorable Edgar Addison Bancroft, when he was American Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by the Embassy Staff, made a pilgrimage in April, 1925, to deliver an address at Shimoda, where Townsend Harris, the first American representative to Japan, landed and resided almost seventy years before. The address dealt with Harris' life and work, and was most favorably commented on in the newspapers, Japanese and foreign.

HIS TASK

Commodore Perry had succeeded, on March 31, 1854, in signing with Japan the first treaty it ever entered into. Townsend Harris had been entrusted with the difficult mission of making a treaty whereby Japan should be opened to trade and commerce with the United States.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

For almost fifteen months Harris and his sole companion, Henry C. J. Heusken, who was his Secretary and Dutch interpreter, lived in one of the temple buildings in the compound of an old Buddhist temple in a little village on the outskirts of Shimoda. Those were months of discouragement, anxiety and despair, particularly as no word reached Harris from America and he had almost no communication with anyone. The two men were alone, shut in, suspected, at times under guard and always under surveillance. Harris refused, during all this period, to deal with the local or other officials or hand his letter of credence from President Pierce to anyone but the ruler of Japan himself. At that time and for many years afterwards the true nature of the Japanese government was not even suspected. The distinction between Mikado and Shogun was not known by foreigners. Harris' patience, persistence, courage, courtesy, sincerity and integrity finally impressed the Japanese so much that instructions were received from Yedo (now Tokyo) to permit Harris to go to Yedo where Harris, who *en route* was shown every distinction, arrived on November 30, 1857; and there, after months of trying negotiations attended by the greatest difficulties, the Treaty of Yedo was signed on July 29, 1858.

HIGHLY REGARDED IN JAPAN

It is strange that so little is generally known in America of Townsend Harris and of his interesting life and work before he went to Japan, of his important mission there, and of the peaceful manner in which he accomplished it single handed. In Japan Harris is regarded as a great historical figure and a genuine friend; yet even in Japan there was nowhere any memorial to him who had labored so long and so successfully in the interests of amity and commerce between the two countries.

A MEMORIAL SUGGESTED

The day after Ambassador Bancroft returned from Shimoda to Tokyo an old friend, Mr. Henry M. Wolf, was dining with him and offered to erect a memorial to Harris. Mr. Bancroft not only enthusiastically welcomed the proposal, but at once took the matter up with Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, who well knew the life and work of Townsend Harris. The Viscount, too, was most enthusiastic about the proposed memorial. Indeed, Viscount Shibusawa has written:

"While in my youth I was exerting myself in the affairs of my country, I heard much of the achievements of Townsend Harris, and have always held him in high admiration for his lofty character. Hence, when I journeyed through the United States in 1909 as the Chairman of the Honorary Commercial Commission of Japan, I made a special effort to visit his grave in an old cemetery in the City of Brooklyn and reverently laid a wreath on his tomb. The time of my visit there was well nigh toward the close of autumn, and the maple leaves overshadowing the grave were almost turned to scarlet, as if testifying to the genuineness of the great man lying underneath. Buried in a deep reverie I found it not easy to tear myself away from the sacred spot. I then composed two poems, one in the Japanese and the other in the Chinese style, and dedicated them to the memory of the admired hero."

The plan was rapidly taking shape when unfortunately the Ambassador became ill at Karuizawa (the summer home of the foreign representative in Japan), and died there on July 27, 1925.

THE UNVEILING OF THE MEMORIAL

Two weeks before his death he prepared and sent to Viscount Shibusawa a copy of the English inscription for the stone memorial, and asked Viscount Shibusawa to prepare the Japanese inscription. After the death of Ambassador Bancroft, his family and Viscount Shibusawa both expressed the desire to join Mr. Wolf in carrying the plan for a memorial to completion. Accordingly a Japanese artist designed and a Japanese architect supervised the erection of a memorial (which the New York Times says is a "massive granite block") and on October 1, this year, it was unveiled at Shimoda with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the Honorable Charles MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Japan, and the Embassy Staff who went to Shimoda on a Japanese warship placed at their disposal by the Minister of the Navy. Viscount Shibusawa, nearly eighty-nine years of age, the previous day made the trip by train and automobile. Baron Tanaka, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers and also President of the America-Japan Society of Tokyo; Count Kabayama; Baron Sakatani; Baron Morimura and many other distinguished Japanese and American gentlemen also went to Shimoda expressly for the dedication. Notable addresses were made by Ambassador MacVeagh, Viscount Shibusawa, Baron Tanaka, Count Kabayama, Baron Sakatani and Prince Tokugawa who, speaking as head of the then ruling family (to whose head, the Shogun, Mr. Harris had presented his credentials as Envoy and with whom he had negotiated the treaty) declared that Japan was grateful that at the moment when she had to abandon her age-long seclusion and enter into the new, unfamiliar international life, she found in America's first diplomatic representative a man of tolerance, of breadth of mind and of devotion to the principles of public justice and fair play.

The English inscription on the Memorial reads as follows:

IN MEMORY OF

TOWNSEND HARRIS

American Consul General

who by the treaty of Yedo July 29, 1858, opened Japan to the world and on this spot September 4, 1856, raised the first Consular flag in this empire and here resided until November 23, 1857.

Erected by

VISCOUNT E. SHIBUSAWA

EDGAR A. BANCROFT

(late American Ambassador to Japan)

and

HENRY M. WOLF of Chicago

Paragraph from the Consul's Diary:

"Thursday, September 4, 1856. Slept very little from excitement and mosquitoes; the latter are enormous in size. Men on shore put up my flag staff. Heavy lot. Slow work. Spar falls, breaks cross-trees, fortunately no one hurt. At last get a reinforcement from the ship, flag staff erected. Men form a ring around it, and half past two P. M. of this day I hoist the first Consular flag ever seen in this empire. Grave reflections. Ominous of change. Undoubted beginning of the end. Query,—if for real good of Japan?"

The Japan Advertiser, reporting the speech of Viscount Shibusawa at the unveiling, states:

"Finally it (the climax) came—a small-sized, aged man grasped the corner of the speakers' table, and leaning forward on his toes, spoke the words that answered a query chipped in granite outside—"Will it be for the good of Japan?"

"On this day, seventy-one years afterward, I will answer Townsend Harris," spoke Viscount Shibusawa. "It has been for the everlasting good of Japan."

Viscount Shibusawa's inscription in Japanese is a beautiful tribute to Townsend Harris, his fairness and his sympathy. It is too long to quote the English translation in full, but the following extract shows its high character:

"Townsend Harris' honorable attitude was most strikingly demonstrated in connection with the death of Mr. Henry C. J. Heusken, his official interpreter, who was assassinated in January, 1861, by rowdies on the bank of the Furukawa in Azabu. All the foreign Ministers, with one exception, were highly wrought up by the incident, and blaming the Shogunate for its incompetency to protect them, closed their legations at Yedo and withdrew to Kanagawa. But the American Minister who happened to be the one most intimately concerned, did not approve the step taken by his colleagues of the other Powers. He refused to stir from his official quarters at the Zemppukuji Temple, but calmly attended to his duties as usual as if wholly unconcerned about his own safety. The courageous and magnanimous attitude taken by Mr. Harris on this critical occasion made a strong appeal to the imagination of our people, who were now convinced of the genuineness of his sentiment toward them, and who from that moment began to put trust in America as a true friend of Japan. Japan and America owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Mr. Harris, whose noble personality thus initiated the relationship of mutual friendship which has happily united the two nations during these seventy years."

Viscount Shibusawa himself prepared a booklet entitled "The Record of Townsend Harris in Japan," which the Viscount issued in Japanese and English on the occasion of the unveiling. In it he writes:

"I cannot help feeling that the renovated temple, which once sheltered the Consulate General of America, and the monument just erected, will not only constitute standing witnesses to the origin and history of friendship between Japan and America, but will also be a powerful inspiration for mutual cordiality to the present and future generations of the two nations."

The old Gyokusen Temple had become dilapidated during the years that elapsed since it housed the first Consul General of America in Japan. It was all but destroyed by the great earthquake of September 1, 1923. Due to the erection of the Memorial Stone, the America-Japan Society in Tokio interested itself in the restoration of Gyokusen-ji and raised a

fund for that purpose and also for the permanent care of the Temple and the surrounding grounds. The Temple was rededicated at the same time that the Memorial was dedicated.

It is a pleasure to note that Viscount Shibusawa and Mr. Wolf, whose names appear on the Monument, are both members of the Japan Society here in New York.

Advantages of Membership in the Japan Society

There are many advantages to membership in the Japan Society. Organized to promote good relations between Japan and the United States and to make Japan better known in this country, members are taking part in and supporting a useful international work.

From time to time members receive complimentary copies of books about Japan. Special pamphlets are issued on various phases of Japan's activities. A Syllabus is sent free to those wishing to study Japan either individually or in connection with the study program of a club. A News Bulletin of timely information and a Trade Bulletin devoted to the economic life of Japan are distributed free to members.

Illustrated lectures about Japan, which members and their guests may attend on a complimentary basis, are given during the season.

The Annual Dinner and Dance of the Society is complimentary to members.

Surely some of the members have friends who are interested in Japan who would be glad to join the Society. We should be glad to have members propose the names of such friends for membership.

Some Navy Comparisons

When the young Emperor Meiji reviewed the Japanese fleet following his accession to the throne, only six vessels passed before him. When the present Emperor of Japan recently reviewed the fleet, one hundred and seventy-two vessels were in line.

The work of making a modern Japanese navy began in 1872 with the sending to Japan of a naval mission from England. It was headed by Commander Richard Tracey and, as the *Japan Advertiser* suggests, judging by the imposing fleet which Emperor Meiji's grandson reviewed recently, the foundations were well laid.

It was not until 1892 that much money was voted from the Court revenues for naval construction. In that year Yen 300,000 (\$150,000) was appropriated.

In 1894, when war with China broke out, the Japanese navy consisted of twenty-eight ships, displacing 57,000 tons, and twenty-four torpedo boats. At that time the destroyer, the dreadnought, the submarine and the air carrier were unknown. Two of the ships which the present Emperor recently reviewed are heavier than the aggregate tonnage of the Japanese fleet of 1894.

It is well to bear in mind that in building this fleet, Japan was following the teaching of Western nations.

It is difficult to point out any line marking the difference between

an offensive and defensive fleet. For instance, a swift, light cruiser which could keep Japan's connection with the mainland open in time of war, might also be used to raid trade routes. However, there is a marked difference between the old navy of Japan and the present navy and the difference is due essentially to the treaty following the Washington Disarmament Conference. The character of Japan's fleet is now essentially defensive, according to the *Japan Advertiser*.

The review of the fleet by the Emperor attracted a great deal of attention in Japan and there was great pride in this fleet built up by a country of comparatively limited resources.

A New Book on the Art of Japan

There has recently been published under the auspices of the Japan Society a book devoted to the salient points of various arts of Japan—painting, sculpture, metal work, prints, ceramics, lacquer wear, poetry, the theatre, etc. It is attractively bound and beautifully printed. The volume was written for the Japan Society by Louis V. Ledoux, an authority on the arts of the Orient and a noted collector.

The book is charmingly written. Mr. Ledoux has a style that makes his remarks exceedingly clear, informative and entertaining. The diversity of subjects covered has added considerably to the interest of the book, but has necessitated brevity. This latter drawback is compensated for, however, by the bibliography included in the volume. Thus those who wish to pursue further the study of any one of the arts may learn just where to turn.

Anyone reading this book will have a good knowledge of the essentials of the arts of Japan. The book, of eighty-five pages, has a colored frontispiece, a reproduction of a famous screen by Korin, the original being in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. There is an interesting decorative cover. "THE ART OF JAPAN" may be obtained through book stores, from the publisher, William Edwin Rudge, Inc., 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or directly from the Japan Society, at \$3.00 the copy.

Study of English Questioned

When Ambassador MacVeagh spoke at the unveiling in Japan of the memorial to Townsend Harris, the story of which appears in this issue of the Bulletin, he referred to the difficulty of communication between the officials of Japan and the United States because of the language barrier. Conversations were interpreted through a third language, the Dutch. Today the study of English is compulsory in the schools of Japan and as a result there is scarcely a place in the Empire where someone cannot be found who has at least some knowledge of English.

The Ambassador's observation is of particular interest because there is a growing feeling among many educators in Japan that the compulsory study of English should be ended. It is estimated that some seventy-five per cent of Japan's population depend upon agricultural pursuits for their economic existence. These people have little or no use for a knowl-

edge of English. Of the remaining twenty-five per cent of the population, only a part can turn to useful ends their knowledge of English and even these have to carry their study of English further than the courses offered in the public schools. It is, therefore, questioned by some of the authorities whether the youth of Japan should spend several hours each week studying a language which they will never master and which they may not be able to put to practical use. Those wishing to see a change in the system suggest that English be made optional, thus making the language available to those who will later use it for practical ends and also to those who wish to pursue the study for the training a foreign language offers.

A Coming Lecture

Members of the Japan Society will again have the opportunity of hearing a lecture by Josef W. Hall, more familiar, perhaps, by the pen name of Upton Close. Last season Mr. Hall gave an exceedingly interesting and informative talk before the Society on some of the personalities of present day Japan. On January 21st next, Mr. Hall will lecture before the Society on "Yamagato and Ito, the Duel between Two Great Personalities which Shaped Modern Japan." Of these two Japanese statesmen Prince Ito is, perhaps, better known to Americans. The many clashes of opinion between the two great statesmen make an interesting story which will be told by Mr. Hall.

Remember the date, January 21, 1928. Notices and complimentary tickets will be mailed to members.

About Japanese Prints

An excellent little volume on Japanese prints entitled, "How to Know Japanese Color Prints," by Anna Freeborn Priestley, has recently been issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. It makes its appeal particularly to those who know but little about prints. The author tells how prints are made and what developments took place as the artists became more expert in their manipulation. Enough is told of some of the great masters to familiarize the reader with their special qualities and also with some of the most famous of their prints.

The book of seventy-eight pages includes a bibliography, is printed in large type, and is illustrated with reproductions made in Japan of eight excellent old prints.

The book sells for \$5.00.

Military Service-Term Reduced

The Ministry of War has decided to reduce the term of actual military service from twenty to eighteen months, despite the fact that the education of soldiers has been requiring more and more time as the variety of arms increases.

The change will go into effect in January in Japan proper and in December of this year in Formosa. Special service men to the number of 6,000 will be hired to do the manual labor dropped by the soldiers.

Japan Society

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36 West 44th Street
New York City



JAN 5 1928

JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

December, 1927, News Bulletin

"The Japanese Embassy states, in the name of the Japanese Government, that the Government has never approached the Mexican Government with proposals for any secret treaty, nor has it ever received any suggestion of such a nature from the Mexican Government."—An Associated Press dispatch of this month.

The Annual Dinner

His Excellency, the Japanese Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira, will be the guests of honor at the annual dinner of the Japan Society to be held at the Hotel Astor on Thursday evening, January 5th, 1928. In addition to the speech of the Ambassador and the remarks of the presiding officer, members will have the privilege of hearing short addresses from two other distinguished speakers. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, a Director of the Japan Society, who recently returned from a visit to Japan, will give his impression of present day Japan. The other speaker will be Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi, already familiar to members of the Japan Society through his lectures and writings on Japan. Mr. Tsurumi recently arrived from Japan for a lecture tour to the large cities of the United States. Shortly after the annual dinner he will return to Japan to take part in the political campaign that will be in progress there.

Dancing will follow the dinner which is complimentary to members of the Japan Society. Admission is by ticket only.

Memorial to Townsend Harris

The late Honorable Edgar Addison Bancroft, when he was American Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by the Embassy Staff, made a pilgrimage in April, 1925, to deliver an address at Shimoda, where Townsend Harris, the first American representative to Japan, landed and resided almost seventy years before. The address dealt with Harris' life and work, and was most favorably commented on in the newspapers, Japanese and foreign.

HIS TASK

Commodore Perry had succeeded, on March 31, 1854, in signing with Japan the first treaty it ever entered into. Townsend Harris had been entrusted with the difficult mission of making a treaty whereby Japan should be opened to trade and commerce with the United States.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

For almost fifteen months Harris and his sole companion, Henry C. J. Heusken, who was his Secretary and Dutch interpreter, lived in one of the temple buildings in the compound of an old Buddhist temple in a little village on the outskirts of Shimoda. Those were months of discouragement, anxiety and despair, particularly as no word reached Harris from America and he had almost no communication with anyone. The two men were alone, shut in, suspected, at times under guard and always under surveillance. Harris refused, during all this period, to deal with the local or other officials or hand his letter of credence from President Pierce to anyone but the ruler of Japan himself. At that time and for many years afterwards the true nature of the Japanese government was not even suspected. The distinction between Mikado and Shogun was not known by foreigners. Harris' patience, persistence, courage, courtesy, sincerity and integrity finally impressed the Japanese so much that instructions were received from Yedo (now Tokyo) to permit Harris to go to Yedo where Harris, who *en route* was shown every distinction, arrived on November 30, 1857; and there, after months of trying negotiations attended by the greatest difficulties, the Treaty of Yedo was signed on July 29, 1858.

HIGHLY REGARDED IN JAPAN

It is strange that so little is generally known in America of Townsend Harris and of his interesting life and work before he went to Japan, of his important mission there, and of the peaceful manner in which he accomplished it single handed. In Japan Harris is regarded as a great historical figure and a genuine friend; yet even in Japan there was nowhere any memorial to him who had labored so long and so successfully in the interests of amity and commerce between the two countries.

A MEMORIAL SUGGESTED

The day after Ambassador Bancroft returned from Shimoda to Tokyo an old friend, Mr. Henry M. Wolf, was dining with him and offered to erect a memorial to Harris. Mr. Bancroft not only enthusiastically welcomed the proposal, but at once took the matter up with Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, who well knew the life and work of Townsend Harris. The Viscount, too, was most enthusiastic about the proposed memorial. Indeed, Viscount Shibusawa has written:

"While in my youth I was exerting myself in the affairs of my country, I heard much of the achievements of Townsend Harris, and have always held him in high admiration for his lofty character. Hence, when I journeyed through the United States in 1909 as the Chairman of the Honorary Commercial Commission of Japan, I made a special effort to visit his grave in an old cemetery in the City of Brooklyn and reverently laid a wreath on his tomb. The time of my visit there was well nigh toward the close of autumn, and the maple leaves overshadowing the grave were almost turned to scarlet, as if testifying to the genuineness of the great man lying underneath. Buried in a deep reverie I found it not easy to tear myself away from the sacred spot. I then composed two poems, one in the Japanese and the other in the Chinese style, and dedicated them to the memory of the admired hero."

The plan was rapidly taking shape when unfortunately the Ambassador became ill at Karuizawa (the summer home of the foreign representative in Japan), and died there on July 27, 1925.

THE UNVEILING OF THE MEMORIAL

Two weeks before his death he prepared and sent to Viscount Shibusawa a copy of the English inscription for the stone memorial, and asked Viscount Shibusawa to prepare the Japanese inscription. After the death of Ambassador Bancroft, his family and Viscount Shibusawa both expressed the desire to join Mr. Wolf in carrying the plan for a memorial to completion. Accordingly a Japanese artist designed and a Japanese architect supervised the erection of a memorial (which the New York Times says is a "massive granite block") and on October 1, this year, it was unveiled at Shimoda with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the Honorable Charles MacVeagh, American Ambassador to Japan, and the Embassy Staff who went to Shimoda on a Japanese warship placed at their disposal by the Minister of the Navy. Viscount Shibusawa, nearly eighty-nine years of age, the previous day made the trip by train and automobile. Baron Tanaka, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers and also President of the America-Japan Society of Tokyo; Count Kabayama; Baron Sakatani; Baron Morimura and many other distinguished Japanese and American gentlemen also went to Shimoda expressly for the dedication. Notable addresses were made by Ambassador MacVeagh, Viscount Shibusawa, Baron Tanaka, Count Kabayama, Baron Sakatani and Prince Tokugawa who, speaking as head of the then ruling family (to whose head, the Shogun, Mr. Harris had presented his credentials as Envoy and with whom he had negotiated the treaty) declared that Japan was grateful that at the moment when she had to abandon her age-long seclusion and enter into the new, unfamiliar international life, she found in America's first diplomatic representative a man of tolerance, of breadth of mind and of devotion to the principles of public justice and fair play.

The English inscription on the Memorial reads as follows:

IN MEMORY OF

TOWNSEND HARRIS

American Consul General

who by the treaty of Yedo July 29, 1858, opened Japan to the world and on this spot September 4, 1856, raised the first Consular flag in this empire and here resided until November 23, 1857.

Erected by

VISCOUNT E. SHIBUSAWA

EDGAR A. BANCROFT

(late American Ambassador to Japan)

and

HENRY M. WOLF of Chicago

Paragraph from the Consul's Diary:

"Thursday, September 4, 1856. Slept very little from excitement and mosquitoes; the latter are enormous in size. Men on shore put up my flag staff. Heavy lot. Slow work. Spar falls, breaks cross-trees, fortunately no one hurt. At last get a reinforcement from the ship, flag staff erected. Men form a ring around it, and half past two P. M. of this day I hoist the first Consular flag ever seen in this empire. Grave reflections. Ominous of change. Undoubted beginning of the end. Query,—if for real good of Japan?"

The Japan Advertiser, reporting the speech of Viscount Shibusawa at the unveiling, states:

"Finally it (the climax) came—a small-sized, aged man grasped the corner of the speakers' table, and leaning forward on his toes, spoke the words that answered a query chipped in granite outside—"Will it be for the good of Japan?"

"On this day, seventy-one years afterward, I will answer Townsend Harris," spoke Viscount Shibusawa. "It has been for the everlasting good of Japan."

Viscount Shibusawa's inscription in Japanese is a beautiful tribute to Townsend Harris, his fairness and his sympathy. It is too long to quote the English translation in full, but the following extract shows its high character:

"Townsend Harris' honorable attitude was most strikingly demonstrated in connection with the death of Mr. Henry C. J. Heusken, his official interpreter, who was assassinated in January, 1861, by rowdies on the bank of the Furukawa in Azabu. All the foreign Ministers, with one exception, were highly wrought up by the incident, and blaming the Shogunate for its incompetency to protect them, closed their legations at Yedo and withdrew to Kanagawa. But the American Minister who happened to be the one most intimately concerned, did not approve the step taken by his colleagues of the other Powers. He refused to stir from his official quarters at the Zemppukuji Temple, but calmly attended to his duties as usual as if wholly unconcerned about his own safety. The courageous and magnanimous attitude taken by Mr. Harris on this critical occasion made a strong appeal to the imagination of our people, who were now convinced of the genuineness of his sentiment toward them, and who from that moment began to put trust in America as a true friend of Japan. Japan and America owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Mr. Harris, whose noble personality thus initiated the relationship of mutual friendship which has happily united the two nations during these seventy years."

Viscount Shibusawa himself prepared a booklet entitled "The Record of Townsend Harris in Japan," which the Viscount issued in Japanese and English on the occasion of the unveiling. In it he writes:

"I cannot help feeling that the renovated temple, which once sheltered the Consulate General of America, and the monument just erected, will not only constitute standing witnesses to the origin and history of friendship between Japan and America, but will also be a powerful inspiration for mutual cordiality to the present and future generations of the two nations."

The old Gyokusen Temple had become dilapidated during the years that elapsed since it housed the first Consul General of America in Japan. It was all but destroyed by the great earthquake of September 1, 1923. Due to the erection of the Memorial Stone, the America-Japan Society in Tokio interested itself in the restoration of Gyokusen-ji and raised a

fund for that purpose and also for the permanent care of the Temple and the surrounding grounds. The Temple was rededicated at the same time that the Memorial was dedicated.

It is a pleasure to note that Viscount Shibusawa and Mr. Wolf, whose names appear on the Monument, are both members of the Japan Society here in New York.

Advantages of Membership in the Japan Society

There are many advantages to membership in the Japan Society. Organized to promote good relations between Japan and the United States and to make Japan better known in this country, members are taking part in and supporting a useful international work.

From time to time members receive complimentary copies of books about Japan. Special pamphlets are issued on various phases of Japan's activities. A Syllabus is sent free to those wishing to study Japan either individually or in connection with the study program of a club. A News Bulletin of timely information and a Trade Bulletin devoted to the economic life of Japan are distributed free to members.

Illustrated lectures about Japan, which members and their guests may attend on a complimentary basis, are given during the season.

The Annual Dinner and Dance of the Society is complimentary to members.

Surely some of the members have friends who are interested in Japan who would be glad to join the Society. We should be glad to have members propose the names of such friends for membership.

Some Navy Comparisons

When the young Emperor Meiji reviewed the Japanese fleet following his accession to the throne, only six vessels passed before him. When the present Emperor of Japan recently reviewed the fleet, one hundred and seventy-two vessels were in line.

The work of making a modern Japanese navy began in 1872 with the sending to Japan of a naval mission from England. It was headed by Commander Richard Tracey and, as the *Japan Advertiser* suggests, judging by the imposing fleet which Emperor Meiji's grandson reviewed recently, the foundations were well laid.

It was not until 1892 that much money was voted from the Court revenues for naval construction. In that year Yen 300,000 (\$150,000) was appropriated.

In 1894, when war with China broke out, the Japanese navy consisted of twenty-eight ships, displacing 57,000 tons, and twenty-four torpedo boats. At that time the destroyer, the dreadnought, the submarine and the air carrier were unknown. Two of the ships which the present Emperor recently reviewed are heavier than the aggregate tonnage of the Japanese fleet of 1894.

It is well to bear in mind that in building this fleet, Japan was following the teaching of Western nations.

It is difficult to point out any line marking the difference between

an offensive and defensive fleet. For instance, a swift, light cruiser which could keep Japan's connection with the mainland open in time of war, might also be used to raid trade routes. However, there is a marked difference between the old navy of Japan and the present navy and the difference is due essentially to the treaty following the Washington Disarmament Conference. The character of Japan's fleet is now essentially defensive, according to the *Japan Advertiser*.

The review of the fleet by the Emperor attracted a great deal of attention in Japan and there was great pride in this fleet built up by a country of comparatively limited resources.

A New Book on the Art of Japan

There has recently been published under the auspices of the Japan Society a book devoted to the salient points of various arts of Japan—painting, sculpture, metal work, prints, ceramics, lacquer wear, poetry, the theatre, etc. It is attractively bound and beautifully printed. The volume was written for the Japan Society by Louis V. Ledoux, an authority on the arts of the Orient and a noted collector.

The book is charmingly written. Mr. Ledoux has a style that makes his remarks exceedingly clear, informative and entertaining. The diversity of subjects covered has added considerably to the interest of the book, but has necessitated brevity. This latter drawback is compensated for, however, by the bibliography included in the volume. Thus those who wish to pursue further the study of any one of the arts may learn just where to turn.

Anyone reading this book will have a good knowledge of the essentials of the arts of Japan. The book, of eighty-five pages, has a colored frontispiece, a reproduction of a famous screen by Korin, the original being in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. There is an interesting decorative cover. "THE ART OF JAPAN" may be obtained through book stores, from the publisher, William Edwin Rudge, Inc., 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or directly from the Japan Society, at \$3.00 the copy.

Study of English Questioned

When Ambassador MacVeagh spoke at the unveiling in Japan of the memorial to Townsend Harris, the story of which appears in this issue of the Bulletin, he referred to the difficulty of communication between the officials of Japan and the United States because of the language barrier. Conversations were interpreted through a third language, the Dutch. Today the study of English is compulsory in the schools of Japan and as a result there is scarcely a place in the Empire where someone cannot be found who has at least some knowledge of English.

The Ambassador's observation is of particular interest because there is a growing feeling among many educators in Japan that the compulsory study of English should be ended. It is estimated that some seventy-five per cent of Japan's population depend upon agricultural pursuits for their economic existence. These people have little or no use for a knowl-

edge of English. Of the remaining twenty-five per cent of the population, only a part can turn to useful ends their knowledge of English and even these have to carry their study of English further than the courses offered in the public schools. It is, therefore, questioned by some of the authorities whether the youth of Japan should spend several hours each week studying a language which they will never master and which they may not be able to put to practical use. Those wishing to see a change in the system suggest that English be made optional, thus making the language available to those who will later use it for practical ends and also to those who wish to pursue the study for the training a foreign language offers.

A Coming Lecture

Members of the Japan Society will again have the opportunity of hearing a lecture by Josef W. Hall, more familiar, perhaps, by the pen name of Upton Close. Last season Mr. Hall gave an exceedingly interesting and informative talk before the Society on some of the personalities of present day Japan. On January 21st next, Mr. Hall will lecture before the Society on "Yamagato and Ito, the Duel between Two Great Personalities which Shaped Modern Japan." Of these two Japanese statesmen Prince Ito is, perhaps, better known to Americans. The many clashes of opinion between the two great statesmen make an interesting story which will be told by Mr. Hall.

Remember the date, January 21, 1928. Notices and complimentary tickets will be mailed to members.

About Japanese Prints

An excellent little volume on Japanese prints entitled, "How to Know Japanese Color Prints," by Anna Freeborn Priestley, has recently been issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. It makes its appeal particularly to those who know but little about prints. The author tells how prints are made and what developments took place as the artists became more expert in their manipulation. Enough is told of some of the great masters to familiarize the reader with their special qualities and also with some of the most famous of their prints.

The book of seventy-eight pages includes a bibliography, is printed in large type, and is illustrated with reproductions made in Japan of eight excellent old prints.

The book sells for \$5.00.

Military Service-Term Reduced

The Ministry of War has decided to reduce the term of actual military service from twenty to eighteen months, despite the fact that the education of soldiers has been requiring more and more time as the variety of arms increases.

The change will go into effect in January in Japan proper and in December of this year in Formosa. Special service men to the number of 6,000 will be hired to do the manual labor dropped by the soldiers.

Japan Society

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JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

February, 1928, News Bulletin

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Japan Society was held in the Society's offices on January 11, 1928.

The following officers were elected for a period of one year :

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| President | - | - | - | - | - | HENRY W. TAFT |
| Honorary President | - | - | - | - | - | HON. TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA |
| Vice-President | - | - | - | - | - | ALEXANDER TISON |
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| Honorary Secretaries | - | - | - | - | - | HENRY C. HOLT S. TAJIMA |
| Treasurer | - | - | - | - | - | JOHN Y. G. WALKER |
| Honorary Treasurers | - | - | - | - | - | CHELLIS A. AUSTIN H. KASHIWAGI |

The following Directors were elected to serve for three years :

LOYALL A. OSBORNE
HOWARD ELLIOTT
LINDSAY RUSSELL
HOWARD E. COLE
GERARD SWOPE
JEROME D. GREENE
E. JINUSHI

G. Higashi was elected a Director for one year to fill a vacancy on the Board.

At the time of the Annual Meeting there were 1302 members in the Society and there were on hand eleven applications for membership. During the year 1927, the Society lost twenty-one members by death.

Eugene C. Worden, Secretary of the Society, reported on activities during the year. The following is a summary of his report :

Lecture on Modern Japan

Josef Hall, more widely known, perhaps, by his pen name of Upton Close, lectured before the members of the Society and their guests on "Modern Japan and the Men Who Are Making It." His lecture, which was illustrated with lantern slides and motion pictures, was exceptionally well attended and was exceedingly interesting and instructive.

Japanese Religions

Dr. Frederick Starr lectured before the members of the Society and their guests on "Japanese Religions," giving a very interesting and informative talk on Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism, bringing out the underlying ideas in each and showing how they were influenced by and have influenced Japanese character. He emphasized the tolerant spirit in these religions which have existed in the Orient with but little conflict.

Luncheon to Training Squadron

When the Japanese Training Squadron visited New York, the Japan Society entertained about twenty-five of the chief officers at luncheon. Mr. Taft, President of the Society, presided.

Annual Dinner

The Annual Dinner of the Society was held in January just prior to the Annual Meeting. Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira were the guests of honor. In the absence abroad of Mr. Taft, Mr. Alexander Tison, Vice-President of the Society, presided. In addition to the Ambassador and Mr. Tison, the speakers included Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi. There were approximately eleven hundred acceptances for the dinner.

Present Day Japan

During the year there were distributed to members of the Japan Society, to libraries and to Chambers of Commerce on the mailing list of the Society about 2325 copies of PRESENT DAY JAPAN, by Yusuke Tsurumi. A special edition of 2657 copies of this 114 page book was purchased from the Columbia University Press, the publishers. The 325 undistributed copies are being held in the office of the Society and copies are sent out to new members of the Society, to librarians and to others as requests come in.

Industrial Japan

In co-operation with the National Research Council, the Japan Society distributed an edition of 1500 copies of the 51 page pamphlet INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION IN JAPAN, by Maurice Holland, Director of the Council and a member of the Japan Society. This pamphlet was sent to those members of the Society who regularly receive our Trade Bulletins and also to Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade on our mailing list. The pamphlet was accorded much favorable comment.

The Art of Japan

Undoubtedly the most notable publication of the Society during the year was the book, "THE ART OF JAPAN," written for the Society by Mr. Louis V. Ledoux. This book, dedicated to Mr. Howard Mansfield, a member of the Society and early a collector of the art of Japan, was published for the Society by William Edwin Rudge, Inc., printers.

Two editions were issued, one edition to be distributed on a complimentary basis to the members of the Society, and the second edition for public sale.

The book has a decorative cover and a colored illustration for a frontispiece which reproduces a famous screen by Korin, the original of which is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city. In the eighty-four pages of the book Mr. Ledoux has given in a charming and entertaining way a wealth of interesting material and authoritative information about such arts of Japan as painting, prints, sculpture, lacquer work, ceramics, cloisonne, pottery, the theatre, poetry and literature. Included also is an excellent bibliography so that those desiring to pursue the study of any art may know where to turn for further information.

The book retails at \$3.00 the copy.

The book has been brought to the attention of important retail book-sellers in New York City as well as other large cities.

Enquiries are coming in from booksellers abroad.

Reviews of the book have appeared in the several important publications, including:

The International Studio, New York City
The Chicago Tribune
The London Times Literary Supplement
The London Observer
The Boston Transcript and
The New York Evening Post.

Colored Lantern Slides

The first sets of the collection of colored lantern slides which the Japan Society plans to obtain recently arrived from Japan. It will be recalled that it is the purpose of the Society to have about ten sets in duplicate of lantern slides illustrating ten different phases of Japanese life and activities. Accompanying each set of slides will be a descriptive lecture. It is planned to loan the slides, with the accompanying lecture, to clubs and individuals as part of the educational work of the Society.

The slides so far received include two sets each on "Schools and School Children of Japan," "Cities and Historic Places in Japan," and "Landscape Views of Japan."

The slides were obtained through the cordial co-operation of the America-Japan Society in Tokyo. They are well selected as to subject, appear to be clear and are in most instances very beautiful photographs, particularly those of scenic Japan. A casual inspection of them would indicate that there will be much educational value in the showing of them.

The Magazine "Japan"

During the year there was sent to all members of the Society the illustrated monthly magazine "Japan" on a complimentary basis. This Magazine, treating not alone of Japan, but of the whole Orient, is sent to members as a part of the educational work of the Society.

Syllabus on Japan

One of the most valuable publications ever issued by the Society is our Syllabus on Japan prepared for the Society by Prof. Kenneth Scott Latourette of Yale University. Already four editions of this Syllabus have been published and distributed. The Syllabus has become known to many librarians and teachers with the result that we get requests for copies from school children and others studying about Japan. We have also had numerous requests for copies from colleges and many requests from individuals interested in Japan.

The fourth edition having been entirely distributed, it is planned to issue a fifth edition of this valuable Syllabus.

An Interesting Series

The three books which the Japan Society issued during the year—"Present Day Japan," "The Industrial Transition in Japan," and "The Art of Japan," make an exceptionally interesting and valuable series on Japan. These books were sent on a complimentary basis to members. The first book tells something of political and social Japan and the present day literature of Japan. The second named little volume tells, as its title suggests, something of the industrial development that has taken place in Japan and the last named book treats of the many arts of Japan. As these books were written for popular reading, they perform a valuable educational service by supplying adequate information in an interesting and entertaining way about the particular subjects discussed in each book.

General Educational Work

The Society's general educational work has continued along quite the same lines as during recent years. The News Bulletin has, as formerly, gone to all members and has also been sent on a complimentary basis to libraries, editors, universities, colleges, etc. The Trade Bulletin, which concerns itself chiefly with economic matters, is sent to all members who request copies and is also sent on a complimentary basis to many Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade. In this way a considerable amount of information, cultural, social and economic, is distributed.

Early last year the little booklet, "The Story of Silk," was published and distributed to members and others on a complimentary basis.

It is difficult for our members in general to realize or appreciate the great amount of work being done constantly by the Society in answering enquiries and supplying information. Members receive their invitations to the Annual Dinner, lectures and addresses, get the Bulletins and the books and pamphlets that are sent out from time to time and are likely from these to form an estimate of the Society's activities but, as they are not in close touch with the Society's active staff, they quite naturally cannot appreciate how useful and helpful the organization is in connection with Japanese-American relations. We believe our members feel that they are getting ample returns for their membership dues, but we want every member to know also that he is, by being a member, contributing toward a very important international work.

In concluding, we can only repeat what we have heretofore said in previous annual reports, the Society's work is along educational, cultural, social and business lines. In creating and stimulating interest in and diffusing among the American people a more accurate knowledge of the people of Japan, their aims, arts, sciences, industries and economic conditions, in extending hospitality to visiting Japanese and arranging for them to meet representative Americans for an exchange of thoughts and ideas, in encouraging Americans to study and visit Japan and in forwarding the development of financial and commercial relations, the Society is carrying on a useful activity in American life and in the field of international relations. The Directors have consistently followed their policy of not involving the Society in political or controversial questions. The Officers, Directors and office staff appreciate the support, cooperation and consideration of the members and hope the activities of the Society may warrant their continued support to the end that the Society's influence for good may each year become greater.

New Stadium for Manchuria

A new stadium is being built by the South Manchuria Railway Company near Dairen. It will be completed early in the Fall at a cost of about Yen 320,000 (\$160,000).

An athletic meet will be held in the new stadium to celebrate the Coronation of the Emperor. Already some French athletes have signified their intention of taking part in the meet.

The stadium will have a 400-meter running track and a 50-meter swimming pool as a part of its equipment.

No Exporting of National Treasures

The Japanese Government, it is expected, will enact a law for the preservation of national treasures. As part of the program, the Government will seek to prohibit the exportation of national treasures that are now in the possession of individuals in Japan. The measure will be enacted because of the number of treasures that have already been exported to foreign countries. The Government also plans to grant subsidies for the repair and proper care of national treasures.

Japan and Manchuria

"Continued rumors from sources unfriendly to Japan that the Tanaka Government has aggressive aims in Manchuria have contributed to misunderstandings about conditions in that region. Japan's economic penetration of the southern portion of Manchuria has been denounced as "imperialistic," and efforts have been made to show that China has lost in proportion to Japan's gains. This reasoning overlooks the fact that Manchuria is the only peaceful and prosperous section of China. Millions of Chinese have found sanctuary and a comfortable livelihood there. This has been made possible by the efficient operation of the South Manchurian Railway and by the vigilance of the Japanese authorities in control of the railway zone.

"It is no secret that Japan has for years been seeking to extend her influence northward in Manchuria. By building branches of the South Manchurian Railway she has opened up new territory and obtained new railway business. This, in turn, has facilitated the northward movement of the frontier of Chinese pioneering settlements. As a part of this development the Japanese sought in 1917 to obtain from the Russians the southern spur of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which connects Harbin, on the main line, with Changchun, which is the present junction of the South Manchurian with the Chinese Eastern. The negotiations had been nearly completed when the collapse in Russia, followed by the allied occupation of the Chinese Eastern, put off the decision indefinitely. —*New York Times*.

Manchuria holds an important place in the economic life of Japan. China is much interested in Manchuria and so is Russia. While the United States has no direct interest in Manchuria, indirectly it is much interested because of the economic importance of Manchuria to the whole Orient. The two editorials which are quoted in part are taken from the *New York Times* and the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo).

"When one relevant fact about Manchuria is grasped, all the interesting items of news which come from that country fall into their true proportion. Manchuria at this time is the most rapidly developing country in the world. The rate at which it is being colonized is actually greater than that obtaining in Canada or any other new country. It absorbs yearly a greater number of immigrants than the United States. During the year which closed on October 31 last it is estimated that one million immigrants entered Manchuria. In the light of this fact the railway rivalry which many observers have found so ominous becomes a manageable problem. It explains Mr. Matsuoka's conviction that there need be no fear of exaggerated competition between Japanese, Chinese and Russian railway interests because "production is increasing at such a rate that there will be more than sufficient freight for all of them." He predicts that 5,000 miles of new railroad will be required in the next ten years.

"Statistics on the migration into Manchuria are clearly presented in a valuable and timely pamphlet on the subject recently published (Chinese Labor Migration to Manchuria, by C. Walter Young, M. A. Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, Peking.) The migration is not new; Abbe Iluc 80 years ago noted that the Chinese from

Shantung and Chihli had "burst like torrents upon Manchuria," but the pace has reached a pitch which promises in 25 years to give the Three Eastern Provinces a population equal to that of France or England. During 1923 and 1924 approximately 400,000 Chinese immigrants arrived each year in Manchuria. In 1925 the influx rose to over half a million. During 1926 all ports of entry reported heavy increases on the previous figures, and since the last Chinese New Year (February 2, 1927) an entirely unprecedented increase has been proceeding. During March over 200,000 immigrants arrived at Dairen alone and of these over one-fourth were women and children.

"The latter fact indicates an important change in the nature of the migration. Formerly it was in part merely a seasonal movement of laborers who worked in Manchuria in the summer and returned to China for the winter. Families are now coming in much greater numbers, driven from their homes by the ravages of interminable warfare and the ever increasing exactions of the war lords. The lands which are tapped by the new railways are being taken up, and the migration more and more extensively acquires the character of a permanent settlement. The effect on the development of the country's agricultural resources is obvious, and the presence of abundant cheap labor means also that Manchuria's latent resources of coal and iron can be effectively developed.

"Manchuria is showing what the Straits Settlements and Hongkong and the treaty ports have shown before—that the Chinese will colonize and work and thrive wherever elementary good government exists. They ask nothing from their rulers except that the worker shall be allowed to reap what he sows. . . . But the flocking of refugees into the country could of itself do nothing except develop a primitive agriculture. The immigrants are arriving because the South Manchurian Railway has built railroads to new lands and has by its mines and other enterprises created openings for labor."

As the *Japan Advertiser* in this editorial suggests, Japan's interests in Manchuria are essentially economic. Japan possesses certain rights there which rights have been developed. In this development both Japan and China have profited.

Many Theatres in Tokyo

Tokyo ranks high among the leading cities of the world in the number of theatres within its limits. There are nearly two hundred motion picture houses in the city and twenty theatres at which plays are given. In addition there are a number of music halls.

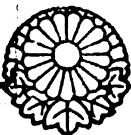
If it is assumed that these theatres have an average attendance of seventy per cent. of their capacity, this would mean that there are twenty thousand people attending the playhouses in Tokyo each evening. An average daily attendance at the motion picture theatres is estimated at ninety-eight thousand.

Several permits for building first-class theatres have been granted in Japan and also permits for thirteen new motion picture houses. This would indicate that the number of patrons of the theatre is on the increase.

1907 to 1928

The Japan Society comes of age this year, and because of the importance of the messages that are delivered at its annual dinners these gatherings of "Americans who are friends of Japan and Japanese who are friends of America" have taken on a peculiar significance in the relations of the two nations. This year the note struck by the speakers was of confidence; confidence in the capacity of the Japanese to overcome the difficulties imposed on their institutions by war inflation and subsequent adjustment of the situation peace created, by convulsions of nature and their aftermath, by extension of the suffrage and by disturbances originating in other countries.

Such authorities as His Excellency Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador from Japan, and Thomas W. Lamont do not lightly commit themselves to prediction of a prosperous future for a land or to prediction of peace between two nations that domestic and alien mischief makers seek to embroil. That these analysts of conditions and guides to understanding are able to say, as they said to the informed membership of the Japan Society this week, that Japan is progressing satisfactorily toward prosperity and tranquility within its bounds, and that its people and its statesmen as earnestly seek peace beyond its territories as do the people and the statesmen of other nations, constitutes a confidence-inspiring fact in world affairs and a cause of high satisfaction to all men of good disposition.—*New York Sun*.



JAPAN SOCIETY

36 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

April, 1928, News Bulletin

Scholarship Fund Established

Several times prior to his death the late Edgar A. Bancroft, American Ambassador to Japan, expressed a desire to make a contribution in some form in appreciation of the many kindnesses shown to him by the Japanese people. He spoke of this with his friends Count Kabayama and Dr. Takuma Dan, among others. Out of his conversations with them grew the plan to create a fund, the interest of which should be used for the education of Japanese young men in the United States. The Ambassador was of the opinion that a better understanding by the Japanese of the people of the United States and of the people of Japan by Americans was a very sound foundation on which to build better international relations.

Following the Ambassador's death in Japan, the heirs of his estate decided to create such a fund in memory of the Ambassador and in fulfillment of the desire which he had expressed.

Recently the late Ambassador's sister, Mrs. Wilson H. Pierce, of Chicago, and her daughter were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Prince Tokugawa and members of the Executive Committee of the American-Japan Society in Tokyo. Following the dinner Count Kabayama paid tribute to the memory of the late Ambassador and made formal announcement of the creation of the fund which had been talked about.

The principal of the fund, which amounts to \$100,000, will be administered by a committee of Japanese. This committee includes among others Count Kabayama, Dr. Takuma Dan, Dr. M. Kushida, Prof. M. Anesaki and Dr. Y. Nitobe.

New Book on Japan

A valuable addition has recently been made to the literature on modern Japan by Dr. Arthur J. Brown in his book "Japan in the World of Today." He writes frankly, comprehensively and constructively on Japan's spectacular rise to world power, its social, governmental and religious problems and its considerate but vigorous relations with other nations. He magnifies no virtue or defect of the Japanese, but exhibits a warm admiration for the qualities which have brought them to their high estate in the world of today.

Published by Revell Company; sells for \$3.75 a copy.

Japan Changes

If, as seems inevitable, Japanese costume is going, what is the future of the Japanese house? It is as much a thing of old Japan as the Japanese dress. If the old dress is unsuited to the needs of the modern age, the old house is also. As in the matter of dress, the change is coming with the new generation. The boys and girls sit at desks at school. They write with elbows on a table, not with the brush from a flexible wrist. They come home to do their lessons seated at a table. The squatting posture is no longer the only one in which they are really comfortable. Observe how every cafe and even the humblest sort of restaurant now gives its clients chairs and tables. In the parks, for every one of the old-fashioned six-by-three benches provided for the public you will see a hundred modern seats. The small steamers of Tokyo Bay which used to expect clients to sit on straw mats now have seats. The old railroad coaches were fitted with low broad seats designed for the squatting posture; the new coaches have adjustable seats of the ordinary Western type. The old theater, even the older type of picture house, had mats on which playgoers squatted; the new have foreign benches. A new public building with Japanese seating accommodation is already a rarity.

It cannot be expected that a tendency which carries all before it in public will not affect ideas of private comfort. The change can be seen in the houses which are rapidly covering Tokyo's "devastated areas." Whole streets are being covered with villas of foreign design. There are parts of Kojimachi ward where a Japanese house will soon be the exception. In one of the finest new streets of Tokyo the experiment has even been made, not unsuccessfully when one has become accustomed to it, of building blocks of Japanese houses in flats. A big Tokyo firm houses its unmarried employees in a four-story block in which, while the rooms are Japanese, the whole structure is foreign. The largest department store now has hard floors. The picturesque but unhealthful work of mat making is a dying industry.

From the aesthetic point of view, the change, like the change of dress, is deplorable. The old Japanese house was a distinct type. It was a perpetual education in the beauty of simplicity, and a perpetual injunction to that personal cleanliness which is practised by even the poorest Japanese. It was inexpensive in material and plan. For its effects it depended on plain, straight-forward work, simplicity, a sense of proportion, and a tradition of restful harmony. For ornamentation it had sliding screens with their delightful metal fittings, carved friezes and beautiful wood. The difference between the cheap small house and the big house was scarcely more than that of size. The small house was as well proportioned, as agreeable to the eye, as harmonious in taste as the large. It was admirably adapted to the climate—always provided that in winter its inhabitants were well equipped with warm clothing. In summer everything was open and sunshine and fresh air were freely admitted. It dried quickly after rain and being raised above the ground it was never damp. The system of sliding screens allowed several rooms to be thrown into one. It was economically furnished, and the richest man could only express his wealth in the quality of the few art objects which

custom permitted him to display. It saved Japan completely from the mania which made the Western house look like a museum of awful examples. The war on dirt which a Western housewife must eternally wage is a mere skirmish in Japan because dirt is not brought into the house and it is not cluttered by objects which serve as dust traps. After all, is it not more barbarous that we should take dust and mud into a carpeted room than that we should leave our shoes on the porch? In time the Japanese power of adaptation may produce a style which will combine foreign comfort with Japanese simplicity, but, says the *Japan Advertiser*, the transition period is not going to be one of beauty.

The Art of Lacquering

In a talk on Japanese lacquer-ware given by Mr. Y. Nomura in Tokyo, the speaker brought out many interesting points about this art of Japan. At the time of his lecture he showed a writing-box by the famous artist, Korin. This box is owned by Count Matsudaira and is said to be one of the finest pieces of lacquer-work in Japan.

AN ANCIENT ART

The lecturer said that the art of lacquering is one of the oldest industries in Japan, its origin being lost in an historical haze. He believes there is little doubt but that the art of lacquering, like some other arts of Japan, came from China, perhaps by way of Korea. He pointed out, though, that the Japanese have since out-distanced their teachers.

Lacquer, he said, has one remarkable property which distinguishes it from other like substances. It will only dry within the limit of certain temperatures, about 68 degrees to 80 degrees fahrenheit, and even then only in a damp atmosphere. Lacquer objects consequently have to be dried in a specially prepared, air-tight cupboard which is kept damp by sponging with water.

Mr. Nomura remarked that it was difficult to learn whether lacquer-trees were indigenous to Japan or were introduced from China. There is a legend that when the son of the Emperor Kei-ko (about A. D. 71-130) was out hunting one day, he stained his hand with the sap from a broken branch of a lacquer-tree. Finding that the stain made an excellent coating, he decided to stain some of his implements with it and so discovered the use of lacquer!

EARLY SPECIMENS

The earliest existing specimens of lacquer, so far as is known, are Kesa-bako, a scarf box of Shotoku-taishi, A. D. 572-612, and the sword-scabbard of the Emperor Shomu, 724-748, both preserved at Todaiji Temple, Nara, states the *Japan Advertiser* in reporting the lecture. There is also another box, a jewel box, said to have been made to the order of Kobodaishi, a famous priest of the ninth century.

ART DEVELOPED UNDER SHOGUNS

In 1600, the great descendant of the Minamoto family, Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, put an end to civil war, once and for all, by his victory at Sekigahara, declaring himself Shogun in 1606. From that time on Japan had uninterrupted peace, and entire seclusion from outside interference for almost three hundred years, except the limited commercial relations established with the Dutch.

THE GOLDEN AGE

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that this period, and especially the latter part of the first century, should become the golden age of lacquer art. Never was the demand for fine lacquer so great as during this period. The arts of peace had ample time to develop, and the stately ceremonial of the court at Yedo, which now became one of the chief seats of the art, encouraged luxury and refinement among the nobles. Under such conditions the art developed most favorably and the products of that time are most highly regarded by collectors.

Syllabus on Japan

New Edition

The continuing demand from libraries, clubs, debating societies, teachers, students and other individuals for copies of the Japan Society *Syllabus on Japan* exhausted the fourth edition. Prof. Kenneth Scott Latourette, of Yale University, who originally prepared the Syllabus for the Society, was asked to bring the Syllabus down to date in preparation for the issuing of a fifth edition. This fifth edition is now ready for distribution as a part of the educational work of the Japan Society.

The first part of the Syllabus is of particular value to those wishing to become quite well informed about Japan. It covers all phases of Japan's development and her relations with foreign powers.

The second part of the Syllabus is essentially for those wishing to study some particular feature of the life and problems of Japan. This division in two parts makes the Syllabus particularly valuable for clubs wishing to devote either a series of meetings or but one meeting to a discussion of Japan.

At the end of the two sections are references to a few books that are most likely to be found in public or private libraries.

As a conclusion there is a selected list of the most important works in English listed according to the subjects treated.

A complimentary copy will be sent upon request to the Society's office, 36 West 44th Street, New York City.

Radio Developments

One of Japan's radio news associations has erected a receiving station at a cost of about \$450,000. The station is equipped to receive news broadcast from Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Poland and Italy.

Under a five year development plan, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan is building a ten kilowatt station about ten miles north of Tokyo. It will be connected by wire with a studio in Tokyo. Construction work on the new station is being pushed to completion and it is hoped that the station will be ready for operation this Spring.

The Art of Japan

"The student could scarcely do better than to select Mr. Ledoux's book as a starting point for the study of the literature of the arts of Japan."

This quotation from a review in the *New York Tribune* of the book, "THE ART OF JAPAN," written for the Japan Society by Louis V. Ledoux, clearly indicates the value of this publication.

In the eighty-four pages of the volume, Mr. Ledoux all too briefly gives an authoritative account of practically every important division of Japanese art including painting, prints, sculpture, architecture, literature, the theatre, metal work, lacquer and ceramics. A collector and student of Japanese art and a writer of verse, Mr. Ledoux is especially qualified to treat in a scholarly and sympathetic way this fascinating subject. The charm of Mr. Ledoux's writing, his broad knowledge of the subject, and his keen interest in Japanese art have enabled him to produce a volume that is a pleasure to read, is easily understood by the layman and one that gives a wealth of information about a subject that is little understood or appreciated in this country.

The book, six and one-half by nine and one-half inches in size, is beautifully printed by William Edwin Rudge, Inc. It has a decorative cover and a colored frontispiece showing a famous screen by Korin, the original of which is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

There is included in the volume a comprehensive bibliography so that any one wishing to pursue the study of any art of Japan may know what books to consult.

The book sells at three dollars the copy and may be obtained from book stores, from William Edwin Rudge, Inc., 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or directly from the Japan Society, 36 West 44th Street, New York City.

High Speed Electric Railway

Plans for a high speed electric railway service between Tokyo and Osaka are assuming tangible form. Promoters of the project expect to organize the Japan Electric Railway Company with a capital of Yen 250,000,000 (about \$125,000,000). It is proposed to have a track with a gauge of four feet, eight and one-half inches and to run trains at a speed of fifty miles an hour. If the plans are carried out, passengers should be able to travel between Tokyo and Osaka in six hours, or about half the time taken by express trains at present.

Japan's Memorial to General Grant

Japan is preparing a series of memorable ceremonies to commemorate the semi-centennial of the visit of Ulysses S. Grant to that country. The General, following two terms as President of the United States, toured the world in 1877-79. He was entertained in Japan by the Emperor Meiji.

As a part of the ceremonies a memorial commemorating Grant's visit will be unveiled in Ueno Park by the man who acted as Chairman of the Grant Reception Committee half a century ago. The memorial will probably be a fountain and an inscribed shaft of stone. It will be erected between two trees planted in the Park by General and Mrs. Grant. The trees still thrive. They are planted close to the equestrian statue of Prince Komatsu, first President of the Japanese Red Cross.

Coronation to Be Filmed

The ceremonies of the coronation of the Emperor of Japan in Kyoto in November of this year will be filmed and the pictures will be shown in public halls throughout the Empire. The Imperial Household Department in charge of the work has left the supervision of the picture taking to Mr. Saburo Okada, a noted artist. Officials of the Imperial Bureau of Archives are making preparations for the compiling of an official history of the coronation ceremonies. Historians and other authorities on the ceremonies are aiding officials in the collection of data to insure historical accuracy of the ceremony itself as well as the proposed history of it.

Construction of a hall where the coronation banquets will be given in Kyoto has already begun. The hall will accommodate two thousand people and will be an exact reproduction of the banquet hall used when the Emperor Taisho was enthroned.

Announcement has been made that all hotel accommodations in Kyoto have already been reserved for the ceremony.

French Interest in Japan

Dr. William Leonard Schwartz of the Department of Romanic Languages at Stanford University and for some time professor of English at the Seventh Government College at Kagoshima and the Imperial College of Commerce at Nagasaki, Japan, recently wrote a book entitled "The Imaginative Interpretation of the Far East in Modern French Literature." Some two-thirds of the volume deals with the place of Japan in modern French fiction and poetry. The author also tells of the French interest in Japanese color-prints from 1870 to 1880 and the imitation of Hokku (called Haikai in France) that began after the Russo-Japanese War and continued with new vigor after the World War.

Anyone interested in this volume, which sells for \$1.80, should communicate with Dr. Schwartz at Stanford University, California.

No Earthquake Danger

Dr. T. Imamura, celebrated seismological authority, has expressed the opinion that Tokyo and Yokohama and other places in that vicinity will not be affected by any earthquake of great severity for at least one hundred and fifty years to come.

The Weaver of the Frost

A delightful group of fairy tales has been published by Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33d Street, New York City, under the title "The Weaver of the Frost." The tales were collected by Ken Nakazawa and the book is charmingly illustrated in line cuts by the artist, S. Mizuno. The fairy tales making up the book are among those most popular with the Japanese children of today. American children will undoubtedly find them equally entertaining. There is little doubt that most parents, as well, will enjoy the stories.

The book has a distinct educational value in that it tells something of the origin of Japanese customs. It sells for \$2.50 a copy and may be obtained directly from the publishers.

An Interesting Trip

A "Coronation Tour to Japan" is being arranged by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son providing a six day stay in historic Kyoto at the time of the Enthronement Festivities November 6th to 12th. Before and after the Kyoto visit the members of the touring party will visit Tokyo, Nikko, Miyanoshita, Nara, Kobe, Miyajima and other famous cities and beauty spots. This seems an ideal time to visit Japan, the season of the chrysanthemums and brilliant autumn coloring and when so many ancient and picturesque customs and observances will be revived and so much that is characteristic and beautiful in the traditions of the people may be observed.

The party, sailing from San Francisco on September 28th, will be limited to fifteen members.

Lecture on Japanese Art

On May 5th at four o'clock the Japan Society will have a lecture on "Swords and Sword Ornaments of Old Japan" in the Lecture Hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (83d Street entrance) through the courtesy of the Museum. The speaker will be Mr. Alexander G. Moslé, a connoisseur and collector of Japanese art and for nearly twenty-five years a resident of Tokyo. He will exhibit representative examples from his own collection and show colored lantern slides of others.

Guest tickets upon application to Japan Society.

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Japan and Electricity

Electricity is a powerful factor in Japan today. Scattered through the Empire are electric plants with the latest generating equipment. The output of these stations is carried in a network of wires that each year reaches farther into the outlying districts. Structural steel towers support many of the recently erected transmission lines. Older lines are carried on wooden or concrete poles.

In the large cities even the lowliest dwellings are invariably wired for electricity. Electric elevators carry one to the upper floors of office buildings. In the show windows of electric supply houses may be seen the same appliances on view in New York's shops. There are electric fans, percolators and toasters; there are electric sewing machines and the latest models of electric refrigerators "made in U.S.A." The names General Electric and Westinghouse are as familiar to the Japanese as to us. There are, too, Japanese manufacturing companies that are turning out fans, motors, generators, elevators and other products to compete with those imported.

Fast electric trains carry commuters to the suburbs of the large cities. The trains running between Tokyo and Yokohama are almost the same as the subway trains of New York City. As in New York the straphangers, and there are many of them, hold fast to white enameled metal "straps." One enters and leaves the car through either side or end doors that on some lines open and shut automatically. The grind and hiss of air brakes are familiar sounds. Stations are of steel and concrete. Trains follow each other in rapid succession. You recognize the train for your destination the same way you do in New York City—by the front signal lights. Names of stations are in English and Japanese.

Trolley car service in outlying districts is often so up-to-date that one marvels until it is recalled that all Japan is populous and so there are sufficient riders to warrant steady expansion with modern equipment. The cars are large, the service is fast and

there is nothing lacking in the way of equipment. As a matter of fact the suburban trolley service is often better than that offered on the streets of such cities as Tokyo, Kyoto or Osaka. Furthermore, some suburban trolley cars of Japan are better than ones to be seen on the streets of New York City.

From Kyoto to Osaka is a distance of 26.8 miles. An express train on the Imperial Government Railways, with a steam locomotive, takes about fifty minutes for this run. The narrow gauge track and the fact that the line is through a thickly populated section limits the speed to some extent. The running time for electric trains between the two cities is less than forty minutes. Riding in these modern cars, so like the subway trains of New York City, one is apt to forget that one is travelling in a foreign land. You look around and for a moment are surprised to see so many "foreigners" in the train. Next you realize with a start that you are the foreigner and that your travelling companions are the natives.

That is what electricity is doing to Japan.

Manchuria the Prosperous

Manchuria is essentially a farming country, with coal mining ranking next in importance. The province covers an area in excess of 375,000 square miles, although exact measurements have probably never been computed. It is estimated that 25,000,000 people live in this territory, somewhat less than one-half of them living in South Manchuria, the part in which Japan is most interested, which in size is about one-quarter of all Manchuria.

In years past the inhabitants of other parts of China, particularly those in the province of Shantung, annually migrated to Manchuria during the harvest season, later returning to their homes. Today the immigrants come to remain as permanent residents. It is estimated that one million Chinese are now annually attracted to Manchuria because of the fertile land, the more stabilized political conditions there and the existing modern railroad system that can carry excess farm products for export.

South Manchuria is traversed by the South Manchuria Railway, Japanese owned and controlled. The roadbed is standard gauge, in excellent condition and well maintained. The equipment, to the lay eye, appears in fine condition. The limited express trains, following a few minor changes, might be placed on our own Santa Fe system, for example, and it is doubtful if many patrons of the Santa Fe would know that they were riding in cars from a railroad in China.

Dairen, at the southern end of the railway, is a modern city, more Occidental than Oriental. Broad streets, several of them paved, fine houses, schools, hospitals, an excellent system of docks and adequate railroad terminal facilities are seen. Some of the banks and business houses located there have modern office buildings that would be an asset to any Western city. A broad, well kept, dust-free automobile highway leads to Port Arthur. Progress is in evidence all about Dairen.

Mukden, further north, is a city made up of smaller cities old and new, Chinese, Japanese and Russian. It is an important railroad junction. To the north one continues for connections to Russia; via the southwest connections are made with other parts of China; to the southeast one goes through Korea and on to Japan. A new, modern and much needed hotel is being erected. Fine new banks and other business buildings are going up. Old Japan, China and Russia are much in evidence, but progress is pushing the old order farther away from the railroad.

From train windows on the South Manchuria Railway one sees mile after mile of fertile farm land. But for all the vast expanse of Manchuria there is little land wasted. The ground is tilled up to the ballast line of the railroad track. Scattered through the big fields are little plots, uncultivated, the graves of Chinese dead. Economic necessity has not yet conquered ancestral reverence.

There are no fences. One wonders how owners know their own land from their neighbor's. It is said the farmers prefer to stay close to the railroad. The railroad offers protection and gives a feeling of safety.

Long working hours are the rule. Look out from the car window at five-thirty in the morning and you see whole families at work in the fields. As long as there is light they continue. Few lights are to be seen in the houses at night, except in the cities. Modern farm machinery is conspicuous by its absence. Men are seen hitched to ploughs. The hills are almost bare of trees. Trees are fuel, and food and fuel are the important things in the lives of the inhabitants.

Nevertheless, there is the railroad — modern, well equipped, efficiently run and well maintained. Banks and business houses scattered through Manchuria are building for the future. The men in charge apparently see a great prosperity ahead, else they wouldn't build so well. Some day there will be a big market for farm machinery, automobiles and all the other things we look upon as necessities. This market will be available when Manchuria begins to reap the full benefit of the prosperity that undoubtedly lies latent there. Europe, America and Japan will benefit as the development proceeds. The permanent residents of Manchuria will benefit the most.

The Theatre in Japan

The performance in a Japanese theatre may begin about three o'clock in the afternoon and end about eleven o'clock at night. During this time perhaps five different plays will have been given. It is not at all unusual for two famous actors to assume the important roles in all five plays. The memorizing of the lines is a feat in itself, but the ability of the actors is even more appreciated when it is recalled that men take the roles of women; that in one play the actor may be an old man and in the next a youth; in one a warrior, in another a villain. And a critical audience demands that the parts be played with consummate skill.

The popularity of the theatre is evidenced by the fact that admission tickets are all sold well in advance of the performance. Of course, one does not need to attend the entire performance.

But if one should, there is sufficient time between the different plays to get refreshments, to exercise and to gossip with friends. Near the dinner hour the intermission is longer than usual. Then one hurries to the restaurant that invariably adjoins the theatre or else purchases a box dinner consisting of a variety of Japanese dishes.

The foreign visitor will be given a synopsis in English of the several plays, which he will promptly proceed to forget as he sits, fascinated and absorbed, watching the truly remarkable facial expressions of the actors, their rather exaggerated action, their gorgeous costumes and the wonderful scenic effects.

The scenery is changed in full view of the audience. Trees, shrubs and plants drop through the floor; a house slides into the wings. In their place pieces of scenery rise up from the floor or drop down from above the stage. A part of the stage may revolve and bring to view a new setting. Wooden clappers are heard—it is the signal that another play is about to start.

One marvels at the ease and rapidity with which the actors move, encumbered by kimono-like garments with enormous sleeves, with a sword that always seems to be in the way, but never is, perhaps with an elaborate ceremonial headdress which should be a nuisance to wear, but apparently is not.

At times it seems impossible to believe that the “woman” one sees and hears on the stage is not a woman, but a man. Some actors are famous for their ability to take a woman’s part. They train from childhood. They associate with girls; do girls’ household duties; dress as girls; talk, walk and act as girls. The results are evident when they appear on the stage. Their voice is the voice of a woman; their action, walk and mannerisms confirm it.

As a general rule the plays are based on legend and history. A motive popular at all times is the devotion of a retainer to his lord.

One is struck by the remarkable resemblance of the present day actors in those plays dealing with feudal times to the subjects of old Japanese color prints. The powerful facial expression of an actor as depicted by some old master of the color print may

today be seen in the flesh on the stage in Tokyo. The dress and pose, too, are so startlingly similar on the stage and in the print that it is readily seen the print is a faithful picture of some bygone actor and the present day actor truly reflects the days that are past.

Fenollosa and Bigelow

Fenollosa and Bigelow are names that will ever be associated with the fine arts of Japan. These two Americans quickened the interest of the Japanese in their own arts at a time when Japan was inclined to overvalue all things foreign. They introduced the arts of Japan to the Western world and awakened an appreciation of them that has attracted an ever enlarging group of well informed students and collectors who now carry on the work begun by Fenollosa and Bigelow.

The two men were close friends. Their interest in Japanese art necessitated a knowledge of Japan's religious beliefs. Together they studied Buddhism. Much of their time was spent at Homyo-in, a temple with a history dating back a thousand years and having associated with it the names of famous Buddhist priests. This temple is about halfway up the mountainside that overlooks the southern part of Lake Biwa. The views from there are magnificent.

In the temple grounds there is a small garden. Its age is measured in hundred year periods. There are gnarled trees and shrubs, weathered stone lanterns and moss-grown walks. The garden is well cared for, but in such a way as to accentuate the age. No doubt only those who have grown up with such gardens know how to care for them. There is an atmosphere of peace and contentment about the place. It is an ideal retreat for study and meditation. It was here that Fenollosa and Bigelow studied in a little house overlooking this garden. The house they occupied is preserved today as they left it.

Their study of art led to their study of religion, and this bore unusual fruit. The two men became Buddhists.

Passing through the garden one comes to a slope covered with cedar trees. Here are the tombs of the temple priests and here, too, are the tombs of Fenollosa and Bigelow.

Situated some ten miles from Kyoto, the temple is easy of access and is a popular pilgrimage point. Many foreigners, more especially those interested in the fine arts of Japan, visit the tombs of the two Americans buried there to pay homage to the men who did so much to make Japanese arts widely known and appreciated.

When Fenollosa was buried some twenty years ago a bamboo fence was erected around his tomb. After Bigelow's recent death his ashes were entombed adjoining the grave of Fenollosa and a granite fence was erected around the tomb of the former. In the meantime the old bamboo fence around the Fenollosa tomb had decayed. Out of this apparent neglect there grew a movement culminating in a most interesting ceremony in April of this year.

Japanese admirers of the late Prof. Fenollosa, feeling that his memory was dishonored in the neglect of his tomb and knowing that the neglect would be the more noticeable with the recent erection of a tomb and a fence of granite to mark the Bigelow tomb, decided to erect a granite fence about Fenollosa's grave and further arranged to have the grave kept in good condition for all time. Provision had already been made to care for the Bigelow tomb by members of his family.

The interest and support of influential Japanese was easily obtained. A granite fence was erected. The tomb was put in good order. On April twenty-seventh, last, a simple and impressive ceremony was held at the temple in memory of both Fenollosa and Bigelow. Several Americans were present. There were wreaths on the graves from absent American friends and from several American museums. The memorial service was of international significance and importance. Japanese friends had honored the memory of two Americans, both from Massachusetts, who had done so much to introduce to the world the arts of Japan and through the arts to make Japan better known and understood.

Japan in Manchuria

By DR. JEREMIAH W. JENKS

At the close of the China-Japan War in 1895, Japan had decided to annex part of the Chinese territory now in controversy. China would have been powerless to prevent this, but some of the European nations (Germany, Russia and France) intervened "in the interests of peace," as they said, so that Japan was compelled to take a larger indemnity instead of the territory.

At the close of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan again had an opportunity to strengthen her position, primarily in two ways. In the first place she took over the Russian lease on Port Arthur, Dairen and the region round-about, known as the Liaotung Peninsula; and second, she took over from Russia the lease of the South Manchuria Railway up to Chang-chun.

The Japanese naturally feel that this road is a very vital matter to them. They have a large amount of money invested in the road—roughly speaking something like a billion and half of yen (a yen is about half a dollar). It has a very large trade, is developing the country rapidly, and has become now so profitable that if the Japanese were to sell the road they feel that it would be worth at least two billions and quite possibly two billions and a half of yen.

The port of Dairen at the southern part of the leased territory is among the best ports in the East, with large wharves and with practically everything about it built by the Russians in the best way, and since developed further by the Japanese.

Japan has, moreover, secured from China the right to a number of excellent mines in Manchuria. She has also undertaken to develop the soy bean, as well as wheat, kolang, barley, and other products of the temperate zone. Japan looks to Manchuria for a very large part of her necessary supplies of food, and more particularly for the development of her manufactures.

In addition to this, the South Manchuria Railway has built large stretches of railway for China, partly on contract, on rea-

sonable terms, for which Japan furnishes the capital in the form of loans and China pays the interest on these loans and is eventually to pay off the capital. In the meantime, Japan has a supervision over the accounting system and over the freight traffic on these lines, altho the work is mainly in the hands of the Chinese.

In this territory China has also built some railways, and this is a cause of controversy between the two countries, because Japan claims that China is paralleling some of her lines, which is contrary to the terms of the lease. It should be said, however, that these so-called parallel lines are many miles removed from the South Manchuria road; and since, as yet at any rate, Japanese interests have not been materially injured, they have merely protested the building of these roads, without making a special point of the matter.

Still another claim of Japan (and this is a vital matter with her) is that she won those roads and that leased territory by the expenditure of much blood and treasure in the Russo-Japanese War, and the feeling of the people of Japan—so the Japanese claim—is so strong on this question that they will never surrender the rights that they have now acquired, altho it is claimed that they have no desire to expand those rights into ownership.

What is to be said on the other side? China claims that the extension of the lease of the South Manchuria Railway to a period of 99 years was never legally made; that it was, in the first place, practically forced upon China; and, in the second place, that it was never ratified by the legislative body that should have ratified any such treaty.

Again, Japan does not come into this controversy with "clean hands." She had promised openly, in treaties, that Korea should keep her independence. Nevertheless, Japan gradually took over the control of Korea's foreign affairs and then one power after another until at last in 1910 she annexed the territory. China feels that this is the intention of Japan with reference to Manchuria. According to China, Japan is adopting the same methods in Manchuria that she adopted in Korea.

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Japan and Manchuria

By HUGH BYAS

Mr. Byas is Managing Editor of the Japan Advertiser, Tokyo. He has been Tokyo correspondent of European papers and also of the New York Times, to which paper this dispatch was sent, being published August first.

"Japan's fixed policy in Manchuria is the protection of her economic interests, and her actions in Manchuria depend mainly on Nanking's attitude toward those interests. Japan desires to avoid annexation, with its inevitable aftermath of agitation and revolt, and if Nanking plays its cards wisely annexation or protectorate will never come in sight.

"Japan's policy in China is one of expedients devised to meet the everchanging problems of Chinese chaos as they arise. * * *

"When it is said that Japan does not object to Manchuria being ruled by the Nationalists the proviso is made that the Nationalists will respect the economic rights which Japan took over from the Russians, and by which she has accomplished in a quarter of a century the steady development which has made Manchuria the most prosperous State in China today. If the Nationalists want to tear up the treaties which form the legal foundation of Japan's position then Japan will not permit Nanking to control Manchuria. If the Nationalist flag at Manchuria means the introduction of organized anti-Japanese propaganda, the unionization of the South Manchuria railroad workers, the general inauguration of those methods which froze British business out of South China for two years, then Japan will oppose it. * * *

"It is difficult for any one in touch with Japanese statesmen to believe that they are pursuing a deep-laid scheme for annexing Manchuria. They realize that annexation is a costly method of protecting economic interests, and the last thing they want is the responsibility of governing 20,000,000 Chinese. So long as those economic interests are respected Japan does not care what flag flies at Manchuria. She would, for convenience, prefer to see Mukden and Nanking in harmony. But if her established rights

are attacked Japan will defend them at all costs and by all means, including, if necessary, annexation. Her interests there are so vital to the solution of the food and work problem of her population that not even America could prevent her taking action if she saw no alternative."

A Bit of History

The picture of Japan's relations with China will be more complete if the following excerpt from "A Political and Social History of Modern Europe" by Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University, is read in connection with the two articles just given.

"The war, known to history as the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, was simply a succession of catastrophies for over-confident China. The "dwarfs," as the Chinese had contemptuously styled their foemen, in less than six months routed the Chinese forces in Korea, invaded Manchuria, captured Port Arthur, supposedly impregnable, demoralized the Chinese navy, and captured the naval stronghold of Wei-hai-wei. The triumphant Japanese forces were ready to advance on Peking when peace was made by the Treaty of Shimonoseki, 17, April, 1895. In addition to a war indemnity of \$157,940,000, Japan obtained from China title to the island of Formosa and to the Liao-tung peninsula, including the coveted naval base of Port Arthur, and important commercial concessions. * * *

"Japan's gains were Russia's grievance. For Russian expansionists had hoped eventually to annex Manchuria, Korea, and Port Arthur, thereby giving Russia an ice-free outlet in the Far East and predominance in Northern Asia. To this ambition the Treaty of Shimonoseki spelled defeat. The Russian government, therefore, resolved to tear up the obnoxious treaty. It was not difficult to gain the co-operation of Germany and France, for both powers were anxious to increase their prestige in the Far East, and both were jealous of the upstart Japan. Professing their alarm lest

the cession of Port Arthur might lead to the ultimate disintegration of the ancient Chinese Empire, Russia, France, and Germany advised Japan to surrender her conquests on the mainland. This "friendly advice" Japan could not dare to ignore. Compliantly the Japanese government returned all except Formosa to China, receiving in return an additional indemnity of \$23,700,000. * * * a victory which had cost Japan \$100,000,000 and the lives of 4,000 men * * *

"In the years that followed the Chino-Japanese War, it appeared that Russia forced Japan to restore Port Arthur to China only in order that Russia might later acquire the port herself; and it became painfully obvious that Manchuria and Korea would fall into Russian hands unless something radical was done. Therefore, Japan fought Russia."

The Art of Japan

The Booklist, published by the American Library Association, in a recent issue recommended the purchase by school and small public libraries of "The Art of Japan." This publication of the Japan Society, issued as a part of its educational work, is attracting increasing attention. Sales of the book are higher each month.

"The Art of Japan" was written for the Japan Society by Mr. Louis V. Ledoux, a member of its Committee on Literature and Art, a connoisseur of Eastern art objects, and a poet of distinction. Mr. Ledoux's broad knowledge of the subject, his sympathetic treatment, and his very real interest have brought forth a book that captivates the reader by its charm, that enlightens by its lucidity, and that convinces because it is authoritative.

The New York Herald Tribune says: "The student could scarcely do better than to select Mr. Ledoux's book as a starting point for the study of the literature of the art of Japan."

New York Evening Post: "After an outline of general characteristics, all too brief chapters on painting, sculpture, architecture, literature and the theatre reveal a sympathetic understanding and

a broad appreciation of the Japanese spirit as expressed in these various arts. For the beauty of its printing as well as the distinction of its writing the little book is one to treasure."

The Forum: "This book is a clear and simple description of the various phases of Japanese art, showing their relation to each other and to the life of the people by whom they were produced. It is intended to be an introduction and an outline rather than a textbook and is confined, therefore, to fundamentals."

The book has a decorative cover and a colored frontispiece showing a famous screen by Korin, the original of which is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

An excellent, brief and usable bibliography adds to the value of the book.

The "Art of Japan" may be purchased from the Japan Society or from the publishers, William Edwin Rudge, 475 Fifth Ave., New York City. It retails for three dollars the copy, the usual discount being given booksellers, schools and libraries.

Townsend Harris Day

This is Townsend Harris Day in Japan. To the Japanese it marks the beginning of the modernization of their country. Americans, too indifferent to their own history, seldom realize that the event which Townsend Harris Day celebrates deeply and lastingly affected America. But TOWNSEND HARRIS himself understood. Writing his diary in a Japanese temple not far from Shimoda Bay on Sept. 4, 1856, this first American Consul in Japan recorded how mosquitoes and excitement had prevented his sleeping the night before. Up early in the morning, he supervised the work of his men in erecting a gigantic flagstaff. When nearly in place it fell, breaking the cross-trees. HARRIS sent for more men from the American fleet. With their help the work was finished. "At half past two P.M. of this day I hoist the first consular flag ever seen in this empire. Grave reflections. Ominous of change. Undoubted beginning of the end. Query—if for the real good of Japan?"

By this act the establishment of the first permanent American diplomatic mission in Japan was symbolized. The purpose of the Perry expedition was realized. Japan was "open" and the United States had a leading part in introducing the new world to Japan. "Undoubted beginning of the end," Consul General HARRIS feared. But it was the beginning of the end, not of the Japanese people, but of the old Japan of the TOKUGAWAS, the Japan that preferred isolation to development, that persisted in feudalism in a world already largely passing into self-government. It was the beginning of the end of old customs, unable to survive in contact with the disruptive forces that accompanied the industrial revolution which finally came to Japan.

It was also the beginning of a new era. From that September day in 1856 to this September day in 1928 Japan underwent the most remarkable transformation ever witnessed in history. She made herself into a modern nation, so powerful and rich that she is today one of the great Powers. Keeping what was best of the old, she adapted the new so skillfully that within the brief span of seventy-two years she has become the dominant Power in the Western Pacific. Her trade with the world, which before the arrival of Commodore PERRY was practically non-existent, today is enormous. To America alone she sells hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of silk.

"Query—if for the real good of Japan?" The answer can best be given by the Japanese. When the monument erected on the spot where the first consular flag was flown was unveiled last Autumn, the occasion was used to reaffirm the friendly relations of Americans and Japanese. This monument, a tribute to an American's work in and for Japan, was erected by the generosity of two Americans and a Japanese—the late EDGAR A. BANCROFT, who as Ambassador to Japan had manifested special interest in the plan; Mr. HENRY M. WOLF of Chicago, and Viscount SHIBUSAWA. In the presence of Prince TOKUGAWA, born before TOWNSEND HARRIS's arrival and last heir to the powerful family that then ruled Japan, Viscount SHIBUSAWA accurately reflected the

sentiments of the Japanese people by replying to HARRIS's query without hesitation: "It has been for the everlasting good of Japan." And America today adds, "Also for the good of the world."—*New York Times*, September 4, 1928.

Syllabus on Japan

The continuing demand from libraries, clubs, debating organizations, teachers, students and others for copies of the Japan Society Syllabus on Japan recently necessitated the publication of a new edition. Accordingly, Professor Kenneth Scott Latourette, of Yale University, who originally prepared the syllabus for the Japan Society, was asked to bring the syllabus down to date for a new edition. The syllabus is distributed free as a part of the Japan Society's educational work. Copies of the new, fifth edition are now available.

Economic Developments

Compiled from Cable Reports from the Head Office of the Bank of Japan, Tokyo.

The bond market still has undigested issues and security brokers are reported as large call loan borrowers.

With payments of taxes and Government and other bond issues crowded together, the trend of money was toward tightness.

The yen continues to decline.

Recent bad weather has sent the price of rice upwards.

Cable received August 16, 1928.

With cocoon purchasing funds flowing back to the banks, and mid-summer dullness presenting few demands for loans, the money situation remains generally easy.

The Bank of Japan continued to sell its Government bonds. The trend of short term loans showed some tightness compared with last month.

So many bonds have been issued recently, that the security market has had difficulty in digesting them.

Rice futures rallied due to the late unfavorable weather.

Raw silk turned upward.

Trade in cotton yarns is inactive.

Cable received August 1, 1928.

Although the Bank of Japan's selling of Government bonds amounted to some seventy million yen, money rates and yields of securities continued to go down. As a result of this easy situation, many issues of low yielding debentures, to refund old issues at higher rates, are now being planned. Several industrial companies are going to offer $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ debentures at par.

Since the beginning of July foreign trade returns have turned toward an excess of exports.

Foreign exchange quotations are more or less weak as there are not many export bills for raw silk.

The rise of the bank rate in New York further affected the declining yen.

Cable received July 16, 1928.

Despite the cautious attitude of the bankers, the total of advances to silk reelers for cocoon purchasing funds tends to exceed that of last year, although it has not had any marked influence on the money market. Mid-year settlements passed quietly and loans from the Bank of Japan showed no increase.

The stock market is active with a bullish view.

The price of rice has declined due to the favorable weather.

Raw silk is inactive; cotton yarns are firm.

Excess of imports in the half-year just passed is estimated at Yen 230,000,000 being less by Yen 50,000,000 than the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in imports of raw materials is said to be the main cause.

Cable received July 2, 1928.

Japan Society

(ORGANIZED 1907)

"To promote friendly relations between the United States and Japan, and to diffuse among the American people a more accurate knowledge of the people of Japan, their aims, ideals, arts, sciences, industries and economic conditions."

If you would be interested in co-operating in this important international work, you are invited to communicate with the Society.



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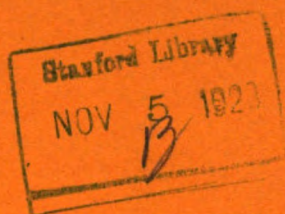
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The New Ambassador

Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, recently appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States, is on his way to Washington as this is written. He is accompanied by Madame Debuchi and their two children, Nasaru, a boy of sixteen, and Takako, a girl of fourteen. It is probable that the children will enter a Washington school.

Mr. Debuchi has held important diplomatic posts at home and abroad and comes to the United States from his position as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the present Japanese Cabinet. According to the *Japan Advertiser*, the determining factor in the appointment of Mr. Debuchi to his new post was his intimate knowledge of Chinese and American political and diplomatic affairs.

The new Ambassador, who has just turned the half century mark, has spent half his life in the diplomatic service of Japan, having entered the Foreign Office in 1902. It is a coincidence that his career has closely paralleled that of Mr. Matsudaira whose place he takes in Washington.

Mr. Debuchi's first diplomatic experience was gained in Seoul, the capital of Korea, when that country was independent. There he saw the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War. Later he served as Secretary in the Embassy in Berlin and later as chief of the Asiatic Section of the Foreign Office in Tokyo. He next saw service as First Secretary of the Legation in Peking at the outbreak of the European War. He remained in Peking until 1918, having served there during the war years and having, therefore, taken his part in the Shantung and other discussions. He served with Ambassador Ishii in Washington and for a time was Chargé of the Embassy there. In 1920 he was again in Berlin. For a while he was Secretary-General of the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations. In 1921 he returned to Washington for the Washington Conference on Disarmament after which he went to China as one of the Japanese commissioners sent to effect the return of Shantung to China.

In December, 1924, Mr. Debuchi took the place of Mr. Matsudaira as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, following Mr. Matsudaira's appointment as Ambassador to Washington. Now, as has been pointed out, he takes Mr. Matsudaira's place in Washington as Ambassador to the United States.

"Japan Is Not China's Keeper"

Early this month Count Uchida, one time Japanese Ambassador in Washington, more recently Ambassador to the Court of St. James, passed through New York on his way to Japan from Paris where he had signed for Japan the Kellogg-Briand Treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. Count Uchida characterized the treaty "as a Magna Carta of peace for the entire world."

At a dinner to Count Uchida tendered by Hon. Hiroshi Saito, Consul General of Japan in New York, the former Ambassador stated clearly and explicitly Japan's attitude toward China. Because of the high place he holds in Japanese official life his remarks have special significance. A part of his speech at the dinner is given below.

"Japan is not China's keeper. We can only watch patiently and wait for the emergence of a unified China and a stable and responsible government out of these long years of turmoil. We are far from being hostile to the nationalist movement. In fact, our people as a whole look with profound sympathy upon the suffering masses of China, and are always ready to lend their support to any sincere movement which aims at the stabilization of China. We realize China's difficulties. Our friendship for China as our neighbor remains unchanged. We hope that ere long she will find a way to unity, peace and order.

"As to Manchuria, that portion of China which is adjacent and contiguous to Japanese territory, the concern of Japan for the maintenance of peace and order is naturally more pronounced. That region was once in the grip of the imperialist Russia to the

great menace of Japan herself. To ward off that danger and to assert China's status in Manchuria, we were compelled to fight Russia in 1904-05 at an enormous cost in money and lives. Japan's interest in Manchuria has such historical and sentimental background, and furthermore, it is now made doubly keen by the economic importance that region has come to bear upon Japan. Her investments there amount to two billion yen and the number of her nationals residing there exceed two hundred thousand, besides one million Koreans. We are primarily occupied in protecting our rights and interests secured by treaty stipulations and in safeguarding the lives and property of our own people, who are engaged there in their lawful pursuits. Incidentally, benefits of our exertion in this direction are shared by nationals of other countries, and above all by Chinese themselves. Due to Japanese enterprise and industry, Manchuria has become a most prosperous territory and really a land of promise for the war- and famine-stricken multitudes of the various provinces of China proper. The native population in that territory has increased enormously during the past twenty years. The number of immigrants from Shantung and other parts of China reached one million in 1927, while the figures for this year are expected to be much higher. In these circumstances, we feel that it is a matter of paramount importance for us to contribute toward keeping this region safe and free from any serious disturbance.

"Japan, however, has no design against China's sovereignty in Manchuria, nor does she care to set up any particular political régime in that region. All she desires is that that region will be kept under the control of a government which is capable of preserving peace and order, while fulfilling treaty obligations and respecting the lives and property of foreign residents. It is the earnest hope of Japan that there may early be established in China a strong and responsible unitary government which will exercise the rights of sovereignty and observe the obligations pertaining to such rights in the regions with which our economic, political and strategic interests are so inextricably bound up.

"Japan's basic policy towards China being such as above outlined, I believe that there is nothing that prevents co-operation and concerted action between the United States and Japan in all matters concerning China. I shall not be amiss in saying that there exists unanimity of views between our two countries in upholding the principle of the open door and equal opportunity. China will need more foreign investments and enterprise in order to develop her vast national resources and to build up her commerce and industry. It is a tremendous task for which China will require aid from all quarters, and in the well-known doctrine enunciated by Secretary Hay there seems to lie the best and only solution. Thus, when we look at Chinese facts squarely in the face, we see no reason why the American and Japanese policies in China should be incompatible. A perfect Japanese and American understanding and co-operation will surely go a long way towards assisting the rehabilitation of China."

Ideas for the Garden

If you seek ideas that will make your garden rather different from your neighbors', that will give it an interest that will not become commonplace, adapt a bit of the decorative scheme of a Japanese garden. "The Gardens of Japan," by Hada, will give you a number of ideas. This paper bound book of one hundred and eighty pages is lavishly illustrated with views from the most beautiful and characteristic gardens of old and new Japan. The book was published in England, but is obtainable in New York at \$3.00 a copy.

In addition to the photographs there are some line cuts that point out the salient features of different kinds of landscape gardens. There is plenty of text to study, too, but do not spend too much time on the text; confine yourself to the pictures. Adapt ideas; do not adopt them. The Japanese garden is a beautiful thing in Japan; it is likely to be out of place here unless designed and built by a Japanese landscape artist.

If you attempt to construct a Japanese landscape garden you will probably be disappointed in the result, or you should be, could you see your work through Japanese eyes. Very few Japanese can develop really good gardens on a large scale although the majority are adepts at the construction of miniature gardens.

To discourage any attempt at building your own Japanese landscape garden, let it be said that it is no unusual thing for a landscape architect in Japan to spend a whole day, yes, even more than that, in placing one stone! With him perfection comes through trifles, and, as a famous artist long ago pointed out, though perfection comes that way, perfection itself is no trifle.

However, in the photographs in "The Gardens of Japan" you will find any number of ideas that may readily be adapted to your own garden—ideas that will add interest and distinction, a sense of beauty and repose. It may be, too, that you will be led to a study of Japanese gardens, and should this come about, you will be well rewarded for there is far more to a Japanese garden than can be seen with the eye. In the Japanese garden the mind must be at work; the imagination must be given play. Study the gardens and you will learn much about the Japanese people and both are worth knowing better.

Today's Art Galleries in Japan

The work of living artists in Japan is welcomed for exhibition and sale in the department stores in the big cities. The museums are available to the people for the satisfaction and inspiration that may be had from viewing the masterpieces of the past. The department store is the museum for current work and it is the department store that is the modern gallery. So Japan provides for the past and the present in art.

It is said that if you wish a quiet spot in a big American city, seek out the masterpieces in the great museums and there few will disturb you. Allowing for the exaggeration in the statement, still the contrast with conditions in Japan is striking.

Visit a museum in Japan and you will not be there long before a group of visiting school children come trooping through with their teacher lecturing as they go along. Many grown-ups are present too. But go to the exhibition of modern art works in the department store and you find that "the line forms on the right." The exhibition rooms are crowded from opening to closing time and it is quite obvious that those present take a very real interest in the objects on display.

For a week it may be that paintings by contemporary artists will be shown. Next sculpture will be the attraction. Another time there will be flower arrangements on view; and always there will be the crowds of people. It is, perhaps, a further evidence of the inborn artistic nature of the Japanese people.

Department Stores of Japan

Japan is essentially a land of small shops. A common practice is to have the proprietor's living quarters in the rear or over head, with the store fronting on the street. Nevertheless, in the large cities there are great, modern department stores. They are surprisingly like the department stores of American cities in layout, in the variety of goods stocked, in the methods of doing business and the conveniences and facilities offered.

Some of the big stores have installed an interesting mechanical device to make it easy for a shopper to find out in what part of the building a particular thing is sold. Let us suppose you wish a girl's hat. You find "hats" printed on the bulletin board; a subdivision reads "girls hats." Opposite this notice is a button; you press the button and on an adjoining diagram of the store a little electric light flashes indicating, perhaps, that girls hats are to be found on the fourth floor, front center. Children, and grown-ups too, seem quite fascinated by this device and may be seen locating innumerable articles that they probably have no intention of purchasing. However, let us assume you really want a hat. A

modern electric elevator takes you to the fourth floor. As you pass the other floors the elevator boy calls out, in Japanese, of course, the articles to be found on each floor. You get off on the fourth floor and purchase your hat. If it is for cash, the amount is rung up on a cash register and your receipt reads in English and Japanese that "no goods can be returned without this receipt." If you have a charge account, you say, "Charge it." If you wish the hat delivered, it will be.

Japanese and foreign goods are for sale in the store. Just inside the main entrance there is usually a large section devoted to cosmetics, perfumes, soaps and all manner of toilet accessories. They look quite familiar, all the usual American, English and French names.

One floor may be devoted to household furnishings. The basement usually has a delicatessen with the usual array of food products and familiar odors.

Prices of all goods are plainly marked in English and Japanese. Except for the foreign sales people and shoppers and the emphasis given to those goods more in demand among the Japanese than with us, it would be easy to imagine that one were in a department store in America.

These modern stores are a great convenience. Service is excellent. One price is the rule. There is a fine variety of goods. You can get practically anything you wish of the articles familiar at home. The great drawback is that you learn little about Japan and the Japanese when shopping in these big stores as compared with the more leisurely way of making purchases in the little shops. If you are in a hurry, if you do not wish to bargain, if you desire the old familiar advertised goods, go to the department store. But if you want to learn about Japan, if you want something different, if you want personal and friendly co-operation in your shopping and a thoroughly enjoyable experience to look back upon, wander about among the little shops. Japan is revealed in the little shops.

Colored Lantern Slides

The Japan Society has three sets of colored lantern slides, fifty slides to a set, which will be loaned to responsible organizations. With each set of slides is an accompanying lecture so that an interesting meeting devoted to learning more about our nearest Western neighbor may easily be held, as any member of a group may quickly familiarize himself with the material in the lecture and read it as the slides are shown. If anyone in the group has visited Japan, it would be a simple matter to work up one's own talk from the lecture furnished with the slides.

One set of slides is on "Scenic and Historic Japan"; another on "Landscape Views of Japan"; the third is on "Education in Japan." In time the Japan Society hopes to have a collection of ten sets of fifty slides each on ten different subjects associated with the daily life, culture, or economic development of Japan.

The details of the arrangements under which the slides are loaned may be obtained from the Japan Society, 36 West 44th Street, New York City.

Yokohama's Memorial Hospital

A new hospital, "erected to perpetuate the humanity of the American people," was opened on September 1st in Yokohama. Japanese Government officials, American diplomatic and consular representatives, leaders in Japan's medical and surgical circles and prominent business men attended the ceremonies. The cost of the hospital building was met from the balance in the fund raised by Americans for relief work following the disaster of earthquake and fire in September, 1923. The hospital was opened five years to the day following that disaster. It is looked upon in Japan as a pleasing memorial of the sympathy extended to Japan at that time.

After the first period of assistance and reconstruction work back in 1923, it was found there was a substantial cash balance

in the fund sent by the American Red Cross for relief work. Japanese officials in charge of relief administration thought that no more suitable and appropriate use could be made of the balance than to establish a free hospital to serve the poorer classes. The work on such a hospital was, therefore, immediately started. The design and equipment represent the latest developments in medical and surgical progress. With the completion of the plans for the building and equipment, the actual work of construction was begun in June, 1927. The building is four stories high and is of steel and reinforced concrete. It cost about \$200,000.

Mr. Graham Kemper, acting American Consul in Tokyo, recalled at the opening ceremonies that "twenty-two years ago when the City of San Francisco was visited by an earthquake the heart of Japan was deeply touched and her response to the call of humanity was both prompt and generous."

Clippings

Tokyo is soon to have a palatial motion picture theatre that will seat four thousand people. The building will incorporate features of the Roxy and Paramount theatres in New York City and will include some new attractions, among them being a swimming pool, baths, recreation hall and dining room. The theatre building will have five stories. It will be financed by a company with a capital of approximately a million and a half dollars. The theatre will be known as the Marunouchi Gekijo. The corner stone is to be placed in November this year and the building is scheduled to be ready by November, 1929.

The proposed non-stop trans-Pacific aeroplane flight with made-in-Japan 'planes has been put off until some time in the future. None of the planes constructed for the test was considered to have the required flying radius. Some of the aeroplanes will be used, following a series of tests, for flights to China and Russia. In this way it is planned to give Japanese aviators greater experience in long distance flying.

The new Mitsui building in Tokyo, containing the largest banking floor in the world, is nearing completion. When finished it will be the finest business structure in Japan and will compare favorably with the best office structures of the world. It is of granite and steel construction. Uncut blocks of Italian marble were imported for the columns and walls of the banking floor and Japanese stone cutters have been at work shaping them and cutting the designs in them. The mechanical equipment of the building will include every desirable feature that is to be obtained. There will be automatic air ventilators and temperature control, hot water heating, pneumatic tube communication and all kinds of electrical devices. The vault will incorporate the latest ideas of construction and protection. Trowbridge & Livingston, of New York City, are the architects and James Stewart & Company, New York, are the contractors.

A young Japanese mountaineer accompanied by two Swiss guides, in August last made the first ascent of the western wall of the Wetterhorn, one of the highest peaks of the Bernese Alps, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. The slope of this mountain, a sheer precipice, was hitherto considered an impossible climb. The Japanese, whose name is S. Uramatsu, is a graduate of the Tokyo Commercial College and is reported as now enrolled at Oxford University. His guides were the same ones who accompanied Prince Chichibu when he ascended some important Alpine peaks two years ago.

Raw Silk Exchange

The National Raw Silk Exchange was opened in New York City on September 11th last. Through this Exchange those engaged in the silk industry expect to protect themselves against wide price fluctuations. The importance of this is seen when it is recalled that Japan's raw silk, for example, has sold as low as \$3.45 per pound and as high as \$17.65 per pound in years past.

Raw silk is one of our most costly imports. We now buy over 75,000,000 pounds of raw silk each year which, at the price of \$5.00 to the pound, has a value of \$375,000,000.

Prior to 1919 Europe consumed the greater part of the raw silk produced by the world, but since then the United States has taken the lead.

Most of the silk used in the world comes from Japan and China. These countries are silk consuming as well as silk producing countries. This has been especially true as respects China, where half of the silk produced is consumed at home. Japan uses less than twenty per cent. of her production at home.

The United States is by far Japan's best customer of raw silk since we take well over ninety per cent. of all the raw silk exported by Japan. In fact the United States is such a great silk consuming country that we now take about eighty per cent. of all that the world produces. This means, of course, that the price of silk is largely fixed in the United States. So it is but a natural development that there should be established here a Silk Exchange.

The demand for silk is constantly expanding. At the rate sales of silk hosiery, for example, are increasing, the year 1928 may show sales of nearly three times the sales made during 1924, when it was reported that seven and a quarter million dozen pairs were sold. The supply of raw silk is more than keeping pace with the demand.

Economic Developments

Compiled from Cable Reports from the Head Office of the Bank of Japan, Tokyo.
The date that the cable was received in New York is given at the close of each cable message.

Money continues easy.

Foreign trade returns showed 11,000,000 yen excess of exports, which was less than expected, during the last ten days of September.

Foreign exchange is stable, but in view of its fluctuations a while ago, many opinions have been expressed about the removal of the embargo on the exportation of gold.

Bonds recently scored notable declines from the previous advance, but recovered little by little toward the month-end.

The price of raw silk continues firm.

Cable received October 2nd.

Demand for money for industries and commerce still continuing small, funds drawn for the monthly and the old calendar mid-year settlements are flowing back smoothly. Government disbursements are in excess of receipts on account of the redemption of bonds and interest payments. So the supply of money is ample and the money market is easy.

The security market is rather inactive with investors cautious about making commitments.

After a sudden rise, due to operations by speculators, rice futures are showing a reactionary trend.

Cotton yarns are unfavorable with little buying either at home or abroad.

Raw silk is firm because of the scarcity of offerings.

The advance in the price index number for August is due chiefly to higher prices of foodstuffs.

Cable received September 17th.

Although the demand for credit for Fall trade is not yet active, funds for called Government bonds, Summer-Autumn cocoon purchasing, month-end settlements and mid-year settlements based on the local calendar were required simultaneously with the result that the money market naturally became firmer. Deposits in the Bank of Japan were markedly withdrawn and its discounts increased. For several months easiness has been the characteristic tone of the financial situation and a considerable amount of idle money was placed in bonds. But now the money trend seems to have come to a turning point.

Foreign trade in the latter part of August was favorable, due to good foreign buying of raw silk.

Cable received September 1st.

Want Gold Export Embargo Lifted

The improvement that has taken place in the financial and economic life of Japan is apparent in the recent resolution passed by the Economic Investigation Committee of the Tokyo Clearing House. That body recommends an early lifting of the embargo on the export of gold from Japan. This action of the Clearing House Committee follows closely similar action by the Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo and Osaka, both of which recently went on record recommending the lifting of the gold export embargo.

The Tokyo Clearing House includes in its membership the most powerful bankers in Japan; the Chambers of Commerce include the most influential business men. A recommendation coming from such powerful sources is likely to carry weight with the Government authorities.

The embargo on the export of gold dates back to 1917, when Japan adopted that course as a wartime measure. For several years some of Japan's leading business men have been urging that the measure be rescinded, but the Government never took any action until 1925. That year the embargo was partially modified and several shipments of gold were made to the United States. However, in the Spring of 1927, Japan suffered a banking panic and that put an end to action looking toward the lifting of the gold export embargo. Sufficient improvement has taken place since that time, in the opinion of leading business men and bankers, for the authorities again to take action along the line of removing artificial barriers in the economic structure of Japan.

Automobiles in Japan

Japan has been invaded and conquered. The invading force is the American automobile, helped somewhat by Canadian and European forces. Unlike most invaders of a foreign country, this one has won the good-will and admiring friendship of Japan and a steady increase in the numbers is expected for the next few years. In other words, Japan likes, and wants, American motor cars.

In 1914 there were 897 automobile registrations in Japan; in 1920 the number had increased to 9,648. Seven years later, or at the end of 1927 the total of registrations was 54,632. The increase in 1928 was 28 per cent. greater than in the preceding year and compared with 1921 was 350 per cent. These facts seem to prove that Japan is getting a liking for the car. Translated into figures that liking will become impressive if the predictions of the United States trade commissioner at Tokyo come true.

That commissioner, Paul P. Steintorf, reports to the Department of Commerce that by the end of 1929 there should be 100,000 motor vehicles in use in Japan, and that in the next four years there should be 200,000. This prediction is not based on optimism, but on an assumption that the present rate of growth will continue. Our own experience has been that the motor vehicle to say nothing of trucks and tractors, is irrepressible, and the use is a constantly broadening one. If this business continues to expand in Japan, to whom will it go?

Present indications now are that the American automobile stands to get the most of it. Of the fully assembled passenger cars and trucks imported into Japan in 1927 the United States supplied 81 per cent. In the same period imports of automotive parts and accessories, including parts for assembly, amounted in value to 10,218,900 yen, of which the American imports were 9,373,700 yen. The United States is far in the lead at the present time. Keeping it at the present is a question of price, for the trade commissioner says that the purchasers are governed by cost and appearance.

Light cars and trucks are preferred. Probably the roads have something to do with this. There is but a small mileage, about 73,000, really suitable for motor traffic. There are, however, about 550,000 miles of narrow, unimproved roads, over a considerable portion of which motor vehicles can travel. But better things are coming. Good roads follow the introduction of the automobile, and the commissioner reports that a broad system of

road improvement is planned for the near future that will give Japan an adequate network of highways suitable for motor traffic.

Assuming that this road program is carried out, Japan will soon be on wheels, and therefore is a promising field for the American manufacturer.—*The Wall Street Journal*.

“The Romance of Japan”

Early in November each member of the Japan Society will receive a complimentary copy of “The Romance of Japan Through the Seven Ages.” This book of three hundred and seventeen pages, is a fascinating and authoritative presentation of the development of Japan. It was written by Dr. James A. B. Scherer. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, the book retails for \$3.50 the copy. This book will be distributed as a part of the educational work of the Japan Society Townsend Harris Endowment Fund. Should any member have already purchased a copy of this book, it is suggested that the copy sent by the Society be given by the member to some public library.

Syllabus on Japan

The continuing demand from libraries, clubs, debating organizations, teachers, students and others for copies of the Japan Society Syllabus on Japan recently necessitated the publication of a new edition. Accordingly, Professor Kenneth Scott Latourette, of Yale University, who originally prepared the Syllabus for the Japan Society, was asked to bring the Syllabus down to date for a new edition. The Syllabus is distributed free as a part of the Japan Society’s educational work. Copies of the new fifth edition are now available.

Japan Society

(ORGANIZED 1907)

"To promote friendly relations between the United States and Japan, and to diffuse among the American people a more accurate knowledge of the people of Japan, their aims, ideals, arts, sciences, industries and economic conditions."

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